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Australia
1932



Favourite Roses
AND
Other Plants
1932

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HAZLEWOOD BROS. LTD.
EPPING, N.S.W.



Introduction to 1932 Catalogue

IN 1922 a new departure in catalogue standards in Australia was inaugurated by our firm, when descriptions giving the main faults, as well as the qualities, were first published. This step was considered very necessary as quite a number of roses which are considered worth while in England or the Continent developed serious faults in many parts of Australia. It was felt that to publish verbatim the original description was altogether misleading and not ethical.

It was realised also that every client was entitled to any expert knowledge the firm could supply which would help to prevent loss of time, inconvenience and disappointment caused by planting unsuitable varieties. As far as practicable these ideas have been put into operation and results achieved testify most emphatically that the average Rose purchaser greatly appreciates being taken into the growers' confidence.

Every sensible individual accepts the position that the perfect rose or plant is not yet available. As tastes differ enormously, any service rendered in aiding the planter to avoid disappointment by planting sorts free from what they consider objectionable factors must inevitably tend to raise the standard of Garden Craft.

Two years later (1924) a further innovation was introduced by which Australia was divided into Climatic Zones, in each of which the roses and plants definitely known to be successful were noted. This method has been before the public for years and it is felt that while not yet perfect, the idea is quite sound and has a very solid scientific basis. A great deal of investigation has been put into this question of suitability to climate and it is confidently asserted, that where followed out intelligently, this method will prevent much disappointment and failure.

Where there is any difficulty in knowing what to plant, in a given district, full recommendation will be cheerfully supplied on receipt of all particulars.

Clients desiring assistance in this direction, are asked to state class of soil, rainfall, elevation, local factors governing growth such as degree of frosts, etc., and in addition should state their preference for colours, types of blooms and any other features desired. If a list of varieties already growing is supplied recommendation will be made as to how the collection may be improved.

To summarise, the dominating feature in this catalogue is to ensure as far as possible, the success of our clients by helping them to avoid unsuitable sorts, by advising as to the best methods of treatment, and by supplying stock as free from defects as it is possible to produce.

ORDER OF PREFERENCE.—Throughout 1931 a careful tally was kept of all varieties sold, and we have listed them in the order of preference, decided by buyers from all the States. In explanation we wish to point out that each plant ordered this season is counted as a vote for that variety to determine its place in next year's Catalogue. This method may not find general approval as an alphabetical list makes it easier to find a given sort. In the new method, however, it brings all the very best varieties into a prominent position, and selection, particularly for a beginner, is made much

This Catalogue in a nutshell—Better Roses.

easier. Frequently we have handled orders made out for commencing a rose garden, and a list numbering 50 odd plants had been selected, which did not get beyond the first four letters of the alphabet. Success under these conditions is most remote. There is an added interest in the position a variety occupies in each year's sales; also there is something suspicious when growers universally begin to drop a variety, thus forcing it to the end of the list whence it may be easily discarded. The index simplifies the finding of any one sort, so that the objection to our method is outweighed by its advantages.

STOCK FOR 1932.—Our stock of roses for sale is easily the largest in New South Wales, and exceeds 200,000 plants. They have all been grown on comparatively new land and are remarkably free from the diseases inseparable from old nurseries. They are worked from stock plants of proved vigour and freedom of bloom, and no expense is spared to ensure the highest grade of plant possible. Our Nursery is absolutely free from the dreaded disease known as "Die Back" which is attacking many plants in some of the States. (This must not be confused with the dying back of Pernetiana Roses, which is quite a different matter.) In common with some other Nursery plants, almost all our roses are budded on a vigorous growing stock often misnamed a briar. This is done to secure the advantage of vigorous growth which is imparted by the stock. For many years we have conducted experiments as to which was the most suitable for this climate and the varieties usually grown in Australia. Many sorts have been discarded as unsuitable but we have at last come across a variety which we consider as near perfection as possible. The advantages are that it produces a mass of fibrous roots which makes transplanting more certain, while its vigour of growth and general hardiness, together with its freedom from disease make it one of the very best it has been our privilege to test. After a number of years' experience we unhesitatingly recommend this and have had the most encouraging reports from growers who have tried it out under ordinary garden conditions. We are gradually working to the point when all our plants will be supplied worked on this vigorous growing sort.

VARIETIES.—No expense is spared in procuring the latest Novelties from all parts of the world, but with upwards of 100 sorts added each year it is patent there must be some reduction of varieties in the interests of both grower and planter. Every superfluous variety not only increases the cost of production of each plant (and the selling price), but also the difficulty of the grower in deciding what to plant. It is our intention each year to limit the ordinary list to 200 of the most favoured varieties and 50 in the climbing section. This will allow ample scope for even the largest gardens. Where large numbers of plants are required it is much more satisfactory to plant say, 100 roses in ten or twenty sorts, and five or ten of each kind, than to waste good ground and valuable time trying to make the tail end of 100 separate varieties the success such expenditure should receive.

The collection of varieties is strongly deprecated as it is quite impossible to secure all of the sorts which have been sent out and equally impossible to grow them in one garden, or climate. Too often growers boast of the number of varieties they have in their gardens, but it would be more sensible were the gardener to state that in his garden of one hundred plants he had thirty varieties which had produced in a season upward of six thousand quality blooms. This can be done by planting only the very best varieties.

DESCRIPTIONS.—It is our endeavour to describe each rose impartially on its behaviour in the various Australian climates. To prevent needless repetition, it must be understood that almost every rose is under certain conditions more or less liable to Mildew and Black Spot. The

Every Rose has a fault.

colours of the roses also are described at their best, but it must be remembered that nearly all colours will fade in strong sunlight and a rose should not be condemned on its first flowering. Yellows frequently are white, while reds often come pink. In many instances the term "Mildew Proof" is used, and this must be taken in a general sense. On rare occasions even the most resistant varieties show traces of this disease on young foliage. There are a few favoured places in which mildew does not exist. These are exceptions, and growers blessed with these conditions will be able to make the necessary allowance in regard to descriptions.

One of the common causes of dissatisfaction is the question of single and double roses. A very large number of growers prefer the full-bodied bloom, and have the greatest antipathy to the loose, decorative class, which, however, is finding an ever-increasing number of admirers. In order that no customer may experience disappointment, we are re-casting all rose descriptions on the following basis. Roses described as single are those having four, five or six petals; semi-single covers those blooms producing six to ten petals; semi-double eleven to twenty-five petals; and double from twenty-six upwards. It should be explained that the number of petals in a bloom frequently varies according to climate and forcing conditions. Our records are from unforced blooms, so that growers may make their own allowances for their particular districts.

Previously Rose perfume was generally described by vague terms such as "fragrant," "perfumed," or "scented," but in view of the very great difference in quality and type, it was felt that some attempt at classification, no matter how elementary, should be adopted. The matter was treated at length in the 1926 catalogue, but a brief outline of the sections is given here to explain the description of each variety.

TEA SCENT.—Represented by varieties like Lady Hillingdon, Duchess of Wellington, Georges Schwartz, Lilian Moore, Mrs. Dunlop Best, etc.

SWEET OR DAMASK SCENT.—Found in General MacArthur, Georg Arends, Gruss an Teplitz, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Laurent Carle, Radiance, Rose Marie, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.—This class covers varieties like Socrates (peach), Rosa bracteata (pear), Old Gold (clove), Rev. F. Page Roberts (apple), Rosa moschata (musk), and many mixed fruity perfumes which require careful classification. It is to be hoped that this question will be followed up by Rose societies everywhere, and that one of the greatest charms of the Rose will receive the fullest recognition by grower and hybridiser alike.

OUR SLOGAN.—Some years ago we adopted as our slogan—

"Grow the Best,
Discard the Rest,"



and have pleasure in advising that this has been registered by the Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks in the following form:—

PRICES.—Every endeavour is made to produce the highest quality of stock possible and special precautions are taken to keep plants free from disease and true to name. Price is a secondary consideration when compared to a client's success, and in our opinion it is preferable to increase prices to meet higher costs of production than to reduce standards of quality and reliability. The expenses to-day are three times more than

Raise the standard by fairly facing the fact.

those ruling 20 years ago, while prices have only increased a little more than half.

In order to prevent confusion, all prices quoted are for plants at the nursery, and postage and freight should be added to all orders. Where dozen rates are mentioned, it is for at least six plants at the one price taken in one consignment. For instance, one plant at 2/6 and 5 at 1/6 will be charged single rates. Similarly 50 or more at the one price must be ordered and despatched in one lot to qualify for 100 rates.

ORDERS.—It is particularly requested that when ordering, names be written on a separate sheet of paper, together with the address, both being clearly stated, as it is not uncommon to receive letters without any indication from whom they come. Write on one side of the paper only and place the names of varieties in columns. It is also advisable to state in your letter the amount of, and the form in which remittances are made.

All orders are booked subject to stock at the time of despatch, and we cannot hold ourselves responsible for losses caused through fire, drought, frost, hail, or other factors beyond our control.

SUBSTITUTION.—It is quite impossible to correctly estimate the number of plants of each variety required each season. Public fancy is extremely changeable in some respects, and where a stock of 500 plants of a given variety may be ample for some seasons, it may be far too many or too little for other years. Clients can help us materially if they will definitely state when ordering if some other variety may be substituted when any kind is sold out. Frequently when only those available are sent, a letter is received asking why we did not forward others in place of those not in stock. Occasionally criticism is received for sending substitutes, no matter how good they may be. It makes the position so simple when it is definitely stated, "Please do not substitute." If willing for us to send as good, or better sorts, please advise us on the order.

DESPATCH.—The greatest care is taken in packing orders so that the plants will reach their destinations in good condition, but it is highly advisable that customers notify us as to the quickest route and method by which the plants are to be sent. If post, rail, steamer or parcels delivery are specially indicated, it will save considerable trouble during the rush season. Where no instructions are given, plants will be sent according to our own discretion. After a receipt in good condition from the railway authorities, all consignments travel at owner's risk, and we cannot be held responsible for delay or rough handling during transit.

For the convenience of suburban clients we have inaugurated our own Motor Delivery Service, and make a regular trip each Tuesday through Ryde, Strathfield, Western Suburbs, out to Vacluse. On Thursday we deliver to Beecroft, Pennant Hills, Wahroonga, Chatswood and Mosman districts. It is specially requested that clients give us at least twenty-four hours notice for any orders which require to be delivered on these days.

ACCOUNTS.—All accounts are due within one month of date of statement. New customers are requested to remit when ordering or give a satisfactory reference.

CATALOGUES.—Each customer in the past two years will be forwarded a copy of the new catalogue as soon as published, which is generally in March-April each year. It has been found, however, that the popularity of the publication is the cause of many failing to reach their proper destinations. It is asked that friends will make it widely known that failure to receive the regular copy does not indicate carelessness or in-

Always sign your name clearly.

difference on our part. Extra copies are available for distribution to flower loving friends, and will be sent post free to all addresses forwarded. If a recipient has no use for the book, it is specially asked that it be passed on to someone who will be interested.

The information in the catalogue is carefully checked each year, and is freely given in the hope that it will help to produce Better Roses and Brighter Gardens.

REMITTANCES.—These may be made by Money Order, Postal Note (both payable at Epping, N.S.W.), or Cheque, while small amounts under 5/- may be forwarded in stamps. Country and Interstate customers are requested to add exchange to cheques.

THE NURSERY.—Visitors, whether purchasers or not, are always welcome at the nursery during business hours. The nearest entrance is situated within half-a-mile from Epping Railway Station, and may be reached via Cliff Road. This entrance is not available for car traffic, as there is only a footbridge across the creek. The western entrance is a little further away, but may be reached via Kent Street, and cars may drive right up to the office and packing sheds.

For visitors coming by train the following directions are submitted:—After passing the ticket barrier turn to the right and follow the line downhill as far as the horse trough, then turn to the left along Carlingford Road; Cliff Road is then the second turn to the right; after passing the turn in this road our notice board comes into view; the main Nursery is behind the block of bush trees. Where any difficulty is likely to be experienced in finding the nursery, clients may engage a taxi at the station at a trifling cost.

The Rose Nursery is situated at the end of Ray Road, Carlingford, and is distant from Epping Station about one and a half miles. A bus leaves Epping Station at several times through the day and will convey visitors almost to the Nursery gate at a very moderate charge.

The Nursery is positively closed on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays.

CORRESPONDENCE is invited on all questions of horticultural interest, and friends are specially asked to correct any mistake or comment on any variety's adaptability to special conditions.

ADDRESS.—The business was founded in 1908, and has been conducted in Epping only ever since that time. We have no branches, and all correspondence should be carefully addressed to Epping, N.S.W., in order to prevent mistakes.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control.

All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms they are at once to be returned.

HAZLEWOOD BROS., LTD.,

Phones: Epping 11
Epping 1162

Rose and Tree Specialists, Epping, N.S.W.

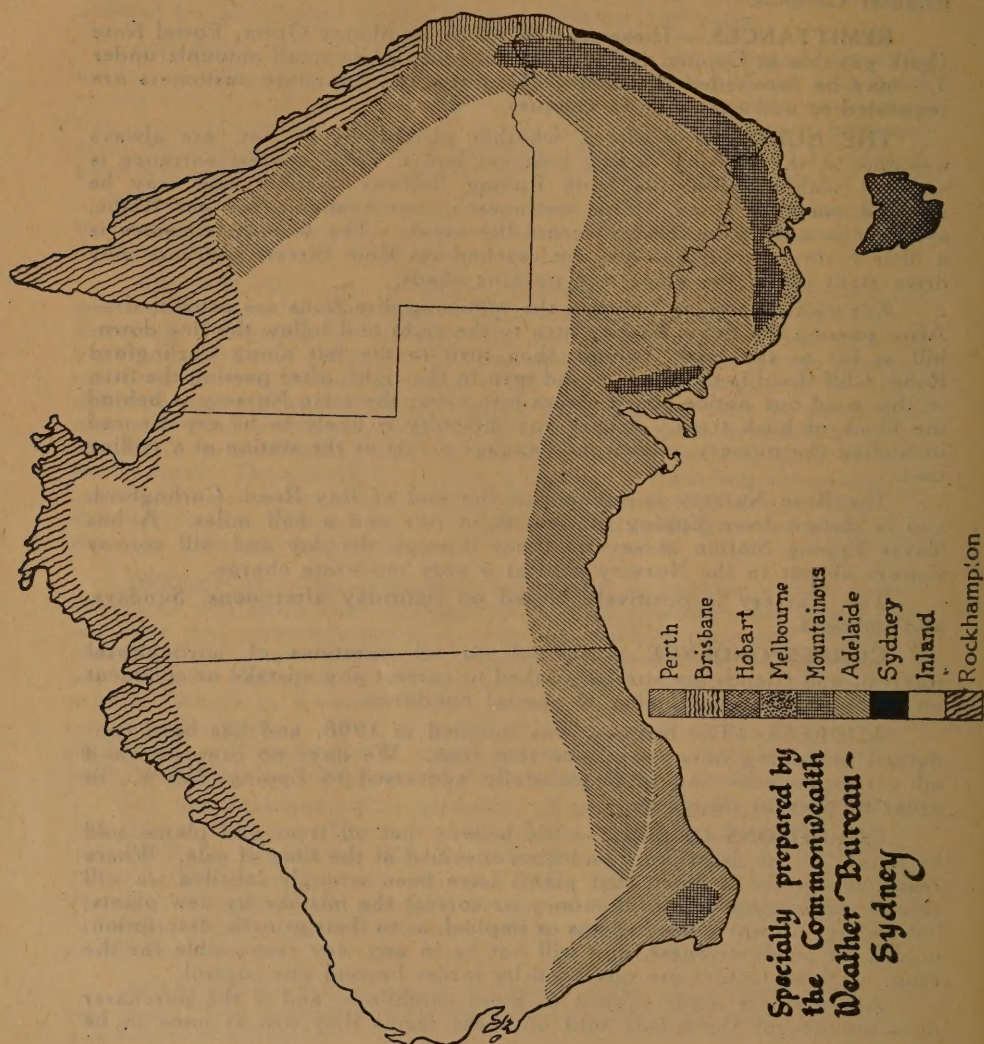
Business Hours:

Week days: 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Study the climate map carefully.

Climatological Map of Australia

Most of the failures in planting Trees and Shrubs must be written down to the selection of unsuitable varieties for the particular climate in which the gardener operates. The same truth applies to Roses, for a



variety may be a huge success in Adelaide and yet a positive failure in Sydney or Brisbane.

Through the wholehearted support of the officers of the Meteorological Bureau of Sydney the accompanying map has been drawn up indicating zones in which the climate variations are fairly equal and it may be accepted as a basic principle that where a plant is successful in one part

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigations.

of the zone there is no climatic bar to its success in other parts of the same zone. It is quite impossible to take the nature of the soil into account as this varies enormously even in the one garden. It is also possible to alter soil very considerably but climate is much more difficult and if varieties are selected suitable to climate the greatest barrier to success is overcome.

As most of the horticultural energies centre round the capital cities, the divisions have been named after them, and they show such marked differences as to account for most of the important variations present.

It must be emphasised, however, that the divisions are approximate only, for it is quite impossible to indicate on any map the enormous number of purely local conditions caused by any one town's peculiar position and surroundings; also the very important question of soil variations, and getting closer to home, the individual variations to be found in each garden according as the beds round a house face North, South, East or West. In this respect it is quite possible for a Sydney grower, for example, to select positions in his garden which more closely represent the conditions of Adelaide, Hobart, or Melbourne, than the average Sydney climate. The determination and treatment of these variations must be left to the wisdom of the enthusiast himself.

The main climatic controlling factors are frost, heat, humidity, and dryness, each in the double capacity of friend and foe to different plants.

The suitability of various plants to particular divisions will be noted throughout this catalogue by letters "A," "M," "B," etc., as the case may be, while "E," in the Rose section will signify that the variety is hardy everywhere.

Adelaide Zone "A"

This is easily the largest climatic division, extending well into all the States on the Mainland. It is characterised by hot and dry summers and fairly severe winter conditions, combined with a low rainfall. The strong sunlight is very hard on the colour of blooms, and yellows particularly suffer during the summer months. The heat causes quick development and tends to reduce size so that the most satisfactory flowering seasons are spring and autumn. It is necessary frequently to protect plant stems against sunburn and see that plants do not suffer from lack of moisture. Roses which fade or which have scanty and weak petalage are not satisfactory generally, and selection should always be made of good rich colours and those of moderate to full petalage which should be of good substance. Varieties which burn or blue excessively should be discarded, as these faults are increased by the action of sunlight. The dry atmosphere is not without its compensations for black-spot and many fungus diseases are retarded, and varieties like Edward Mawley, Lyon, Madame Edouard Herriot, etc., which fail in humid climates, are quite satisfactory.

Associated with this climate is the frequent sudden change of temperature with its resultant encouragement of mildew, and best results are obtained with mildew resistant sorts. The nights are quite cool in comparison to moist climates and many trees and shrubs requiring even temperature do not thrive in consequence. When associated with heavy dew these conditions favour "balling" of "tissue paper petalled" Roses such as Natalie Bottner, Madame Jules Gravereaux, etc. This balling is caused by the petals becoming saturated with moisture and preventing the bloom opening. It usually occurs in very full varieties which have notoriously thin petals. An example of good substance which is quite the opposite may be found in Ophelia or Madame Butterfly.

Frosts are severe in winter, but do not prevent the successful growth of Oranges and many hardy evergreen shrubs. It is too dry, however, for many trees and plants requiring moist cool climates. Included in this division is a thin strip of country in N.S.W. between Sydney's moist coastal climate and the mountains, and represented by such towns as Liverpool, Windsor, Singleton, etc.

The National Rose Society of South Australia recommends the following (1931 vote):—

EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Mrs. George Shawyer, Mrs. Charles Russell, Clb. Belle Siebrecht, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Molly Bligh, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Hadley, Lord Charlemont, Mme. Jules Bouche, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Fontanelle, Mabel Morse, Luna, Gorgeous, Lyon, Nellie Parker, Souv. de Marie de Zayas, The General, Mrs. David McKee, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, British Queen

GARDEN ROSES.—Hadley, Lord Charlemont, General MacArthur, Daily Mail Scented, Edith Clark (for bedding), Los Angeles, Emma Wright, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Angele Pernet, Shot Silk, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Felicity, Souv. de Marie de Zayas, Mrs. C. W. Edwards, Golden Ophelia, Golden Emblem, Luna, The Queen Alexandra, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Clarice Goodacre, Mme. Jules Grolez, Rose Marie, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Ville de Paris, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mme. Jules Bouche, Ethel Somerset, Elizabeth of York, Dame Edith Helen, Imperial Potentate, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Lorraine Lee, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Lady Florence Stronge, Madame Butterfly, Ophelia, Dainty Bess, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Lady Margaret Stewart, Fontanelle, Souv. de Georges Pernet, Charles P. Kilham, W. F. Dreer, Una Wallace, Mme Segond Weber, May Wettern, Mrs. Mackellar, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren.

DECORATIVE ROSES.—Emma Wright, Mrs. Philip Russell, Daily Mail Scented, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Castilleja, Ville de Paris, Sunny South, Angele Pernet, Shot Silk, Lady Mary Elizabeth, Desmond Johnston.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Clb. Mme Abel Chatenay, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Mme Edouard Herriot, Clb. Mme Segond Weber, Clb. Mabel Morse, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Ophelia, Miss Marion Manifold, Scorchers, Kitty Kininmonth.

NEWER ROSES.—Edith Nellie Perkins, Dorina Neave, May Wettern, Stately, J. C. Thornton, Charles P. Kilham, Talisman, Golden Dawn, Daily Mail Scented, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Caledonia, Joanna Hill. In addition the following varieties are quite suitable.

RED (Dwarfs).—Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Director Rubio, Earl Beatty, E. G. Hill, Etoile de Hollande, Hoosier Beauty, Johanniszauber, Joyous Cavalier, Lady Helen Maglona, Lady W. Evans, Laurent Carle, Lord Calvert, Madame H. Lustre, Margaret McGredy, McGredy's Scarlet, M. Geier, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Mrs. Harold Brooks, Padre, Patience, Pres. Jac Smits, Souv. de A. Bernaix, W. E. Chaplin, William Orr. (Climbers).—Bardou Job, Black Boy, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Countess of Stradbroke, Noella Nabonnand, Reine Marie Henriette, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Amy Johnson, Annie Laurie, Antoine Rivoire, Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, Colonel Dazier, Commonwealth, Countess of Gosford, Dainty, Dorothy Lee, Duchess of Westminster, Edith

Rose Societies exist to promote Better Rose Culture. Their recommendations should receive careful attention.

Part, Empire Queen, E. Pemberton Barnes, Frau Margaret Oppenheim, Freiburg II., Gaiety, Georg Arends, Gladys Holland, Gustav Grunerwald, Hilda, Hon. Violet Douglas Pennant, James Walley, John C. M. Mensing, Joseph Hill, Josephine Thomas, Jules Gaujard, Konigin Carola, Lady Alice Stanley, Lady Barnby, Mabel Turner, Madame Henri Queuille, Madame Jules Grolez, Maman Cochet, Marguerite Chambard, Marjorie Bulkeley, Mrs. Chas J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. John Bell, Mrs. Lovell Swisher, My Maryland, Oliver Mee, Pilgrim, Radiance, Rapture, Rose Berkeley, Rose Hill, Southern Cross, Souv. de Sergeant Crette, Victor Waddilove. (Climbers).—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Margaret Turnbull, Mary Warren, Sachsengruss.

WHITE AND LIGHT COLOURS (Dwarfs).—Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Viktoria, Konigin Luise, Lord Rossmore, Marcia Stanhope, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Portadown Ivory, Swansdown, White Maman Cochet, White Ensign. (Climbers).—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Adele Crofton, Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Barbara Richards, Canary, Dividend, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Florence L. Izzard, Frances Gaunt, Goldmine, Holland Beauty, Julien Potin, Lady Hillingdon, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Marion Cran, Mavis, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. E. P. Thom, Portadown Bedder, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de Mme. Boullet, Sovereign, Sunburst. (Climbers).—Clb. Duchess of Wellington, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Marechal Niel, Mermaid.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Autumn, Busybody, Comtesse de Cayla, Duchess of Athol, Federico Casas, Lady S. Eardley Wilmot, Li Bures, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Pres. H. Hoover, Queenie Robinson, Rev. Williamson, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Wilhelm Kordes.

Brisbane Zone "B"

This climatic zone extends from about Grafton in New South Wales almost to Rockhampton, and inland just as far as the tropical conditions prevail. In many respects it is very similar to the Rockhampton zone except that the conditions are not quite so intense, and some of the ultra tropical subjects do not thrive as well as they do in the more northern section.

This division is characterised by warm, even, humid conditions in summer and mild winters, with very little frost. Nearly all tropical fruits, such as Bananas, Custard Apples, Mangoes and Pawpaws do well, and growth continues almost all the year round. All blooms develop quickly, while Black Spot and Scale diseases find a congenial atmosphere.

It is too hot for many deciduous trees and shrubs and too moist for others. It is essentially an evergreen division, while the even temperature is not so conducive to mildew, and the varieties of Roses which "ball" in colder climates are quite successful here.

In selecting Roses single and loose bodied sorts should be avoided,

Describe your climate, fuller recommendations will be submitted

also those unduly liable to Black Spot, which include all the Pernetianas, unless grown on rich volcanic soils which discount the tendency to leaf diseases and soft immature growths so liable to die back. Vigour of growth is very necessary, but the mildew and balling faults of others may be overlooked. The very dark reds will probably burn in summer, but will be quite satisfactory in the winter blooming.

Included in this division are scattered spots which are almost frost free, like Sydney Harbour foreshores, Palm Beach and parts of Gosford, Wyong, etc.

The "Sunday Mail" recently asked for an expression of opinion from their readers as to the best roses. The following list was published:—

FIRST TWELVE.—Red Radiance, Radiance, Hadley, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, White Maman Cochet, Maman Cochet, Etoile de Hollande, Columbia, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Lady Hillingdon, Madame Abel Chatenay.

SECOND TWELVE.—Rev. F. Page Roberts, Laurent Carle, Antoine Rivoire, Sensation, W. R. Smith, Golden Dawn, General MacArthur, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Francis Scott Key, Star of Queensland, Countess of Gosford.

In addition we recommend:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Chas. P. Kilham, Earl Beatty, E. G. Hill, Hoosier Beauty, Lady Helen Maglona, Lord Calvert, Madame Henri Lustre, Margaret McGredy, M. Geier, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Mrs. Harold Brooks, Pres. Jac Smits, Souv. de A. Bernaix, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, W. E. Chaplin, William Orr, Yves Druhen. (Climbers).—Black Boy, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Red Radiance, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Noella Nabonnand, Scorchier, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Amy Johnson, Annie Laurie, America, Commonwealth, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Fascination, Frank W. Dunlop, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, Ivy May, James Walley, John C. M. Mensing, Josephine Thomas, Lady Barnby, Mabel Turner, Madame Butterfly, Madame Jules Grolez, Marjorie Bulkeley, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. W. E. Lenon, Mrs. James Craig, Peggy Bell, Pilgrim, Priscilla, Rapture, Rose Marie, Shot Silk, Southern Cross, Sunny South, Una Wallace. (Climbers).—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. J. J. L. Mock, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Kitty Kininmonth, Margaret Turnbull, Mary Warren, Sachsengruss.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Caledonia, K. A. Viktoria, Konigin Luise, Lord Rossmore, Luna, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, White Ensign. (Climbers).—Clb. Frau Karl Druschki, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Canary, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Florence L. Izzard,* Golden Ophelia, Holland Beauty, Joanna Hill, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mrs. Beckwith,* Mrs. Mackellar, Natalie Bottner, Phoebe, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet,* Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Mme. Boulet, Souv. of Stella Gray, Ville de Paris.* (Climbers).—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb.

Don't waste your time with poor sorts.

Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Marechal Niel, Mermaid.

* Only when on rich mineral soils.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Betty Uprichard, Li Bures, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Pres. Herbert Hoover, Talisman.

Hobart Zone "H"

Long winters of varying intensity and a short growing season mark this climate. It is a land of fairly equable conditions otherwise in which all English fruits flourish and the cloudy skies and even rainfall promote better colours in flowers and foliage than obtain in other capitals. It is too cold for tropical and subtropical subjects, but all deciduous trees, and the few frost resistant evergreens, thrive.

In Roses the singles and semi-doubles do well, unless specially liable to mildew, while sorts liable to ball through over-petalage should be avoided. Pernetianas are only fairly successful.

The voting conducted by the "Hobart Mercury" gives the following as the popular Roses:—

Madame Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Madame Abel Chatenay, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. H. Stevens, F. K. Druschki, Golden Emblem, Mrs. David McKee, General MacArthur, Red Letter Day, Lyon Rose, Hugh Dickson, Sunny South, Antoine Rivoire.

In addition we suggest the following:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Charles P. Kilham, Cuba, Daily Mail Scented, Director Rubio, Earl Beatty, E. G. Hill, Etoile de Hollande, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, James Gibson, J. C. Thornton, John Russell, Joyous Cavalier, K. of K., Lady Helen Maglona, Lady Worthington Evans, Laurent Carle, Lord Calvert, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Charlemont, Madame Henri Lustre, Margaret McGredy, McGredy's Scarlet, M. Geier, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Mrs. E. Powel, Mrs. Harold Brooks, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Padre, Patience, Pres. Jac Smits, Red Radiance, Souv. de A. Bernaix, Souv. de Georges Pernet, Warrior, W. E. Chaplin, William Orr. (Climbers).—Black Boy, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Richmond, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Red Radiance, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Noella Nabonnand, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Walter C. Clark, The Beacon.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Amy Johnson, Briarcliff, Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, Clovelly, Colonel Dazier, Columbia, Commonwealth, Dainty, Dainty Bess, Dame Edith Helen, Dorina Neave, Dorothy Lee, Edith Nellie Perkins, Edith Part, Elizabeth of York, Empire Queen, E. P. Barnes, Ethel Somerset, Fascination, Felicity, Flamingo, Freiburg II., Gaiety, Gustav Grunerwald, Heinrich Eggers, Henrietta, Hilda, Hon. Violet Douglas Pennant, Imperial Potentate, Irish Elegance, Isobel, James Walley, John C. M. Mensing, Josephine Thomas, J. Otto Thilow, Jules Gaujard, Konigin Carola, Lady Barnby, Lorraine Lee, Los Angeles, Mabel Turner, Madame Butterfly, Madame Henri Queuille, Madame Second Weber, Maman Cochet, Marguerite Chambard, Marjorie Bulkeley, May Wettern, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. Tom Smith, Mrs. W. E. Nickerson, Oliver Mee, Peggy Bell, Pilgrim, Radiance, Rapture, Rose Berkeley, Rose Hill, Rose

Perfume has been described as the soul of the Rose.

Marie, Shot Silk, Southern Cross, Souv. de S. Crette, Trilby, Una Wallace, Victor Waddilove. (Climbers).—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Kitty Kininmonth, Margaret Turnbull, Mary Warren, Nora Cunningham, Queen of Hearts

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Caledonia, Clarice Goodacre, K. A. Viktoria, Konigin Luise, Lord Rossmore, Luna, Madame Jules Bouche, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. Mackellar, Ophelia, Portadown Ivory, Swansdown, White Ensign, White Maman Cochet. (Climbers).—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Paul's Lemon Pillar.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant M. Rouyer, Barbara Richards, Canary, Cecil, Comtesse de Castilleja, Dividend, Elegante, Emma Wright, Fontanelle, Frances Gaunt, Florence L. Izzard, Georges Schwartz, Golden Dawn, Golden Gleam, Golden Ophelia, Gold Mine, Holland Beauty, Joanna Hill, Julien Potin, Mabel Morse, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Mavis, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. E. P. Thom, Phoebe, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Sovereign, Sunburst, Sunstar, Ville de Paris, W. F. Dreer (Climbers).—Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Mabel Morse, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Mermaid, Wm. Allen Richardson.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angele Pernet, Autumn, Betty Uprichard, Busybody, Comtesse de Cayla, Duchess of Athol, Federico Casas, Irish Fireflame, Lady Pirrie, Lady S. Eardley Wilmot, Lady Roberts, Li Bures, Marion Cran, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Norman Lambert, Portadown Bedder, Pres. H. Hoover, Queenie Robinson, Rev. Williamson, Souv. de Pierre Guillot, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Talisman, Wilhelm Kordes. (Climbers).—Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot.

Inland Zone "I"

This may be fully described as an intensification of Adelaide conditions, and gardening is a much more difficult proposition in consequence. Only the hardest varieties recommended for Adelaide should be tried.

Melbourne Zone "M"

Midway between Adelaide and Hobart in general characteristics, this division is usually marked by a hot, dry summer, but with more cloud than Adelaide, which favours better colour in blooms and makes the growing of the loose, decorative roses worth while. It receives rather more rain than Adelaide, and humidity is, on the average, higher, which in some seasons favours Black Spot. The growing season is shorter than in other meteorological divisions, except Hobart. Nearly all English trees and fruits (including many berry fruits such as raspberries, black and red currants) flourish. In a few favoured places Lemons are grown.

The recommendations from amateur societies are invaluable.

but it cannot be classed as typical Citrus country, and, except in a few places, it is too cold for oranges and many tender ornamental evergreens. Pernetianas are fairly successful, but varieties liable to ball, blue, or mildew excessively should be avoided.

There are two official recommendations for this climate. The first is the vote taken periodically by the "Argus" and headed Best Roses, irrespective of class.

FIRST TWELVE.—Golden Emblem, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Ophelia, Madame Abel Chatenay, Sunny South, Madame Edouard Herriot, Dame Edith Helen, Etoile de Hollande, Shot Silk, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Lorraine Lee.

SECOND TWELVE.—Black Boy, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Frau Karl Druschki, Lady Hillingdon, Miss Marion Manifold, General MacArthur, Chas. P. Kilham, Hadley, Madame Butterfly, Los Angeles, Isobel, Angele Pernet.

THIRD TWELVE.—La France, White Maman Cochet, Mme. Jules Bouche, Golden Dawn, Gorgeous, General Gallieni, Rose Marie, Sunburst, Mabel Morse, White Ensign, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Columbia.

The National Rose Society of Victoria issues the following lists for the Melbourne Zone:—

24 EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Ophelia, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, K. A. Viktoria, Alex. Hill Gray, Mrs. D. McKee, White Maman Cochet, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Nellie Parker, Maman Cochet, Mme. Jules Bouche, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Frau Karl Druschki, Modesty, Molly Bligh, Una Wallace, Fontanelle, Duchess of Portland, Lady Plymouth, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Mackellar.

24 GARDEN ROSES.—Etoile de Hollande, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Lorraine Lee, Ophelia, Golden Emblem, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Sunny South, Dame Edith Helen, Shot Silk, Lady Hillingdon, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Golden Ophelia, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Chas. P. Kilham, Angele Pernet, Florence L. Izzard, Mme. Segond Weber, Mme. Butterfly, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Isobel, Lady Florence Stronge, General MacArthur.

24 NEWER ROSES RECOMMENDED FOR TRIAL.—Golden Dawn, Lady Fairbairn, J. Otto Thilow, Lady Somers, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Swansdown, James Gibson, Edith Nellie Perkins, Lady Forteviot, McGredy's Ivory, Julien Potin, Talisman, E. G. Hill, Daily Mail Scented, May Wettern, Gladys Benskin, Fontanelle, Rose Berkeley, Lady Margaret Stewart, Mrs. S. Paton, Mrs. W. E. Lenon, Hilda, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Patience.

12 CLIMBING ROSES.—Black Boy, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. Mme. Segond Weber, Clb. Ophelia, Countess of Stradbroke, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Jessie Clark, Clb. Mme. Abel Chatenay, Clb. Mme. Edouard Herriot.

6 WICHURAIANA ROSES.—Bushfire, Excelsa, Lady Gay, American Pillar, Greta Fay, Hiawatha.

12 POLYANTHA ROSES.—Ellen Poulsen, Rufus, Frank Leddy, Gloria Mundi, Miss Edith Cavell, Maman Turbat, Borderer, Goldlachs, Ideal, Orleans, Locarno, Mariposa.

In addition the following sorts are suggested:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Earl Beatty, Gooiland Glory, J. C. Thornton, K. of K.,

Lady Helen Maglona, Lady Worthington Evans, Lord Calvert, Margaret McGredy, McGredy's Scarlet, M. Geier, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Mrs. Harold Brooks, Padre, Pres. Jac Smits, Souv. de Georges Pernet, W. E. Chaplin, William Orr. (Climbers).—Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Amy Johnson, Annie Laurie, Colonel Dazier, Commonwealth, Dainty, Dorina Neave, Dorothy Lee, Empire Queen, E. Pemberton Barnes, Ethel Somerset, Flamingo, Frank W. Dunlop, Frau Margaret Oppenheim, Freiburg II., Gaiety, Gustav Grunerwald, Hon. Violet Douglas Pennant, Ivy May, James Walley, John C. M. Mensing, Josephine Thomas, Jules Gaujard, Konigin. Carola, Lady Barnby, Lucien Chaire, Mabel Turner, Madame Henri Queuille, Marguerite Chambard, Mari Dot, Marjorie Bulkeley, Miss Rowena Thom, Mrs. C. J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. John Bell, Mrs. Tom Smith, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Oliver Mee, Pilgrim, Rapture, Rose Hill, Southern Cross, Souv. de Sergeant Crette, Trilby, Victor Waddilove. (Climbers).—Clb. Columbia, Clb. Dean Hole, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Rose Marie, Kitty Kininmonth, Margaret Turnbull, Mary Warren, Sachsengruss.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Caledonia, Clarice Goodacre, Konigin Luise, Lord Rossmore, Marcia Stanhope, Phoebe. (Climbers).—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Adele Crofton, Aspirant M. Rouyer, Barbara Richards, Canary, Dividend, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Frances Gaunt, Goldmine, Holland Beauty, Joanna Hill, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mavis, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. W. E. Nickerson, Portadown Bedder, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Mme. Boulet, Sovereign, W. F. Dreer. (Climbers).—Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Mabel Morse, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Clb. Sunburst, Clb. Sunstar, Golden Vision, Mermaid.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Autumn, Comtesse de Cayla, Duchess of Athol, Duchess of York, Federico Casas, Irish Fireflame, Lady S. Eardley Wilmot, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Pres. H. Hoover, Queenie Robinson, Rev. Williamson, Souv de R. B. Ferguson.

Mountain Zone "MT"

This embraces the parts in which snow is a regular, or possible-visitor each winter. In some respects it is similar to Hobart. All English trees and fruits luxuriate, and it is generally classed as typical cherry and apple country. The summer, with few exceptions, is short, hot and dry, with cool nights. Planting and pruning are rendered more difficult by reason of the late and early frosts. Only the hardiest evergreens are successful. Adelaide list of roses is recommended, but care should be taken to exclude sorts excessively liable to mildew, ball, or blue.

Recent correspondence with an enthusiastic client shows that a section of country marked as mountainous in the south western corner of Western Australia would require careful investigation, as it hardly appears to come in the class indicated. Growers in this particular district could adapt

In its wrong climate almost any rose may fail.

the Melbourne and Adelaide lists to their particular requirements, making full allowance for the severity of frosts in winter in individual gardens.

Those who like the full petalled Roses should make a selection from the list recommended for Adelaide, while the singles and semi-doubles where these are preferred may be picked from the Melbourne suggestions.

Care should be exercised, however, to avoid the very double variety, as these varieties take longer to develop, and frequently spoil through balling.

The following list was compiled recently by a committee of competent growers in Ballarat, Victoria, and may be taken as a guide to good sorts:—

EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. C. Russell, Ethel Somerset, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. David McKee, Nellie Parker, Lyon, Mrs. R. D. McClure, Mabel Morse, Gorgeous, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, White Maman Cochet, Lady Helen Maglona.

GARDEN ROSES.—Sunny South, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Etoile de Hollande, Madame Butterfly, Gustav Grunerwald, Una Wallace, Madame Edouard Herriot, Iona Herdman, Golden Emblem, Shot Silk, Mrs. Redford, Margaret D. Hamill.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Kitty Kininmonth, Nora Cunningham, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Los Angeles, Black Boy, Miss Marion Manifold, Scorchers, Bardou Job.

SINGLE ROSES.—Irish Fireflame, K. of K., Isobel, Mermaid.

In addition, the following have been proved quite satisfactory by Mr. J. W. Clegg, of Ballarat:—Lord Charlemont, Ivy May, Lord Fairfax, Betty Uprichard, Sunstar, Florence L. Izzard, Rev. Williamson, Duchess of Westminster, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Roselandia, Mrs. H. Winnett, John Henry, Lady Battersea, Padre, Los Angeles, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Molly Bligh, Lady Ashtown, Rose Marie, Golden Gleam.

For further sorts the Melbourne list may be taken as a very good guide.

Perth Zone "P"

The land of clear, blue skies. The intense sunlight stimulates a maximum growth, but acts prejudicially against colour. Similar in some respects to Adelaide, but with more rain; largely influenced by a cold, southern current washing the coast. The peculiarities are a short, rainy winter and hot, dry summer. Generally speaking, the trees, fruits and roses of Adelaide may be considered successful in this division.

The "West Australian" conducted a plebiscite in April, 1929, and the following selection received the highest number of votes:—

FIRST TWELVE.

Hadley
Ophelia
Rev. F. Page Roberts
White Maman Cochet
Frau Karl Druschki
Madame Abel Chatenay

K. A. Viktoria
Golden Emblem
Lady Hillingdon
Mrs. Herbert Stevens
Black Boy
Hoosier Beauty

Reports on success or failure of varieties are welcomed.

SECOND TWELVE.

Mrs. Harold Brocklebank
 Dame Edith Helen
 Sunburst
 Madame Butterfly
 Maman Cochet
 Lord Charlemont

Golden Ophelia
 Rose Marie
 Etoile de Hollande
 Penelope
 Belle Siebrecht
 Shot Silk

THIRD TWELVE.

La France
 Jonkheer J. L. Mock
 Columbia
 Madame Segond Weber
 Lady Roberts
 George Dickson

Souv. de H. A. Verschuren
 Hugo Roller
 Mrs. Bryce Allen
 Warrior
 Betty Uprichard
 Cloth of Gold

As Perth approximates Adelaide conditions more than any other capital, the list for "A" is a good guide for further sorts.

Rockhampton Zone "R"

In previous catalogues this zone has been included with Brisbane, but owing to the fact that a number of plants may be successfully grown in the more northern portion of the old division, and yet be unsuitable for the southern part, it has been decided to divide the section into two. The Rockhampton Zone will extend from the town of that name northward as far as the tropic influence extends, and then westward, following the coast-line to Darwin. The characteristics of this division are hot and steamy summers with very heavy rainfall, and winters of a particularly mild character, with so little frost that tropical plants are quite successful. In other respects it is very much like Brisbane, and the following roses may be planted with perfect safety. So long as the purchaser safeguards himself by omitting weak-growing and single or semi-double varieties, there will be no fear of picking unsuitable sorts.

RED (Dwarfs).—Crusader, E. G. Hill, Etoile de Hollande, General MacArthur, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Lady Helen Maglona, Laurent Carle, Lord Calvert, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Mrs. E. Powel, Mrs. Harold Brooks, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Pres. Jac Smits, Red Radiance, Rhea Reid, Royal Red, Sensation, Star of Queensland, Templar, Warrior, W. E. Chaplin. (Climbers).—Black Boy, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Amy Johnson, Antoine Rivoire, Col. Dazier, Commonwealth, Dainty, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Fascination, Frank W. Dunlop, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, Ivy May, John C. M. Mensing, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Josephine Thomas, Mabel Turner, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Maman Cochet, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas J. Bell, Mrs. George Shawyer, Peggy Bell, Pilgrim, Radiance, Rose Marie, Southern Cross, Una Wallace. (Climbers).—Clb. Columbia, Clb. Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Radiance, Margaret Turnbull, Mary Warren, Sachsengruss.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex Hill Gray, Aspirant M. Rouyer, Golden Dawn, Golden Ophelia, Lady Hillingdon, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Natalie

Sufficient Potash in the soil prevents mildew.

Bottner, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Sunburst. (Climbers).—Clb. George Schwartz, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Marechal Niel.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Viktoria, Konigin Luise, Luna, Molly Sharman Crawford, Madame Jules Bouche, Mrs. Chas Lamplough, Mrs. David McKee, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Ophelia, White Ensign. (Climbers).—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Mrs. Dunlop Best.

Sydney Zone "S"

A thin strip of sub-tropical, coastal country extending from Eden in the South to Grafton in the North, this division may be described as a modification of Brisbane conditions, and is dominated all through the growing season by humid, easterly breezes. Contrary to Perth, this coast is favoured with a warm ocean current from the North, and equable conditions, comparatively speaking, are the result. Sudden changes of temperature do not reach the intensity of Adelaide, and mildew is not so pronounced, but Black Spot has to be reckoned with. Bluing and balling, although faults, do not reach the intensity experienced in other divisions. It is most important in selecting Roses to avoid those extremely liable to Black Spot, also those of pronounced Pernetiana origin.

Typical fruits are Oranges, Lemons, summer fruits and a few sorts of Apples. It is not hot enough for many of Brisbane's tropical fruits and shrubs, nor cold enough for cherries, and too moist for those plants rejoicing in a dry atmosphere.

The National Rose Society of New South Wales recommended the following:—

Recommendations by the National Rose Society of N.S.W.
1932 Vote.

GARDEN ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Garden Rose is one that should be of vigorous growth, disease resistant, carry good foliage, be free and continuous blooming, holding its flowers on firm stems, and the flowers should preferably have at least three rows of petals, and be fragrant.

The placing of the roses indicates the order of preference, in which the committee responsible for the selection placed the roses.

The Best 18 Garden Roses.—Etoile de Hollande, Radiance, Red Radiance, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Mme Butterfly, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Rose Marie, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mme. Segond Weber, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Golden Ophelia, K. A. Viktoria, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Hadley, Columbia, Golden Dawn, Una Wallace.

The Second Best 18 Garden Roses.—Souv. de Mme. Boulet, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Laurent Carle, E. G. Hill, Ethel Somerset, Talisman, Mrs. H. Stevens, Richard E. West, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Edith Nellie Perkins, Hoosier Beauty, Mabel Turner, Margaret McGredy, Freiburg II., Gaiety, A. M. Rouyer, Antoine Rivoire, Clovelly.

Do not hesitate to write if further help required.

DECORATIVE ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Decorative Rose should be small and dainty as in Madame Cecil Brunner or Maman Turbat; single as in Irish Fireflame; or loose and elegant, with preferably not more than three rows of large petals, as in Gwen Nash or Red Letter Day.

The Best 12 Decorative Roses.—Sunny South, Talisman, Irish Fireflame, Lady Hillingdon, Betty Uprichard, Shot Silk, K. of K., Angele Pernet, Dainty Bess, Pres. Jac Smits, Daily Mail Scented, Cuba.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A true climber should continue its habit of climbing from previous year's wood, as in the Climbing Maman Cochet.

The Best 12 Climbing Roses.—Clb. Mme. Second Weber, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. Mme. Abel Chatenay, Clb. Rose Marie, Black Boy, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Sunburst, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Columbia, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Kitty Kininmonth, Mermaid.

PILLAR ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Pillar Rose is one that usually renews its wood from the base, and only to a limited extent from previous growth, as in Paul's Scarlet Climber and Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant.

The Best 6 Pillar Roses.—Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Liberty, Nora Cunningham.

The Best 6 Climbing Polyantha or Wichuraiana Roses—American Pillar, Tausendschon, Emily Gray, Bushfire, Silver Moon, Sander's White.

The Best 6 Dwarf Polyantha Roses.—Gloria Mundi, Goldlachs, Ideal, Alice Amos, Maman Turbat, Mrs. R. M. Finch.

The Best 24 Exhibition Roses.—Dame Edith Helen, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Rev. F. Page Roberts, K. A. Viktoria, Frau Karl Druschki, Francis Scott Key, Golden Dawn, White Maman Cochet, Ethel Somerset, Una Wallace, Columbia, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Mme. Second Weber, Sachsengruss, Mrs. W. Winnett, Maman Cochet, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, America, Lord Charlemont, Frank W. Dunlop, Earl Haig.

In addition the following are worthy of careful consideration:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Chas. P. Kilham, Director Rubio, Dr. Hawkesworth, Kath. Cook, Lady Helen Maglona, Lord Calvert, McGredy's Scarlet, M. Geier, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Mrs. Harold Brooks, Souv. de Georges Pernet, William Orr. (Climbers).—Countess of Stradbroke, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Red Radiance, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Reine Marie Henriette, Scorchers, The Beacon.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Amy Johnson, Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, Colonel Dazier, Dainty, Dorothy Lee, Duchess of Westminster, Edith Part, Elizabeth of York, Gustav Grunerwald, John C. M. Mensing, Lady Barnby, Lorraine Lee, Lucien Chaire, Margaret Turnbull, Mary Warren, May Wetheren, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Mrs. W. E. Lenon, Peggy Bell. (Climbers).—Clb. Dean Hole, Clb. Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Barbara Richards, Canary, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Joanna Hill, Julien Potin, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Ville de Paris, W. F. Dreer. (Climbers).—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Caledonia, Konigin Luise, Lord Rossmore, Luna, Madame Jules Bouche, Mavis, Molly Sharman

Surface Watering encourages Black Spot.

Crawford, Mrs. Mackellar, Phoebe. (Climbers).—Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Autumn, Busybody, Comtesse de Cayla, Federico Casas, James Walley, Li Bures, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Pres. Herbert Hoover, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson.

ROSES FOR SANDY SOIL (SYDNEY ZONE).

Many gardeners, particularly those in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney, are making valiant efforts to grow roses and other plants in a medium which is almost pure sand. There is no subsoil, but just more or less white sand 30 or 40 feet deep. It is admittedly a difficult proposition but some measure of success is possible with the right treatment and suitable varieties.

Where a heavy soil is procurable the beds may be dug out and filled with this material, but care should be taken to procure a soil free from nut grass, oxalis, or other pest. Well decayed cow manure may also be added and the bed allowed to settle for three months before planting. Where extra soil is not available plant in the usual way and regularly feed from the top. It must be recognised that there is little or no plant food in soil of this kind and all manure (except from tarred roads or stables where shavings or sawdust is used for bedding) and decayed vegetable matter should be added frequently once the plants are established. Regular, copious watering is also essential, while a complete chemical plant food applied sparingly each month will help considerably.

Sorts proved suitable for this class of soil are:—

RED.—Red Radiance, Etoile de Hollande, General MacArthur, Laurent Carle, Red Letter Day, Warrior, Souv. de Therese Levet, F. Dubreuil, Papa Gontier.

PINK.—Radiance, Mrs. C. J. Bell, Irish Elegance, Madame Butterfly, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Segond Weber, Columbia, Sunny South, Betty Uprichard, Australia Felix, Maman Cochet, John C. M. Mensing, Lorraine Lee, My Maryland, A. Rivoire, Gustav Grunerwald, Countess of Gosford, Souv. de M. de Zayas, Madame Jules Grolez, Comtesse de Cayla, Madame Caroline Testout.

YELLOW.—Souv. de Madame Bouillet, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Marie Van Houtte.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES.—Molly Sharman Crawford, Madame Jules Bouche, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, K. A. Viktoria, White Maman Cochet.

ROSE CULTURE IN BRIEF

When unpacking the parcel of rose plants, remember that it is essential to keep the roots moist and free from exposure to air. If plants shrivel from dry conditions, bury completely in moist soil for three days, then plant as usual.

SOIL.—Roses may be grown in any soil, but the ideal is a stiff, greasy loam, the deeper the better. Real sand is improved by the additions of clay, loam, vegetable mould and manure. Extra heavy soils respond to lime, sand, manure and leaf mould.

SITUATION.—Open spaces are preferable to closely sheltered aspects, as mildew and black spots are encouraged by moist, close conditions.

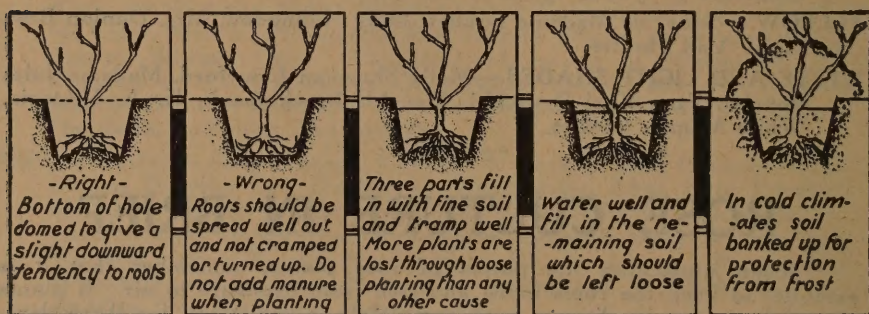
Humus is most important.

Roses are best grown in beds by themselves, which should not be too wide. 5ft. 6in. to 6ft. is ample for all but the most robust growers, and this will accommodate two rows of plants. Where the beds are along a fence or wall the tallest varieties should be placed in the back row and the lower growing selection in front, as this allows each rose to display its blooms to best advantage.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.—There are two schools of thought regarding the preparation of soil for rose beds. The old idea was that the ground should be trenched two to three feet deep in order to provide ample root run for the plants. It is claimed, however, that this is needless waste of time and energy, as the roots rarely enter the soil to such depth. The new idea is that 12 to 18 inches is ample preparation, so long as the beds receive thorough and regular manuring. Draining is, of course, advisable in each instance, and, as frequently happens in circumstances of this kind, both sides report success, and each claims advantage. Whichever method is adopted, the best results will go to the grower who supplies proper manures and water in sufficient quantities to ensure vigorous growth, good blooms, and freedom from disease. It is a golden rule in rose growing to give with both hands to your plants.

PLANTING.—The time for planting must be decided by various local conditions. When plants are hard and woody, and soil not too wet, planting may be carried out any month in the year, as a few pieces of bracken or bush will temper the sun's heat and prevent sunburn, and a water-can or hose supply any lack of moisture; but, generally speaking, in coastal New South Wales, April to August is the usual time. In cold, snow country, April planting is most desirable, but failing that it is better to withhold until August or September, but frequently under these severe conditions it will be necessary to shelter the plants from excessive cold. This may be done by a heavy mulch of straw or dry grass, or the soil may be banked up round the plant to a height of 6 or 8 inches until the plants are established.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—In all gardening activities there is considerable divergence of opinion, but the weight of evidence all tends to prove that planting with the union of the bud and stock one to two inches below the surface is generally satisfactory. It is usually considered that for



this work the stem of the plant should be from four to six inches long, and, ultimately, the plant makes roots at the union, thus increasing its stability. The advantage of this method is that if, by any chance, the plant is killed above ground by sunburn, it will always grow again from below the surface. In planting, the roots should be well spread out, covered with fine earth, tramped firmly and then well watered to thoroughly settle the soil. When the water has soaked away, the wetted

Chemical Manure should supplement, not substitute.

surface of the hole should be covered with loose soil. Water after, only when necessary, and then do it well, loosening the caked surface when dry enough later. It is distinctly inadvisable to put fresh animal or chemical manures close to the roots of newly planted Roses. The fermentation of the manure creates too much heat and chemical manures are too concentrated for anything but well established plants.

The greatest care must be taken that the roots do not get dry while the planting operations are being carried out. It is recommended that all the holes be prepared beforehand and that the plants be carried wrapped up in a wet bag or in a kerosene tin containing three or four inches of water. Each plant will then be only exposed to the air for a minimum of time. Failure to observe this important operation frequently results in the death of the plant. Potted plants should have the paper pot removed, as unless this is done the waxed paper prevents the moisture reaching the roots from the surrounding soil.

ARTESIAN WATER.—In many country districts clients have reported disastrous losses through the use of artesian water for the rose garden. Many of these waters are heavily impregnated with soda, magnesium and other salts. Unfortunately very little may be done to overcome the difficulty. Some authorities recommend the use of heavy dressings of decayed animal manure, as it has been found that plants so treated are enabled to withstand a greater concentration of mineral salts than those untreated. Where possible underground drainage by means of agricultural pipes will prevent too great a concentration of salts in the surface soil, while it is most important that light sprinklings should be avoided. When necessary to water, a good drenching should be given, and the surface mulch applied immediately.

To be on the safe side, it is advisable to avoid heavily charged waters and rely on waste water from the house conserved by heavy mulches of short straw or old manure.

FROST INJURY.—The winter of 1929 will be recorded as one of the most severe in the history of the Commonwealth. Late frosts in particular caused enormous damage, and a few notes are given to assist as far as possible to prevent a repetition. Cold frosty air is heavy, and will always drop to the lower levels or be trapped in air pockets where circulation is bad. Tender plants should therefore be placed in the higher parts of the garden. Frost injury is always worst in dry seasons, and where possible it is advisable to keep the soil moist at such times. Some plants are more resistant than others, but all may be improved by a liberal use of potash in the soil. This has the effect of building up hard woody fibre in the branches and foliage. The varieties most likely to suffer are those which break earliest into growth. In this respect it is advisable to prune late in a hard winter. Where limited numbers of plants may be sheltered, a few bushes or ferns may be stuck in the ground to form a light covering, but it is essential that such a covering must allow for free circulation of air to be effective.

HUMUS.—This has been aptly described as that portion of the soil formed by the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter. It is a valuable constituent of soils for several reasons. It increases the moisture holding capacity; it assists their mechanical conditions by improving tilth, and its deficiency may be noted by the tendency of the soil to form into hard concrete like lumps. By darkening the colour of the soil it helps to absorb more heat, while it also encourages a healthy and ample supply of bacterial life to aid nitrification. Animal manure or vegetable matter should never be burnt unless diseased. Wherever possible all material of this kind should be thrown into bins erected in an out of the way place. When one is filled a second should be started, and by the time

Pruning reduces quantity to improve quality.

this is finished the first may be ready for use. Decomposition may be hastened by keeping the heaps moist, while it is a distinct advantage to water the material with a liquid manure by dissolving a double handful of superphosphate in 4 gallons of water.

The most successful grower is the craftsman who is best able to assess and supply the full needs of his particular soil in respect of humus.

MULCHING.—In many districts rose growers are forced to depend on rainfall for preserving the life and development of their plants. During drought periods the roses suffer very considerably and frequently die right out in prolonged dry spells. Mulching consists in applying to the surface of the soil a coating of manure, fine straw, lawn clippings or some similar material. The mulch prevents undue evaporation, and thus conserves the natural soil moisture, making it possible to produce good growth and blooms with a minimum of water. The mulch may be applied just before the hot weather commences, and if left on the surface through the winter in cold climates it will help to reduce the liability to injury from heavy frost. It may be dug in after frosts are over, and will materially improve the soil by adding humus of which it is being continually depleted. Woodheap refuse, sawdust and shavings are distinctly inadvisable, and may easily introduce serious disease.

FAILURES.—If the instructions already outlined have been carefully followed, the failures should be very few. Owing to lack of experience or indifferent preparation of soil, a small proportion of growers occasionally report lack of success. Invariably, when investigated, the failures may be traced to some of the following causes:—

Loose or deep planting.

Using manure at planting time.

Excessive watering.

Allowing roots to dry out after unpacking.

Heavy frost.

Acid soil due to failure to use lime in preparation.

Lack of drainage, causing sodden soil conditions.

Excessive animal manure, causing sourness.

Frequently the nurseryman is blamed for these faults, but it should be remembered that after all other orders have been filled, the stock left over is transplanted in the nursery under the worst possible conditions, and the loss rarely exceeds one per cent. This clearly demonstrates that the fault does not lie with the plants as a general rule.

LABELS.—After planting is finished all paper labels should be removed, as when left on they frequently cause trouble through cutting into the stem or trunk as expansion through growth progresses. Sometimes valuable plants are quite ruined in this way before the string perishes. Where a permanent, easily visible record is required, galvanised hoop iron may be cut into lengths, and if one end is lightly smeared with white lead, the name may be written in lead pencil while the paint is still wet. Should this method not meet with approval the names may be entered in a garden note book, which should record the name, number, or letter for each bed, and the position of each plant. Frequently aluminium embossed strips are offered for attaching to the plants, but as wire must be used for permanency there is the ever present risk of damage through the wire cutting into the bark. These labels must also be regularly moved at pruning time, and their use is distinctly inadvisable unless attached to a wire or wooden support.

MANURING.—There is no complete manure, and it is necessary to use animal and chemical alternately to maintain soil fertility. Cow manure is generally considered the best, while the chemical manure should contain

More failures are due to improper treatment than to any other cause.

phosphoric acid, nitrogen, potash, and in smaller proportions, sulphur, magnesia, iron and lime, etc. As the compounding of these chemicals requires skill to prevent waste it is better to purchase them ready mixed. Such a mixture may be procured from Messrs. Anderson & Co., Ltd., 399 George Street, Sydney, or Messrs. Law, Somner Pty., Ltd., Block Place, Melbourne, Vic. It is sold under the name of the "National Rose Food," and has been thoroughly tested in many gardens and been proved by results. A good handful of this mixture, lightly sprinkled round each plant two or three times in the year is generally a sufficient dressing. It should be stressed that chemical mixtures are only intended to supplement animal manures, and will never take their place, as they add no organic matter to the soil. Regular liming (every third year) and copious waterings are very necessary, as without these important details the best effect is not obtained.

WHEN TO PICK.—All flowers should be picked early in the morning, the loose decorative blooms, just as the buds show colour and are on the point of opening. Remove all surplus foliage, scrape the bark from one side of the stem for the last two inches and place in fresh water in the house away from strong sunlight. Full blooms must be allowed to open more before picking. Cut long stems and ensure good flowers in the next crop.

THE AUSTRALIAN ROSE ANNUAL.

In the older established rose growing countries there is published each year a book dealing with various phases of rose progress and rose activities. Australia has now fallen into line and for the past four years has published the "Australian Rose Annual." This is the official organ of the various Rose Societies in Australia and contains interesting papers, accounts of new varieties, coloured illustrations and all the up-to-date information concerning the Rose in Australia. Copies of this book are distributed free to all members of the various Rose Societies as part of their subscription rights. We strongly recommend that rose enthusiasts join up with one of the Societies and keep abreast of the times by means of this valuable book. If rose lovers interested will write for further information the name of the nearest Rose Society and its subscription rates will be forwarded by return.

MODERN ROSES IN AUSTRALASIA.

Most of the rose books are written from an American or European viewpoint, but at last we have pleasure in advising that an excellent Australian publication is now available.

It was written by Mr. B. V. Rossi, of Ivanhoe, Victoria, recognised as Melbourne's leading nurseryman exhibitor, and contains the experience of over forty years' daily association with roses. All phases are dealt with and the book is invaluable to the average gardener or the keenest exhibitor.

It is well printed and would make a most acceptable present for a rose loving friend. Just send us your card with its greeting and we will post the book to any address for 11/-, post paid.

A penny post card will bring expert advice.

Diseases

INSECT ENEMIES.

ROSE LEAF CUTTING BEE (*Megachile centuncularis*). — This annoying pest cuts out portions of the leaves and carries them away to make its nest in decaying wood crevices, in brick walls, and sometimes in the ground. Where possible, the nests should be traced and the occupants dealt with at dusk, when the bees would be at home. No other treatment appears known, though a spraying of the foliage with Arsenate of Lead may provide relief in some instances.



LEAF CUTTING BEE

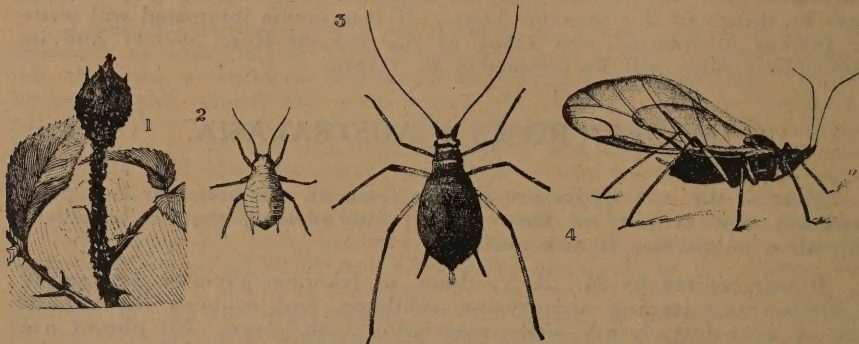


DAMAGED LEAF



LEAF-NEST
FOUND IN CREVICES
OF WALLS OR FENCES

APHIDES.—This pest, known also as Greenfly, plant lice, etc., attacks the young growth, pierces the bark and sucks the sap, which is the life blood of the plant. As they do not eat bark or foliage a poison spray is useless and they must be attacked by different methods. As all insects must breathe in order to live the best means of eradication is found in closing up the breathing pores on the sides of the body, by covering them with some sticky substance. They may also be sprayed with mild irritants as long as the foliage is not injured. The following spray is recommended:—Blackleaf 40 (Nicotine Sulphate), which should



The Rose Aphid (*Macrosiphum rosae*).

1. Spray of Rose-bush attacked by aphid.
2. Larva of Rose Aphid.
3. Wingless female Rose Aphid.
4. Winged female Rose Aphid.

Attack pests promptly.

be mixed as directed on the containers in the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to 4 gallons of water. For convenience, a petrol tin may be considered as holding 4 gallons. One of our customers found a decided advantage in adding 2 ozs. of Scrubbs Cloudy Ammonia to the mixture. If used with judgment, the garden hose is invaluable, and the insects may be washed off the shoots very quickly. Care should be taken not to injure the buds or foliage with an excessive force of water. As the Aphides increase at an enormous rate they should be attacked immediately they are noticed. Their natural enemies should also be encouraged. The Lady Bird Beetles, both in adult and larvae stages, are invaluable, and amongst birds the common Sparrow, Blue Wren, and Silvereye should be jealously guarded as they do invaluable service in checking this evil. Ants should be exterminated from the garden as they undoubtedly befriend the Aphides, and are declared to carry them to suitable plants. The Aphides give off a sticky excretion called "Honey Dew," and it is for this food that the ants protect them. This honey dew sometimes becomes the host of a black fungus, which is known as Sooty Mould, and this frequently causes concern to the rose grower. As, however, it is not a parasite, and consequently does not extract anything from the leaf, it need not be taken seriously. The remedy is to get rid of Aphides and Scale, Sooty Mould will not then appear.

FRIENDLY INSECTS.

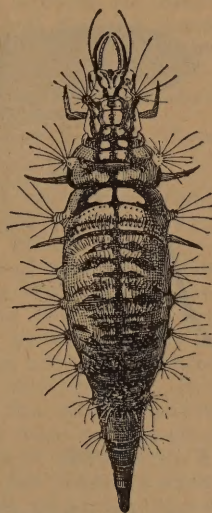
In order to simplify identification and prevent the killing of friendly insects the following illustrations are given. The information and drawings were supplied by the Government Entomologist to whom our thanks and acknowledgments are accordingly made.



1.



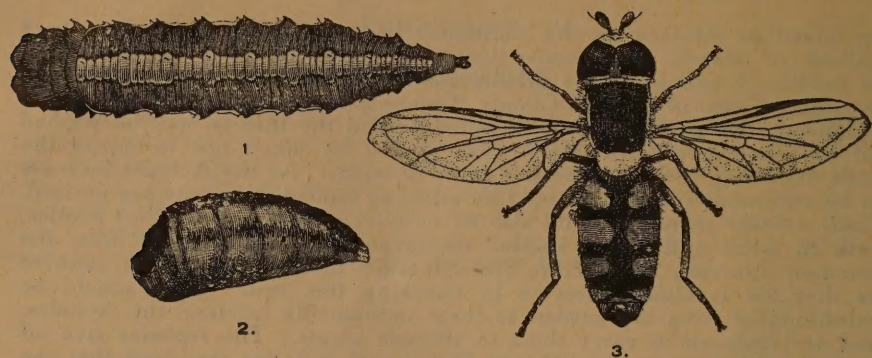
3.



2.

Life history of the Green Lace-Wing (*Chrysopa ramburii*). Enlarged three times. 1. Perfect insect. 2. The active larva. 3. The enclosed pupa with the cocoon, covered with the remains of dead scale insects. This insect also attacks aphids.

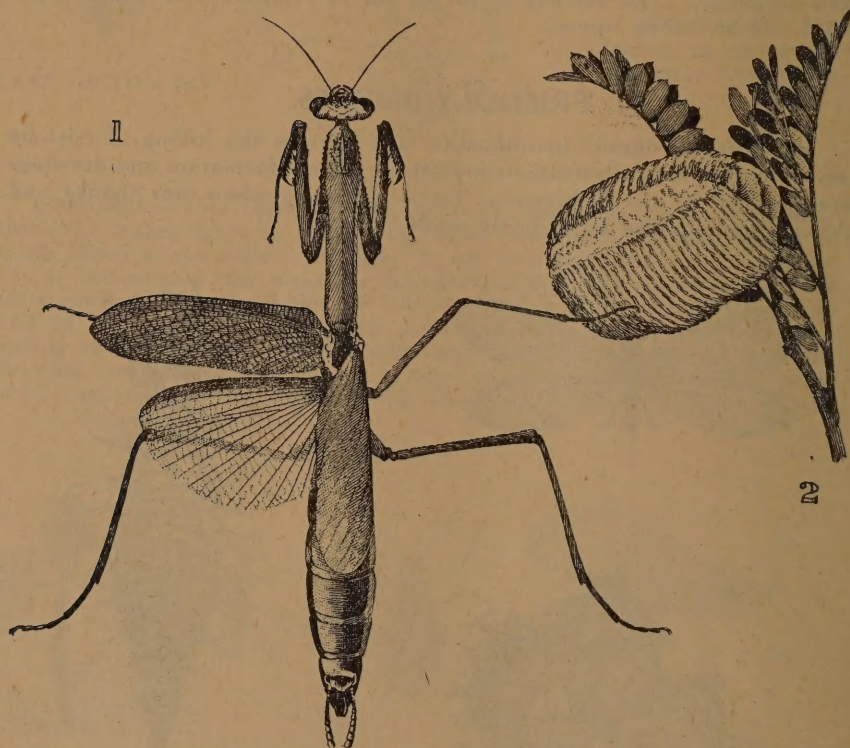
Learn to know your friends.



Life history of Syrphid or Hover Fly (*Psilopus sydneyensis*).

A deadly enemy to rose, peach, and other aphids.

1. Pale green larva. 2. Hard pupa case. 3. Perfect fly. (Much enlarged).



The large Brown Mantis (*Archimantis latistylus*). Natural size.

This insect and others of the same family are valuable friends as they attack moths, flies, and other insects. Some of the small varieties attack Aphids. The left wing is shown expanded, while the right is at rest.

1. Mature insect.
2. Egg case on Wattle tree.

Encouraging natural forces to control disease is an interesting science.



The Spotted Ladybird Beetle (*Leis conformis*).

- A deadly enemy to all kinds of aphids. Yellow orange colour with black spots.
5. The Ladybird much enlarged. (The figure above represents natural size).
 6. Larva of Ladybird Beetle, also much enlarged. In this form it is also a valuable enemy to Aphids.

RED SPIDER.—This microscopic insect attacks the under surface of the leaves and ultimately causes discolouration and defoliation. They should be sprayed as soon as noticed with Liver of Sulphur at the rate of 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water, or Black Leaf "40" as directed on the containers.

THRIPS.—This insect is one of the most difficult to combat, as they enter the flowers and cannot be treated without injuring the bloom itself. By feeding on the petals and sap, they cause great damage, generally in the spring time, and the blooms attacked are soon noticed by the brown and shrivelled edges of the petals. In some districts this pest is so bad that it has been seriously suggested that Spring Rose Shows be abandoned.

The following description has been supplied by the Government Entomologist's Department:—

Thrips are minute insects with two pairs of wings fringed with hairs (Order. Thysanoptera). The eggs are laid in leaves and flower stems, and the young are similar to the adults, except that they are not winged; there is no grub stage. The young and the adults both have piercing mouth parts, which permit of piercing and rasping the tender tissues of their host plants. Thus they can soon damage the petals and other flower parts if at all numerous. The common rose Thrips is "*Thrips imaginus*." This species hibernates in the adult stage through the winter months under leaves, rubbish, etc., on the ground. It appears about August, and commences egg laying in the tender leaves. The eggs hatch within a few days, and the young at once commence feeding, and the insects then complete their development in about 4 or 5 weeks. A new and larger generation is produced, and the increase soon results in enormous numbers. This thrip does not limit its attack to roses, but attacks most garden flowers, and numerous weeds and bush shrubs. Dry weather favours the development and increase of Thrips, while heavy rain soon reduces their numbers. The Thrips on roses feed mainly on the fleshy part of the petals and near the base, causing brown patches and the early fall of the petals.

Protect all insect friends.



MILDEW



BLACK SPOT

FUNGUS DISEASES.

MILDEW.—The commonest of these diseases is mildew. This forms a coating over the foliage preventing it from carrying out its important work. The usual methods of treatment are spraying with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons, or 4 ozs. Bicarbonate of Soda to 4 gallons of water. The plants may also be dusted as for black spot. It is most important to commence treatment before the disease appears as it is much easier to prevent than cure.

The method outlined in previous catalogues, of adding sufficient potash to the soil to combat mildew, has found many adherents. It may be applied either as sulphate of potash, muriate of potash or wood ashes which have been kept dry. Once the correct amount to apply has been discovered there is no reason to doubt that mildew troubles will cease. A double handful of potassium sulphate to each plant, sprinkled around, would do for a first dressing. When using wood ashes, give a larger quantity, but less if muriate of potash is applied.

BLACK SPOT.—This disease is very prevalent in moist coastal areas, as the warmth and humidity are ideal conditions for its growth and dissemination. As the fungus takes its root in the leaf itself it is practically impossible to cure. Much may be done by regular winter sprayings with Bordeaux mixture. Before the disease makes its appearance the plants should have regular dustings of 9 parts Flour of Sulphur to one part Arsenate of Lead Powder. This should be distributed while the foliage is slightly damp with dew and to be effective it will need repeating after rain. Another method is to spray with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water immediately after the spring crop of flowers is finished. Some few varieties, particularly some of the rose species, appear to be quite immune. This fact should hold the secret for successful control. The heartfelt thanks of the rose world would assuredly be sufficient recompense for the successful investigator.

DIE BACK.—Many growers have been exercised over some of their plants dying back, and have jumped to the conclusion that the plants are suffering from disease. This is far from the truth in many instances.

There is an intimate sympathy between roots and branches, and any injury to the feeding roots or reduction in the sap flow must be reflected in the amount of leaves required to elaborate the food sent up by the roots. Roots require oxygen for their proper functioning, and if by reason of excessive rain, over-watering or faulty drainage the soil becomes waterlogged the feeding roots are drowned. The immediate result may

Your success is our first consideration.

be noticed in the falling of some of the leaves, and later some of the stems die back for lack of nourishment. Heavy attacks by grubs eating the roots may cause the same trouble, while excessive drought will always result in a reduction in the amount of foliage a plant may carry. Dying back is also due to black spot injuring the leaves, which then fall off before the stems are properly nourished. The loss of the branches may then be expected. Frosts may also cause similar trouble by the expansion of the frozen sap in the cells of the branches.

None of these, however, should be considered as diseases, as once the conditions become normal the plants recover, and no further difficulty is encountered unless the causes responsible are repeated.

There is however, another trouble due to virus disease so far unnamed, but discovered by Mr. B. J. Grieve, M. Sc., of Melbourne.

It is described by one authority as attacking the vigorous shoots in the early spring. The leaves nearest the base curl up and drop off when the plant is shaken. Ultimately the whole stem becomes infected, and each successive shoot seems to be attacked in the same way until the plant succumbs. As soon as it is noticed, drastic pruning to healthy wood should be carried out, while painting the stems with Sulphuric Acid 1 oz. to 1 gallon of water is said to be effective. Always pour the Acid into the water and never reverse the process. The stems may also be painted with Condy's Crystals, using $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 gallon of water.

I have to advise that the roses arrived in perfect condition and they are such healthy and strong plants. I might tell you that they were admired by everyone. My garden of 130 roses is eighty per cent. Hazlewood and the eighty per cent. are strong, healthy and true to name. The superiority of your roses has caused numerous orders to go from Rutherglen to Hazlewood's nursery.—J.F.H., Rutherglen, Victoria. 30/6/30.

Your new catalogue to hand. Very many thanks. It is the very finest I have ever seen and I have seen a good few in the "old country." —W.H.S., Eagle Junction, Queensland. 11/4/30.

I expect your catalogue will be along shortly. If you should have twenty to spare I could let my special gardening section have one each. —P.H., Teachers' College, Univ. Grounds, Sydney. 14/4/30.

Kindly forward to my address the undermentioned roses, etc. No doubt you will be pleased to learn that all the roses I have received from you have been an absolute success, gaining me several prizes, including that for Champion Rose at the Bridgetown Show.—Mrs. A.H., "Ashbourne," Bridgetown, W.A. 16/6/30.

Pleased to say that all the roses I got from your firm are in splendid condition and I have not lost any of the forty trees in all.—Mrs. J.T., Werris Creek. 12/7/30.

Last year we got three hundred roses from you through Miss C. and we are more than delighted with them. The blooms right up till now have been truly wonderful.—Miss E.F., Glenfield. 18/8/30.

I was delighted with the shrubs you sent last week. They were so carefully packed and arrived in splendid condition. It is always a pleasure to open a package from your firm.—Miss M.B., "Broadford," Murrumburrah. 22/8/30.

Australia can produce new Roses. Why not?

The Simplicity of Pruning

In the 1925 catalogue an article on Pruning, by Mr. W. H. Ifould, aroused so much interest that repeated requests for copies have exhausted the issue. In order to give beginners an idea of how pruning should be carried out, the main points are again outlined, and by means of illustration it is hoped to show how simple are the first steps.

In the first place, pruning is simply a method of (a) reducing quantity to improve quality, and (b) restricting growth to preserve the general shape of the plant.

At the base of each leaf is a small growing point called a bud or eye, which has the power of producing a branch under proper conditions. Thus in nature, if an accident happened to the top of a tree, or injured the branch of any shrub, the growing points below the injury could produce trunks or branches to remedy the trouble. When allowed to grow unchecked, a rose will shoot from so many of these eyes that only short growths and comparatively small blooms are produced. By pruning away the surplus eyes, growth is restricted into fewer channels, and longer stems and larger blooms result.

TIME OF PRUNING.—The best time for the operation varies considerably according to local conditions and climate. As a rule, in Sydney zone, the winter pruning is usually carried out in July, but it has been found that in the mild winter climate June pruning stimulates growth, and blooms are produced in September instead of October, and largely miss the annual visitation of thrips in consequence.

In very cold climates pruning before August or early September is not advisable. The Summer pruning may be carried out after each crop of bloom is finished, and is generally lighter than the winter cutting. It is important that at least a few leaves be left on the branches in Summer, as if the flow of sap is checked, sunburn on hot days may easily spoil some of the exposed canes. Generally, the best time has already been found by experience in each climate, and a little enquiry will give a good idea when the work should be carried out.

When pruning for exhibition for a given date, local conditions must be very carefully considered, and it is advisable to note carefully the date of cutting, and the date of flowering. This should be carefully checked up each season, and noted for guidance in future years.

SECATEURS.—On the selection, care and handling of the Secateurs or pruning shears much of the success depends. They should be of good steel, and, as in all other activities, should not be judged by price alone. They require regular sharpening on a good oil stone, and should have the wearing parts and spring oiled or greased to ensure smooth working.

Next look at the illustration so as to understand the correct manner of holding the implement. The first figure represents the wrong way, for the hook in this instance is pressing the branch against the knife. Clean cutting will be impossible, and difficult, especially in large branches. In the second figure the blade is in the right position, but the hook will leave a bruise on the piece of branch left on the plant, which may cause a dying back of the branch. The third figure represents the correct method with the blade in the right position, and the bruise caused by the hook on the portion pruned away.

All-round excellence required for true progress.

WHAT TO CUT.—Bush roses and standards (not climbers) should have removed, right from their base, the old, weak, spindly, worn out and dead wood. Each branch retained should be allowed full scope to develop its foliage properly, for it is in the leaves that the plant food sent up by the roots meets with food derived from the air. Through the marvellous action of sunlight, these foods are elaborated and made available for the use of the plant. Consequently where foliage is crowded or shaded, this work is restricted.

It will be quite easy to determine which branches should remain to make the framework of the future plant, and in each instance preference should be given to young canes. The idea is to rejuvenate every three or four years the whole of the branches, for after this time a growth has

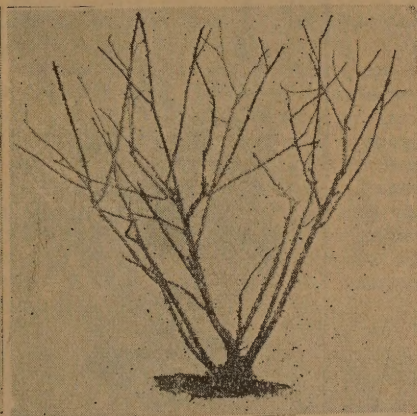


outlived its period of usefulness. These growths remaining should be shortened back by one-third to two-thirds of their length, according to variety and type. In this respect it is advisable to remember that vigorous growers like Maman Cochet, W. R. Smith, Lady Plymouth, and most of the varieties indicated by the growth number 4 should only receive light pruning. These growth numbers are fully explained at the beginning of the General List of Roses on page 46.

Four-year-old plant of Lady Plymouth, showing light pruning for very vigorous varieties.



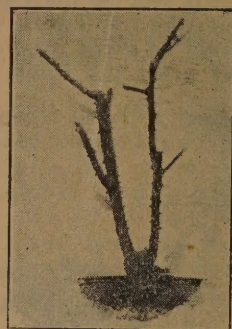
Before Pruning.



After Pruning.

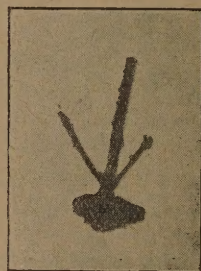
Climbers are often pruned after flowering.

All Tea roses, all Pernetianas and occasional varieties like Chateau de Clos Vougeot and Lady Maureen Stewart require only light pruning.



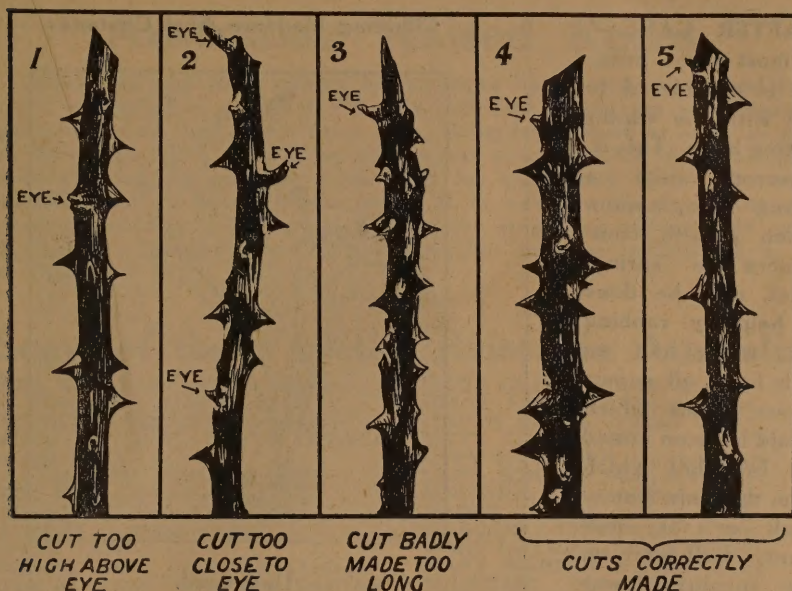
An unpruned and pruned plant of the medium growing type (No. 3).

Varieties indicated by the number 3 require about half of the growth removed, while those marked 2, with a few exceptions, may be safely pruned down to two-thirds of the growth.



Indicating the treatment of weak growing varieties (No. 2).

Four Australian Roses have been honoured abroad.



HOW TO CUT.—These illustrations are largely self-explanatory. In No. 1 there is no attraction for the sap, and the long stub above the eye will die back. No. 2 shows the eye injured, and dying back will take place to the next sound eye. In No. 3 the sap will not rise above the lowest edge of the cut opposite the eye, and dying back will be apparent in this instance also. Some growers prefer No. 4 to No. 5 on the same ground, for unless properly made, although the top eye may not be deprived of its proper flow of sap, the outside edge will die back and prevent perfect healing of the cut.

CLIMBERS.—The first figure on the next page represents a plant of Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay, three years old. The seed pods on the ends of the lateral shoots are evidences of the plant having bloomed, and indicate how the flowers are produced on the side shoots. The pruning of climbing roses consists in cutting back these laterals close to the main branch, leaving one eye from which fresh flowering shoots will spring. This process is repeated each season until the particular cane shows evidence of age, when it should be completely cut away and a young shoot trained in its place. This cycle of rejuvenation every three or four years should be carefully followed. Where there are too many canes, which would cause crowding, cut the surplus growths right away at the base. Young canes which are in their first year may be topped to induce side growths and trained into position, or left till required to take the place of a worn-out cane next season. A popular time for pruning climbers is immediately after the spring flowering.

Do not order STANDARD



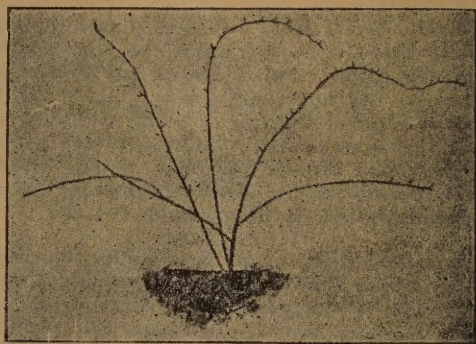
when you mean BUSH.



Wanted. Better Roses. Always.

AFTER CARE.—

In most cases pruning is considered to end with the winter cutting back. This is, however, quite a wrong impression. When growth commences in spring, much may be done to help by rubbing out, when half an inch long, all superfluous shoots which would later on crowd the branches which form the main framework of the rose plant. Still later on the surplus flower buds should be removed so as to concentrate energy and plant food into the direction of better blooms. It will by this time be appreciated that pruning is linked up with good cultivation and proper manuring, for all these activities finish on the dominant note of Better Roses.

Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay.**Unpruned.****Pruned.**

I am pleased to say your firm send out the best trees I have ever planted. I got my own rose trees from you two years ago. I have never lost one of your trees and all are first class roses true to label.—H.M., Wentworth Falls. 6/9/30.

You may be interested to hear that the trees are coming on nicely and arrived on the Estate in most excellent condition.—B.H.C., The Richlands Ceylon Tea Estates Ltd., Oonanagalla Estate, Madulkelle, Ceylon. 9/7/30.

Just a line to say that all the clients for whom we imported roses from you this season have had excellent results and are well satisfied.—V.J., Suva, Fiji. 1/10/30.

E. G. Hill and Talisman are good.

Australian Raised Roses

Almost all the roses grown in Australia have been introduced from Europe, or America. Bred for totally different conditions of climate, it is not surprising that many have been discarded almost as soon as they have flowered. The time is coming when much of this disappointment will be avoided, by planting roses bred for and tested under Australian conditions, before being catalogued. It is not too much to say that Australia possesses the finest climate in the world for raising new roses, and extensive developments in this direction may be looked for in the near future.

Some of the Varieties Raised in Australia.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| AGNES BARCLAY (Alister Clark). | JESSIE CLARK (Alister Clark). |
| AMY JOHNSON (Alister Clark). | JOYCE FAIREY (Alister Clark). |
| AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (Kerslake). | JUDITH BLACK (Alister Clark). |
| BEAUTY OF NEW SOUTH WALES | KITTY KININMONTH (Alister Clark). |
| (Knight) | LADY FAIRBAIRN (Alister Clark). |
| BILLY BOILER (Alister Clark). | LADY SOMERS (Alister Clark). |
| BLACK BOY (Alister Clark). | LORRAINE LEE (Alister Clark). |
| BORDERER (Alister Clark). | MADGE TAYLOR (Alister Clark). |
| BUSYBODY (Alister Clark). | MARGARET TURNBULL (Alister Clark). |
| CHERUB (Alister Clark). | MARY GUTHRIE (Alister Clark). |
| CLIMBING CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh). | MARY WARREN (Alister Clark). |
| CLIMBING COMTESSE LA BARTHE | MILKMAID (Alister Clark). |
| (Lewis). | MISS MARION MANIFOLD (Adamson). |
| CLIMBING GEORGES SCHWARTZ | MRS. ALBERT NASH (Alister Clark). |
| (Knight). | MRS. HAROLD BROOKS (Alister Clark). |
| CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (Rosen). | MRS. HUGH DETTMAN (Alister Clark). |
| CLIMBING MABEL MORSE (Moulden). | MRS. NORMAN WATSON (Alister |
| CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER | Clark). |
| (Ardagh). | MRS. PHILLIP RUSSELL (Alister |
| CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (Upton). | Clark). |
| CLIMBING RADIANCE (H. J. Catt). | MRS. R. M. FINCH (Finch). |
| CLIMBING SHOT SILK (Knight). | NORA CUNNINGHAM (Alister Clark). |
| CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET. | PEGGY BELL (Alister Clark). |
| COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE (Alister | PENELOPE (Williams). |
| Clark). | QUEEN OF HEARTS (Alister Clark). |
| DAINTY DAWN (Knight). | REFRESHER (Alister Clark). |
| DAY DREAM (Alister Clark). | ROSEATE (Alister Clark). |
| DIVIDEND (Alister Clark). | SALMON SPRAY (Grant). |
| DOROTHY MOLLISON (Alister Clark). | SCORCHER (Alister Clark). |
| EDITH CLARK (Alister Clark). | STAR OF QUEENSLAND (Williams). |
| E. N. WARD (Kershaw). | STATELY (Alister Clark). |
| FANCY FREE (Alister Clark). | SUNDAY BEST (Alister Clark). |
| FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark). | SUNNY SOUTH (Alister Clark). |
| GOLDEN DAWN (Grant). | TRAVERSER (Alister Clark). |
| GOLDEN VISION (Alister Clark). | VANITY (Halstead). |
| GWEN NASH (Alister Clark). | WARPAINT (Alister Clark). |
| HARBINGER (Alister Clark). | |

Some new varieties raised in Australia are being listed this year for the first time. Full descriptions will be found in the Novelty pages.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CLIMBING HUGO ROLLER (Rogers). | DORIS DOWNES (Alister Clark). |
| CLIMBING MRS. W. T. SUMNER (Hazle- | ELAINE STUART (Edwards). |
| wood). | EVELYN MAY (Edwards). |
| CLIMBING PENELOPE (Rosen). | |

Do not order STANDARD



when you mean BUSH.



Ballarat has the first Test Garden in Australia.

New Roses, 1932

New roses are ready from May to August and only dwarf budded plants are available, as standard stocks are usually too scarce to work with more or less unproved kinds. (*See note at end of this list.*)

Six or more of the 4/- varieties will be charged at the rate of 42/- per dozen.

ALBAST (H.T.) (Van Rossem, 1928).—Bud medium size, ovoid; flower large, double, open, lasting, slightly fragrant, salmon pink, borne several together on medium length stem. Glossy bronze green foliage, disease resistant. Growth vigorous and upright; abundant bloomer. 4/- each.

Flowers too small for ordinary purposes.

AMI L. CRETTE (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1930).—Growth vigorous and erect with deep green disease resisting foliage. Bud splendid, on rigid stalk; flower very large with large massive petals. Colour velvety carmine red, tinted vermillion on yellow centre. This rose resembles a Cactus Dahlia. Very free and continuous blooming, with new colouring of great effect. 4/- each.

Very bright attractive colour, best described as carmine pink fading to silvery pink. The flowers are produced in bunches and carry 24 petals.

AMULETT (H.T.) (M. Tantau, 1930).—A cross between Mrs. H. Winnett and Johanniszauber. Colour fiery red, which is maintained even when the bloom is fading. Pleasantly scented, medium strong growth, healthy dark green foliage, which is reddish when young. 4/- each.

Medium grower and just an ordinary red so far.

ANDRIENNE MARTIN (Pernt.) (Buatois, 1930).— Vigorous branching growth; fine bronze green foliage. Flower large, fairly full, opening well, sweetly perfumed. Colour carmine lake with yellow base; very continuous blooming. 4/- each.

Medium growth with small foliage. Flowers not large. Does not impress us as an acquisition.

AROMA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1931).— Bud large, ovoid; flower large, double, very lasting, extremely fragrant, crimson, borne several together on medium length stem. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, disease resistant. Vigorous and bushy growth; profuse, continuous bloomer all season. 4/- each.

After the style of Etoile de Hollande, but a brighter red. Aptly named. Recommended.

ARRILLAGA (H.P.) (Rev. Geo. M. Schoener, 1929).—R. Centifolia x Mrs. John Lang x Frau Karl Druschki. Bud large, glowing pink; flower huge, double, well shaped, very fragrant, lasting vivid pink, light golden glow at base, borne on long strong stem. Handsome, disease resistant foliage; vigorous and upright growth; profuse summer bloomer, scant in Autumn. 4/- each.

Not flowered yet.

ATTRACTION (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons Ltd., 1931).—Intense bright unfading yellow cadmium with a shading of orange. Tips of buds and young flowers touched with carmine. Full, medium size, lasting. Glossy bronze green foliage; strong and erect stem; dwarf and compact habit; growth sturdy; very free and continuous blooming. 4/- each.

Medium grower with orange buds opening to yellow flowers borne in clusters. 25 petals. A part pernetiana variety.

Wanted. Better Roses. Always.



TALISMAN.

A Sensation in Fancy Coloured Roses.



GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.) (P. Grant, 1929)

A splendid Australian raised novelty.

Special £10 Prize Best Seedling Rose, N.R.S., N.S.W., 1928.
Two Awards of Merit, N.R.S., England, 1929-1930.
Baptist Silver Medal, Hort. Society, N.S.W., December, 1929.
First Class Certificate, N.R.S., Test Garden, England, 1930.

- BUTTERCUP (H.T.)** (Dobbie & Co., 1930). — Colour deep buttercup yellow; flowers full and well formed with a pleasing orange fragrance. Pure Hybrid Tea that does not die back. 4/- each. *Semi-double flowers of good colour. Present appearances indicate it will die back in this climate.*
- CARDINAL MERCIER** (Pernt.) (L. Lens, 1930). — Growth vigorous, bronze green foliage. Beautiful salmon pink tinted orange, free and continuous in bloom. Flowers large, smooth petals and beautiful form. A promising novelty of merit. 4/- each. *Very full flowers with naturally small centre petals. Does not impress.*
- CATHRINE KORDES (H.T.)** (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930). — Buds long and pointed, opening to large blooms of ideal shape, much in the way of "Ophelia." The colour is a most startling scarlet with dark shades of crimson. Growth and general habit resembles "Caroline Testout." 4/- each. *The colour is reddish cerise, while the petals number 35-40. Very promising.*
- CECILE WALTER (H.T.)** (Mallerin, 1926). — Vigorous erect growth, mildew proof foliage. Flower large and semi-double; yellow with coppery shading, flushed with flame toned pink; long coppery bud carried on erect stiff stems. 4/- each. *Pink is the dominant colour with a yellow base. 22 petals. Looks like a good decorative.*
- CORAL (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1931). — Bright coral with buttercup base, developing to salmon-shrimp, shaded yellow towards the base. Long pointed bud; bloom fairly large, full, ovoid. Vigorous and upright growth, free branching habit, dark green foliage. Free and perpetual blooming, sweet fragrance. 4/- each. *A high quality bloom carrying 40 petals. There is evidence of part pernetiana origin but it looks a real winner.*
- CORALI (Clb. Pernt.)** (Pedro Dot, 1930). — Moderate climber, excellent for pillars or pergolas. Bloom coral red passing to salmon pink; growth vigorous with beautiful green foliage; profuse flowerer. 4/- each. *Not flowered yet. Plants are already defoliated which is not a good indication for coastal climates.*
- CRIMSON GLOW (H.W.)** (Chaplin Bros., 1930). — A fine climber of same habit as "Paul's Scarlet Climber." Flowers large and full; deep crimson with white base. 4/- each. *The few blooms produced looked good.*
- CLB. C. V. HAWORTH (Clb. H.T.)** (F. C. Cant, 1931). — A thoroughly constant and reliable sport from the dwarf type, throwing long rods with considerable vigour, and producing its flowers with freedom and continuity throughout the summer. Colour rich scarlet crimson. 4/- each. *A strong grower with 75% of the young plants showing true climbing form.*
- CLB. DAILY MAIL SCENTED (Clb. H.T.)** (Archer, 1930). — A climbing sport of Daily Mail Scented rose. Rich, deep velvety red with a scarlet sheen. The colour is well maintained, while the flowers are richly scented. 4/- each. *The flowers are better than on the dwarf, which is saying a great deal. Looks like the best dark red climber to date. Its richness of colour, pronounced fragrance, and quality of bloom will make it a most popular variety. Highly recommended.*

- CLB. HUGO ROLLER** (Clb. T.) (A. Rogers, 1932).—A climbing sport of Hugo Roller. Creamy yellow petals, edged and suffused with crimson. Canes on the original plant have exceeded eleven feet in growth. 3/6 each.
Very free flowering and promising well as a pillar rose.
- CLB. MRS. LOVELL SWISHER** (Clb. H.T.) Howard & Smith, 1930).—A climbing sport of Mrs. Lovell Swisher. Outside of petals lilac rose passing to madder lake and deep yellow at centre; inside of petals pale flesh shading to amber yellow at base. As a climber, shapely blooms, tea scented. 4/- each.
A new colour in climbers and desirable on that account. Recommended.
- CLB. MRS. W. T. SUMNER** (Clb. H.T.), (Hazlewood, 1932).—A vigorous climbing sport from the dwarf variety of the same name. It produces large semi-double flowers of carmine shading to rose pink, and is quite a unique colour. Apart from its garden qualities it is a decorative rose well suited for exhibiting in that class. As a climber it is vigorous, and where semi-double blooms are favoured should find a hearty welcome. 3/6 each.
- CLB. PENELOPE** (Clb. T.), (Rosen, 1932).—A climbing sport from the Australian raised tea rose originally sent out in 1907. It is a variety which still finds favour amongst Queensland growers on account of its crimson outer petals with the light or creamy centre. As the dwarf was somewhat unsatisfactory in growth the climber should prove an acquisition. 3/6 each.
- CLB. SOUV. DE MADAME BOULLET** (Clb. H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1930).—A climbing sport of Souv. de Madame Boulet. Dark cadmium yellow, large and fairly full. Beautiful bronze green foliage, rich tea scent. 4/- each.
A real treasure. Highly recommended.
- DAINTY** (Dwf. Poly.) (G. de Ruyter, 1930). — Dainty salmon pink colour. Flowers medium size, cup shaped. When fading under effects of the sun it keeps an even colour. This must not be confused with the Dainty sent out by H. Dickson in 1921. 4/- each.
Too much like Orleans.
- DELIGHTFUL** (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1931). — A rose of an entirely new shade, providing a soft and most vivid combination of colours. Outside of petals amber-yellow, inner side sparkling rose, shading to yellow base. Colour becomes more brilliant as flowers age and petals retain their vivid hues until they fall. Flowers large, full, good exhibition form with tea perfume; dark green mildew proof foliage, free and bushy growth. 4/- each.
25 large good quality petals. Outside of petals light pink, inside rose pink with yellow base. A pernetiana but good, so far, as a decorative.
- DENISE LEFEBVRE** (Pernt.) (C. Chambard, 1930). — Strong erect growth, bronze green foliage; bud ovoid, reddish orange on rigid stem; flower large, full, opening well; colour nasturtium red on golden centre, back of petals bright red; profuse bloomer. 4/- each.
Pretty variable colour, but growth is disappointing.
- DOLLY VARDEN** (Poly.) (De Ruyter, 1930).—Clear pink; flowers fully double. Makes a large truss; good grower and excellent for forcing. 2/- each.
Very double and rather deeper than Orleans.
- DORIS DOWNES** (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1932).—A strikingly beautiful flower of a refreshing pink colour that deepens on the plant. It is

Cut Roses very early in the day.

very sweetly scented and of large size, while the plant is vigorous and the foliage clean and healthy. It can be grown as a climber or as a large bush and is specially valuable in springtime and as a cut flower. Presented to the Victorian Rose Society, which will receive the profits of this year's sale. 3/6 each.

DOROTHY HODGSON (H.T.) (F. Cant & Co., 1930).—Flowers large, of fine form and substance; slightly fragrant; orange cerise, veined darker on outer petals; borne on long strong stem; foliage almost mildew proof; growth vigorous; profuse, continuous bloomer. 4/- each.

General impression is clear pink. 35 petals. Worth watching.

DR. ECKENER (H. Rug.) (V. Berger, 1930).—Flowers are large, full. Colour deep yellow with orange and pink shades in the early stage; growth very vigorous, healthy. 4/- each.

Climbing growth. Not flowered yet.

DR. F. WEIGAND (H.T.) (L. Weigand, 1930).—Bud large, long, pointed; flower large, full, high centred, cherry red; foliage dark bronze green; growth vigorous; continuous bloomer. 4/- each.

Nothing startling so far. May improve.

D. T. POULSEN (H. Poly.) (Poulsen, 1930).—Brilliant velvety crimson scarlet, with small white eye, borne in clusters. Vigorous growth; dark green foliage, profuse bloomer, semi-double flower. 4/- each. Large blooms for the type. Brilliant colour at first but discounted later by faded early blooms which do not drop and thus spoil the effect.

EDITH KRAUSE (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1930). — Flowers large, full, pointed form; bud long and on stiff stem; colour something like K.A. Viktoria, greenish white with red striped on outside of petals. Growth very strong, with dark green healthy foliage. 4/- each.

Long, pointed blooms. Recommended.

EGLANTINE (Dwf. Poly.) (Soupert & Notting, 1930).—Flowers carmine with white centre and numerous golden stamens; large for the class; single; borne on stout stems. Vigorous dwarf growth; glossy green foliage; free flowering. 4/- each.

Colour too delicate here. Probably better in autumn and mountain climates.

EILEEN DOROTHEA (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1931).—Bright crimson red shaded deeper crimson at edges with pronounced yellow base; long pointed bud; shiny sage green foliage, disease resisting; vigorous growth; free blooming; rich fragrance. 4/- each.

Colour is only carmine so far here, but is very attractive. 50 petals. Very promising.

E. J. LUDDING (H.T.) (G. A. Van Rossem, 1931). — Bud coral red; flowers beautiful satin pink with coral red and salmon shades, full, slightly fragrant; dark green foliage; vigorous growth; continuous bloomer. 4/- each.

The summer colour here is carmine lake. Flowers carry 30 petals but are not up to standard so far.

ELAINE STUART (H.T.) (W. Edward, 1932).—Antoine Rivoire x Lillian Moore. Colour cream flushed slightly with pink in the bud, opening to cream with cadmium yellow centre; flowers borne on long, upright stems; good bloomer; disease resistant. 3/6 each.

Flowers not so flat as the parent, A. Rivoire.

ELIZABETH ARDEN (H.T.) (Geo. Prince, 1929). — Bud large, long pointed; flower large, very double, full, very lasting, intensely frag-

rant, pure white, borne singly on long stem. Dark green leathery foliage, vigorous growth. 4/- each.
50 petals of good quality and promising very well generally.

EVELYN MAY (H.T.) (W. Edward, 1932).—Lady Alice Stanley x Edith Part. Flower vermilion rose; pointed ovoid bud, sweetly scented, full bloom; free growth, disease resistant. 3/6 each.
After the style of Mrs. Bryce Allen, but darker. Very fragrant. 65 petals.

FIREBALL (Dwf. Poly.) (G. de Ruyter, 1930).—A glowing mixture of reddish orange. When seen at a distance it looks like a flame colour. Dark green glossy foliage. When planted outside it is rather freaky as to changing colour, but a bed of this gives them often a wonderful colour effect. 2/- each.
The colour is bright fiery red. There are so many similar that drastic testing is necessary. Fireglow appears better to us as it seems even more fiery.

FLORENCE NEVARD (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1930). — Fine scarlet; upright growth; sweetly scented. 4/- each.
Medium growth. 18 petals. Ordinary.

FRAU EDUARD BETHGE (H.T.) (J. Felberg Leclerc, 1930).—Large long pointed bud; flower large, double, full, intensely fragrant; outside of petals amaranth red, the inside deep carmine red with velvety blood-red overshadowing. Vigorous growth. Light green foliage. 4/- each.
25 to 30 petals. Open cerise and blues.

GARTENDIREKTOR NOSE (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930). — Bud large, long pointed, blackish red; flower double, moderately fragrant, dark crimson without bluish tints. Dark green glossy foliage, disease resistant, vigorous growth. 4/- each.
Looks good. 50 petals. Recommended.

GOLDEN GLORY (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1929).—Flower deep buttercup yellow. The colour is most outstanding and the flower has a rich and delightful perfume. One of the finest yellow roses in commerce. 4/- each.
Blooms extra good but growth dies back in this climate. In Adelaide zone it should prove a very fine sort.

GOLDEN SALMON SUPERIOR (Dwf. Poly.) (G. de Ruyter, 1930).—A great improvement upon Golden Salmon. Bright clear golden salmon with small white eye round the gold disc. Semi-double and very free flowering. Colour more bright than Golden Salmon; stands weather conditions outside much better and does not fade. 2/- each.
Not sufficiently distinct from Paul Crampel and other similar sorts.

HEINRICH WENDLAND (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930).—Colour deep golden yellow on reverse and a vivid capucine nasturtium red on the inner face of the petal. Pointed bud opening to perfect large blooms that retain their colour. Vigorous growth, disease resistant foliage. 4/- each.
Outside petal shows yellow base merging into flesh pink. Inside petals show pronounced yellow base with coppery red changing to mauve pink as flowers age. The main impression is coppery pink. Part pernetiana origin. Recommended.

HELEN (H.T.).—Colour a lovely shade of salmon pink, yellow at base of petals. Habit is bushy, vigorous and erect. Flowering quality extra good, being exceedingly free and continuous. Sweet scented. 4/- each.
Growth is not strong. 20 petals.

HERMANN EGGERS (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930).—Long pointed

A really good new rose gives all-round satisfaction.

blood-red bud; flower very large, full, high centred, deep unfading orange-scarlet; dark green disease resisting foliage, vigorous growth; intensely fragrant. 4/- each.
Dark red buds opening to bright red globular flowers. 40 to 50 petals. Very promising.

IMPRESS (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1929).—Bud large, ovoid, cardinal red, shaded orange; flower double, salmon cerise suffused with golden sheen; dark green glossy foliage; vigorous growth; continuous bloomer. 4/- each.

A richly coloured Shot Silk in general appearance. 50 petals. If it does not die back in winter it should be a welcome variety.

J. MICHEL (Pernt.) (J. Felberg Leclerc, 1930).—Colour beautiful deep golden yellow; large full booms carried on stiff stems, profuse and continuous blooming. Vigorous growth, clear green leathery foliage. 4/- each.

Medium sized blooms with splashes of vermillion on outer petals. 35-40 petals.

KATE FELBERG (H.T.) (J. Felberg Leclerc, 1930).—Long bud; flowers large, full, sweetly scented; inside of petals cream, outside cream suffused delicate violet pink; deep green foliage, vigorous growth. 4/- each.

Somewhat like Mrs. C. J. Bell in colour. 40 to 50 petals.

LADY FAIRFAX (H.T.) (F. Cant & Co., 1930).—Flower medium size, perfect form, good substance, sweet fragrance; rose and orange cerise flushed deeper orange shading to yellow at base; borne on long stem. Pale green foliage, vigorous growth. 4/- each.

Attractive silvery rose blooms of 15 petals. Appears to lack stamina. Cannot recommend.

LADY HUDSON (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1930).—Large and full flowers, sweetly scented. Colour deep apricot; upright growth and free branching habit. 4/- each.

Buds apricot heavily marked pink, opening to pale pink blooms of 15 petals. Cannot recommend.

LILIAN (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1931).—Bud very large, ovoid; flower very large, extremely double, cupped, unusually lasting, intensely fragrant; golden yellow, borne several together on medium length stem. Foliage abundant, large, bronze, glossy, disease resistant; vigorous and upright growth; profuse, continuous bloomer. 4/- each.

So far the largest number of petals counted was 25. The growth is medium and branching, but the variety may improve.

LORD STAIR (H.T.) (Thos. Smith & Sons, 1930).—Bud large, long pointed; flower large, double, full, high centred, very lasting, fragrant, crimson scarlet with velvety sheen, borne singly on long, strong stem. Dark green, leathery, disease resistant foliage; vigorous and upright growth; profuse and continuous bloomer. 4/- each.

Foliage seems weak. 16 petals. May improve.

LOUISE KRAUSE (H.T.) (Krause, 1930).—Strong upright growth, dark glossy green foliage, free from disease. Long pointed bud; flower large, full; colour centre of flower reddish orange changing to lighter yellow when open. 60-70 petals. 4/- each.

Moderate growth, but very promising.

LUCILE RAND (Pernt.) (Jh. Pernet Ducher, 1930).—Very vigorous growth, disease resisting foliage; free and continuous flowering. Full blooms; colour bright satiny carmine, delicately perfumed. 4/- each. 60 petals. Looks very good, but the pernetiana taint is very patent.

- MADAME CHARLES HAAS (H.T.) (Ketten, 1930).** — Flowers amber white, slightly tinted fleshy white, large, very full, sweetly scented; long bud and high centred, opening well; vigorous and free branching growth, disease resistant foliage. 4/- each.
Somewhat after the style of Madame Jules Bouche. 50-60 petals.
- MADAME GEORGES DROIN (Pernt.) (Jh. Pernet Ducher, 1930).** — Foliage brilliant bronze green, vigorous growth. Flower uniform colour deep orange, free and continuous blooming. A good variety for cutting. 4/- each.
Medium grower with weak foliage. A pretty rose but petals lack breadth.
- MADAME NICOLAS AUSSEL (Pernt.) (Jh. Pernet Ducher, 1930).** — Long pointed bud; flower very large, full, extremely lasting, intensely fragrant; salmon shaded carmine and ochre, tinted yellow at base. Dark green, disease resistant foliage, vigorous growth, profuse bloomer. 4/- each.
Medium growth and splendid form. 35 petals. If it does not die back will be a most valuable acquisition.
- MADAME PAUL BOUYON (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1930).** — Vigorous upright growth, with bronze green disease resistant foliage. Superb long bud on rigid stalk; flower very large, cup shaped; colour pure carmine orange; free and continuous blooming. 4/- each.
The local impression of the colour is coppery pink. 30 petals. Very promising.
- MADAME VAN DE VOORDE (H.T.) (M. Mallerin, 1928).** — Glowing scarlet, as intense in colouring as K. of K. Semi-double flower, delightfully fragrant. Long bud carried on upright stem; rich green, glossy foliage, vigorous growth; free and continuous bloomer. 4/- ea.
14 petals and like several others already on the market.
- MAGDALENA DE NUBIOLA (Pernt.) (P. Dot, 1930).** — Long pointed bud; flower large with high centre; colour salmon rose; bushy growth; glossy green foliage; free and continuous bloomer. 4/- each.
Looks very promising indeed.
- MARGARETE GNAU (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1930).** — Flowers very large and full, of pointed spiral form, something like Mildred Grant; colour flesh white on yellow ground, sometimes shaded orange; strong upright growth with attractive foliage; profuse bloomer; 40-50 petals. 4/- each.
Looks more like tea growth with free branching habit. Good.
- MARGUERITE HEITZMANN (Pernt.) (Buatois, 1930).** — Bud very large, long pointed, prawn red; flower very large, full, cup shaped; colour tender salmon pink shaded with prawn red, golden yellow base; glossy, light green, disease resisting foliage; very vigorous growth. 4/- each.
Tall H.P. growth, flowering on the ends of the shoots. 30 petals. Looks promising.
- MARY MURRAY (H.T.) (Prior, 1930).** — The buds are of deep apricot yellow colour and the open flowers apricot yellow with lighter tones as the flower ages. Strong growth, glossy bronze green disease resistant foliage. A free flowering variety, bearing blooms of medium size, and one which is recommended for general garden, bedding and decorative purposes. 4/- each.
Medium growth with 30 petals. May improve.
- MAX KRAUSE (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1930).** — Flowers are of immense size, full fine pointed form; bud very long on stiff stem; colour beautiful deep reddish orange changing to lighter tone as bloom ages;

strong erect growth and glossy green disease resisting foliage; 45-50 petals. 4/- each.

Dominant colour is yellow. Although of pernetiana origin the growth is good. Very promising. Stock limited.

MOLLY DARRAGH (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1931). — Brilliant bright old rose toward edge of petals, gradually deepening to orange yellow, providing an entirely new combination of colours. Flowers large, pointed, of perfect shape and form, with light tea fragrance; dark bronzy green mildew proof foliage, dark red stems, vigorous and upright growth. 4/- each.

Moderate growth with flowers carrying 40 petals The two-toned nature of the flower is a most striking combination. If growth does not fail it will be an acquisition.

MRS. BLAMIRE YOUNG (H.T.) (Blamire Young, 1932). — A salmon pink sport of Una Wallace, having the same number of petals and the same classic form as the parent. It grows with the same long stems and suffers in the same way with mildew. 3/6 each.

It is equally strong in growth and in view of the popularity of Una Wallace is sure of a hearty welcome.

MRS. GEORGE GEARY (H.T.) (Burbage Nurseries, 1929). — Bud very large, long pointed; flower very large, extremely double, intensely fragrant, unfading, glowing orange cerise shaded cardinal; bronze green disease resisting foliage, vigorous growth; continuous bloomer all season. 35-40 petals. 4/- each.

The colour here now is more of a deep pink, but intensifies in the autumn. We have seen some particularly fine blooms of this variety and except in tropical climates it should be a success. Highly recommended.

MRS. JAMES GARNER (H.T.) (F. Cant, 1931). — Colour buff shading to orange at the base of the petals and quite distinct. The flowers are of medium size and are produced freely and continuously by erect and vigorous growth and have a delightful perfume. 4/- each.

Semi-double pale pink blooms and weak foliage. Indifferent.

NEW DAWN (H.W.) (Somerset Rose Nurseries, 1930). — (Everblooming Dr. W. Van Fleet). Bud medium size; flower medium size, double, lasting, slightly fragrant, bluish pink; dark green glossy foliage; vigorous climbing growth. 4/- each.

Although a climber, the plants bloomed in the spring and are in bloom again now (30th January). This variety is the first to gain a patent under the new law in America which secures to the raiser the sole propagation rights in U.S.A. for 17 years. Recommended.

NICOLE (H.T.) (J. Gaujard, 1931). — Growth vigorous, good habit, and disease resisting foliage. Bud very long and borne singly on strong stem. Flower large; colour yellow with coppery centre shaded carmine; sweetly scented. 4/- each.

Dwarf bushy growth after the style of Souv. of Stella Gray.

PAUL BOUCLAINVILLE (H.T.) (Buatois, 1930). — Vigorous, erect growth and bronze green foliage; most floriferous; bud large, ovoid; flower large, full, cup formed, opening well; colour bright cochineal carmine on yellow ground, outside rosy white shaded yellow. 4/- each.

Climber. Not yet flowered.

PINK GROOTENDORST (H. Rug.) (Grottendorst, 1923). — Sport of F. J. Grootendorst. Bud medium size; flower double, very lasting, clear pink, borne in cluster. Foliage abundant; growth very vigorous, upright, bushy; profuse bloomer all season. 4/- each.

A suitable variety for hedges in a cold climate as the plants resist cold to a marked degree.

PORTADOWN FRAGRANCE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1931). — Flowers very large, full, and of perfect formation; colour brilliant orange salmon pink, heavily flushed throughout with orange scarlet, running to an orange base. Habit of growth vigorous, free and bushy; profuse bloomer; bronzy green foliage which is not subject to mildew. Considered to be the most outstanding rose as regards colour, freedom of flowering and perfume so far raised. The perfume reminds one of a living mixture of verbena and strong old tea scent. 4/- each.

Typical short buds of the pernetiana family, opening to very full flowers of 60-70 petals. Highly recommended.

PORTADOWN SALLY (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1931). — Reddish crimson carmine flushed and veined yellow, running to a yellow base; outer sides of the petals are sulphur yellow stained and flushed carmine. Flowers, whilst not very full, are of moderate size and good shape; high pointed centre; faint tea scent; vigorous growth; dark green mildew proof foliage. 4/- each.

A most attractive decorative type of 20 to 25 petals. The colour is more carmine than crimson. If it does not die back it will be very welcome. Pernetiana.

PRESIDENT BRIAND (Pernt.) (C. Mallerin, 1929). — Strong, erect, bushy growth and light green foliage; long pink bud shaded coral; flower large and full; colour pink shaded mauve on a fire pink ground. 4/- each.

Climbing habit. Not yet flowered.

PRINCE FELIX DE LUXEMBOURG (H.T.) (Ketten Bros., 1930). — Bud large, velvety carmine red; flower large, full, double, very lasting, sweet fragrance, deep carmine red, which does not blue; very vigorous growth; dark green disease resisting foliage; profuse bloomer; 30-35 petals. 4/- each.

Colour seems a good red. Looks promising.

ROSELLA (Dwf. Poly.) (Prior, 1930). — Flowers semi-double, of medium size and are borne on strong upright growths. Large trusses of flowers which are delightfully ruffled and of a salmony rose pink shade. A variety with nice clean disease resistant foliage and one suitable for bedding purposes. A distinct sport from that world-famed Polyantha Rose, Else Poulsen, but of more compact growth. This must not be confused with the Rosella sent out by P. Dot in 1930. 4/- each.

Our note after inspection reads—So far not worth describing, 9/2/32.

ROSE MERK (H.T.) (F. Cant & Co., 1931). — Colour bright geranium red, unaffected by climatic conditions; flowers medium size, dark green mildew resisting foliage; sweet perfume. 4/- each.

Semi-double pink blooms. 20 petals. Nothing special so far.

ROSENFARRER MEYER (Pernt.) (Soupert & Notting, 1930). — Flowers of intense colouring, coral red passing to shrimp pink without shading, large and full; bud egg shaped, intense coral red colour; growth vigorous; free branching; profuse bloomer. 4/- each.

Pretty colour, but lacks vigour.

ROSLYN (H.T.) (Towill, 1929). — Bud medium size, long pointed, deep orange; flower large, semi-double, full, very lasting, slightly fragrant, golden yellow (more orange back of petals); borne singly on long strong stem; growth vigorous, compact; free bloomer. 4/- each.

A Souv. de Claudius Pernet seedling. Occasionally the petals are

Grow the Best, discard the Rest.

as dark as Rev. F. Page Roberts, while at other times they are clear yellow. Looks very promising.

RUDOLPH VALENTINO (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1929).—Flower very large, double, full, delicately fragrant, lively shade of shrimp pink or coral red, with a golden coppery suffusion which is heightened by the reflection from the golden base and reverse of petals; vigorous growth; free bloomer. Different from any other rose in colouring and formation. 4/- each.

A beautiful rose but so far growth is only moderate. If free from dying back it will be popular. 30 petals.

SENORITA d'ALVAREZ (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1931).—Bud very large, long pointed; flower very large, double, cupped, extremely lasting, intensely fragrant, glowing salmon with satiny sheen, borne several together on average length stem. Foliage abundant, large, leathery, dark green, disease resistant. Growth vigorous, bushy; profuse continuous bloomer all season. 4/- each.

Moderate growth and foliage which black spots too readily. 8 petals.

SIR BASIL MCFARLAND (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1931).—Colour is orange salmon pink with a beautiful orange sheen heavily flushed and veined yellow. Flower full, of moderate size and beautiful shape with mild tea fragrance. Dark green foliage, strong stems, free and bushy habit of growth. 4/- each.

A most prolific bloomer and promises well as a particularly fine garden rose. Recommended.

SOEUR THERESE (Pernt.) (F. Gillot, 1930). — Vigorous, of excellent habit, very free and continuous in bloom. The bud is very long and ideal form, flower large, full and well formed. Colour golden yellow passing to cadmium yellow, edges of petals rayed carmine, delicately perfumed. 4/- each.

Moderate growth. 27 petals.

SOUV. DE J. B. WEIBEL (Pernt.) (J. Sauvageot, 1930).—Vigorous bushy growth, handsome disease resistant foliage; flower very large, very full, opening well. Colour beautiful carmine cochineal. Very fragrant. 4/- each.

Extremely thorny. Thornlessness should be counted as a real rose quality.

SOUV. DU DOCTEUR ALBERT REVERDIN (H.T.) (Bernaix, 1930).—Vigorous growth, dark green foliage. Splendid long bud on rigid stem. Flower large, full, perfect form. Colour cochineal carmine flushed with vermilion, deliciously perfumed, very free and continuous flowering. 4/- each.

Black spots badly. 40 petals.

SPARKLER (Dwf. Poly.) (G. De Ruyter, 1930).—A sparkling brilliant red. A great advance and improvement on existing red sorts. 4/- each.

Splendid.

STATELY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1930).—Full double flowers with high pointed centre, of pale flesh pink deepening to light salmon. Strong constitution and free flowering habit both in Spring and Autumn. Of good exhibition form. 2/- each.

TRIGO (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1931).—Bright Indian yellow with deep buttercup base, reverse apricot washed cerise; long pointed bud, large bloom of perfect quality. Foliage when young light copper, mature shining bronze green, distinctly margined deep bronze; disease

resisting. Vigorous growth, free and perpetual bloomer and strong sweet scent. 4/- each.
Blooms in summer lack apricot colour, but will probably improve on older plants and in autumn.

VILLE DE MALINES (Pernt.) (Louis Lens, 1929). — Colour yellow, veined cherry red, inside of petals orange tinted tangerine. When full open the colour changes to rose shaded yellow. Pointed bud. vigorous and bushy growth, profuse and continuous bloomer. 4/- ea.
Liable to black spot, while blooms are small and carry only 20 petals.

VIOLET SIMPSON (H.T.) (Laxton, 1930).—Colour vivid shrimp pink, a new shade. Strong erect growth and disease resistant foliage, beautiful form with distinct perfume. 4/- each.
Moderate growth. 30-35 petals. May improve.

VIOLET WILTON (H.T.) (Ketten Bros., 1930).—Colour bright crimson pink on a flesh white ground, slightly tinted with yellow. Blooms large to very large, full, 35-40 petals, of ideal form and substance. Sweetly scented. Vigorous erect growth, healthy foliage, and continuous blooming. 4/- each.
Only moderate growth so far. May improve.

WAR PAINT (Clb. H.T.) (A. Clark, 1930).—Flower rich bright fiery rose. The flowers are large and are produced very freely, making a splendid display on the plant. They are also delightful for indoor decoration, the colour being very radiant under artificial light. It has a great advantage over many climbers in that it flowers freely in the autumn. 2/- each.

WINIFRED (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1930).—Deep yellow, shaded peach to old gold, large, full and vigorous growth. 4/- each.
Poor growth and barely semi-double.

The rose world has again been searched for the best novelties and no expense has been spared in order that our clients may have the opportunity of getting the best new sorts at the earliest possible moment. Many importations are quite unsuitable for Australian conditions, and the descriptions are criticised so as to prevent any of the failures finding their way into general cultivation to the detriment of rose enthusiasm.

The raiser's original description, much condensed, is given first and our comments follow in italics. In cases where climbing varieties do not flower or where plants are grown exclusively by the raiser, no comment is possible.

Your rose trees need no greater recommendation than a look at my rose garden. Everyone of my plants (130) came from you and they are indeed a credit, and what is better still, all my friends are equally pleased with their trees and thank me for mentioning your firm.
 —Mrs. M.F.B., "Southridge," Rooty Hill. 25/4/30.

I am pleased to say the roses you sent me last year are all doing their level best to prove "Hazlewood for Hardiness" could very well be added to your slogan. Climbing Red Radiance is a fine climber covering a big space already, and Climbing Laurent Carle should be in every garden.—M.J.G., Neutral Bay. 24/5/30.

I find your catalogue a reliable guide in selecting varieties, and, almost without exception, your roses have proved fine healthy growers.
 —W.D.M.McL., Mooroopna, Victoria. 26/5/30.

Perfume has been described as the soul of the Rose.

New Roses, 1931

Last year the novelty list included the descriptions of some ninety varieties, and there were still some which arrived after the catalogue had gone to press. After two years' experience with these Roses, we have reduced the list to what we believe to be the very best. It is quite possible that an extended trial will show some of those left out in a more favourable light, when they will again be listed. Possibly even some of those now included may be dropped at a later date. Still, as far as possible, only those worthy of trial and those definitely proved successful are included this year. Rose lovers are urged to report success or failure of any new or old roses in the various zones, so that the common good will benefit, and Garden Craft in Australia will reach a higher plane.

Price, except where otherwise marked, 2/- each, 21/- per dozen.

Postage or freight extra.

AMBER (H.T.) (Jordan, 1930), F.3.—A lemon yellow sport from Ophelia, which fades to a paler colour in Summer and in old blooms. It is a long pointed bud opening to full flowers with a tea scent. It is best in Autumn and should suit cool climates. 2/- each.

AMY JOHNSON (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1931), F.4 or 5.—A very vigorous grower with good foliage and sweetly scented flowers of a lovely shade of pink. It may be used for pillars or as a large bush. 2/- each.

AUTUMN (H.T.) (L. B. Coddington, 1928), F.3.—(Sensation x Souv. de Claudius Pernet). A medium sized double flower of burnt orange streaked with red. The colour is very changeable but has improved wonderfully since last season. The growth is upright and carries fairly good foliage. Autumn promises to be a very fine fancy colour in new roses. Strong fruit perfume. 2/- each.

BARBARA RICHARDS (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1929), 3.—Maize yellow and buff flushed warm rose; blooms large, full and beautifully formed. So far this variety does not appear to have lived up to its English reputation in Australia. Faint perfume. 2/- each.

BRITANNIA (Dwf. Poly.) (The Burbage Nurseries, 1929), 2.—A wonderful free flowering single Polyantha Rose, producing large branching trusses, many carrying from 30 to 40 flowers. Colour rich crimson with white centre and yellow stamens, very striking and effective. It might justly be described as a dwarf Hiawatha. Growth vigorous and erect, foliage bright green. Its first flowering was almost identical with Alice Amos, but it has improved since then, and the growth is lower and more bushy, while the colour is rather deeper than the variety mentioned. 2/- each.

COMTESSE DE LA MORANDIERE (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1929), F.2.—Moderately vigorous and branching with good foliage. Bud long, carmine cochineal on rigid stem. Flower large, double, rose colour shaded coral orange, reverse of petals red coral, flowering abundantly and continuously. Faint sweet perfume. 2/- each.

CLB. DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (H.T.) F.6.—A very strong climbing sport, producing saffron yellow stained crimson blooms, which are richly tea scented. Like many climbing sports a number of plants revert to dwarf on transplanting. Beyond recommending that they

Inferior sorts have been omitted.

be left unpruned at planting time, we cannot give our clients any further assistance to prevent disappointment in this direction. 2/- each.

CLB. MABEL MORSE (Per.) (Moulden, 1931), F.5.—A reliable, very free blooming climber of the well-known dwarf variety. Although not so strong a grower as Climbing Golden Emblem, the brilliant golden yellow colour and beautiful exhibition form of the blooms should ensure its place as the best yellow climbing rose. It may also be treated like Climbing Belle Siebrecht as a strong growing bush rose, making a very fine specimen. Recommended for dry inland areas as it is liable to lose its foliage and die back under moist coastal conditions. 2/- each.

CLB. SOUV. DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1927), F.6.—Cadmium yellow, with long bud, semi-double flowers of good form, produced in Spring and Autumn, with an occasional summer crop when conditions are favourable. Some of the plants revert to dwarf, but where it does climb it is one of the most vigorous available. 2/- each.

DAZLA (H. Per.) (B. R. Cant, 1930), 2.—Bud long-pointed; flower nearly 6 inches across, semi-double, waved petals, brilliant orange scarlet, with golden base. Foliage dark green. Growth fairly vigorous. The richly coloured flowers carry 8 to 10 petals but fade rather quickly unless picked early and allowed to open in the house. 2/- each.

DIANE DE BROGLIE (H.T.) (Chambard, 1929), F.3.—Vigorous and upright branching growth with dark green foliage. Splendid long bud on rigid peduncle; pure coral with gold splashes. Flower very large, full and cup form; very floriferous with fruity perfume. This variety would be more at home in the Pernetiana section and should do well in dry areas. 2/- each.

DIVIDEND (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1931), F.2.—A lovely rich yellow rose, quite distinct, selected by the National Rose Society of Victoria on account of its colour and perpetual flowering habit. Every shoot carries a flower which holds its colour well. Tea. 2/- each.

DOROTHY LEE (H.T.) (H. Morse & Sons, 1929), 2.—Best described as a pale Shot Silk and very much like that variety in other respects including the growth and foliage. Recommended. 2/- each.

DRUSCHKI RUBRA (H.P.) (P. Lambert, 1929), F.5.—Seedling from Frau Karl Druschki x Louise Lilia. Growth strong, bushy and upright. Foliage dark green and healthy. Buds long, pointed, flower large, semi-double and cupped, opening well. Colour dark blood red and maroon. Sweet. 2/- each.

ERIK HJELM (H.T.) (W. Kordes & Son, 1929), F.3.—A seedling from Lieut. Chaure x Sachsengruss. Growth very strong and free branching habit with grass green foliage immune from disease. Bud globular and pointed, opening well in all weathers to a large, well-built flower of great beauty. Colour is unchanging deep pure rose pink, somewhat in the way of Mrs. John Laing, but more glowing. Very sweetly scented. 2/- each.

FEDERICO CASAS (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1929), F.3.—Bud very large, long pointed, red; flower very large, semi-double, open, very lasting, intensely fragrant, red and yellow, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green. Growth vigorous, bushy; profuse bloomer. Fruit scent. 2/- each.

Federico Casas is a Beauty.

- FIREGLOW** (Dwf. Poly.) (K. Wezelenberg & Son, 1929), 2.—Fiery orange red and one of the most brilliant colours seen amongst the Orleans type. It is aptly named but the individual flowers are somewhat smaller than Orleans. Highly recommended. 2/- each.
- GRENADIER** (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons Ltd., 1930), 3.—Currant red shaded scarlet, but unfortunately it is not a very vivid shade so far, but may be better in a cooler climate. The plant possesses good growth and is in other respects quite satisfactory. 45 petals. 2/- each.
- JAMES REA** (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1930), F.3.—Rich carmine lake but would be popularly described as rose pink. Huge size, perfect form and substance with ideal growth. The colour blues much too quickly and as pure colour is such an essential in a red rose it cannot be recommended. 2/- each.
- LADY BARNBY** (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons Ltd., 1930), F.3.—Glowing pink shaded rose neyron red. Bud long, pointed; bloom large, medium-full, very attractive when full open. Foliage bright green, long, abundant, disease resisting. Growth very robust and hardy; compact bush, free branching and erect habit. Very free flowering. The blooms carry 40 petals and the whole plant is improving on its first performance. Recommended. 2/- each.
- LORD CALVERT** (H.T.) (J. Cook, 1925), F.3.—Bud large, globular; flower large, very double, globular, strongly perfumed, very lasting, dark velvety red, borne singly on medium length stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, leathery, glossy. Growth vigorous, bushy; blooms freely and continuously. Another variety which has improved considerably and when well grown has distinct possibilities as an exhibition rose. 2/- each.
- LORD ROSSMORE** (H.T.) (Dr. J. Campbell Hall, 1930), 3.—Creamy white shaded and margined rose towards edge of petals. The flowers are of great size. The growth is strong, free and upright, the foliage mildew resistant, while the flowers are perfectly shaped and of ideal exhibition form. 2/- each.
- MADAME HENRI PATE** (Per.) (J. Pernet Ducher, 1929), 3.—Vigorous growth, resembling that of Ville de Paris. Large glossy foliage, immune from disease; very long bud opening well in all weathers. Colour pure golden sulphur yellow. Petals very large. Very floriferous but inconsistent and so far not as good as Ville de Paris. 2/- each.
- MADAME PIERRE S. DU PONT** (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1930), F.3.—Growth vigorous and erect, free branching habit, foliage clear green, immune from disease. Superb long bud carried on erect stem. The petals are of good substance. Flower large, full, and fruit scented. Colour intense yellow shaded ochre. Very free and most continuous in bloom. One of the best novelties for 1931. 2/- each.
- MARCHIONESS OF LINLITHGOW** (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1930), F.2.—Deep crimson, almost black. Strongly perfumed. If only the variety were of better growth this would be one of the finest red roses raised for some time. It may improve. 2/- each.
- MARGARET TURNBULL** (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1931), 5.—A pillar rose of a new colour, salmon flushed yellow. Blooms well both in Spring and Autumn. Semi-double, but of good shape, particularly in the bud to three-quarter bloom. The growth is free and healthy, first class cut flower and decorative. Recommended. 2/- each.

MARINUS (Dwf. Poly.), 2.—After the style of Ideal, but even better. The dark red colour extends almost to the base of the petals. Orleans type of growth. Recommended. 2/- each.

MARY WARREN (Clb. H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1931), 5.—A fine pillar rose of a shade of dazzling pink. The blooms are semi-double, produced in both Autumn and Spring. The growth is vigorous and healthy. 2/- each.

M. GEIER (H.T.) (J. Felberg-Leclerc, 1929), 3.—Vigorous, erect growth, healthy dark green leathery foliage. The bud has very beautiful and perfect form. The flower is large, full and borne singly, carried on long, upright stem. Colour deep dark velvety carmine with fiery red, more intense in centre. This variety showed up well in Autumn and is promising as a garden rose. 2/- each.

McGREDY'S Scarlet (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1930), 3.—Brilliant rich scarlet, sometimes bright rosy cerise with an orange base to the petals. The flowers are large, full, of perfect shape and form. Vigorous and upright growth with large dark green, mildew-proof foliage. One of the very best. Highly recommended. 2/- each.

MRS. E. M. GILMER (H.T.) (J. Cook, 1927), 3.—Bud and flower very large, semi-double, cupped, lasting, slightly fragrant, brilliant carmine, borne singly on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, light green, leathery. Growth very vigorous, upright; continuous bloomer. Recommended. 2/- each.

MRS. HAROLD BROOKS (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1931), 3.—A lovely free flowering red rose possessing great constitution, colour, scent and glorious foliage, making a large bush well adapted to form a hedge. 2/- each.

PAUL CRAMPEL (Poly.) (Kersbergen, 1930), 2.—This variety flowers with the same scarlet orange colour as the well-known Geranium bearing the same name. There are so many of the same type that continued testing must be carried out to decide which is the one worth retaining. 2/- each.

PRESIDENT DEVILLE (H.T.) (Leenders & Co., 1929), 3.—Cochineal red passing to carmine. A pronounced and very effective colouring. The flowers are fairly full, of good shape, but rather small. Growth vigorous and free branching. Profuse flowering. 2/- each.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.) (L. B. Coddington, 1930), F.3.—Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, semi-double, open, very lasting, moderately fragrant (spicy), outer petals claret red flushed crimson; inner petals deep salmon flesh. As the flower opens the outer petals develop a purplish tint. Borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage leathery, disease resistant. Many thorns. Growth vigorous, upright; free bloomer. The colour is most variable and the variety should establish itself as one of the best fancy sorts. 2/- each.

WILLIAM ORR (H.T.) (McGredy, 1930), F.3.—Deep velvety crimson with a delightful sheen. The outer portion of the petals is of a much lighter shade. Flowers large, full and of perfect form. Fragrance exceptionally sweet and strong. Foliage dark green and mildew resistant. A garden, bedding and exhibition variety. Highly recommended. 2/- each.

Talisman is a gem.

GENERAL LIST

Dwarf or Bush Roses

This includes Teas, Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals only, in order of the number of plants sold by us in 1931. Climbers, Polyantha and Pernetiana varieties are in separate classes. The index on pages 144 to 146 will show where to find the description of any variety included. If the variety you want is not in the index it has been omitted for a very good reason.

It is particularly requested that if plants are ordered by their position numbers, that the DATE of the Catalogue be mentioned, as places and numbers change each year.

The letter "F" after the raiser's name signifies the variety is fragrant; while the numbers immediately following refer to the habit of growth, from which may be determined the position a plant should occupy in the garden. At the end of the description the words sweet, tea, etc., refer to the perfume classification explained in the introduction.

1. The smallest growers for front rows or small hedges. These may be planted 18 to 24 inches apart.

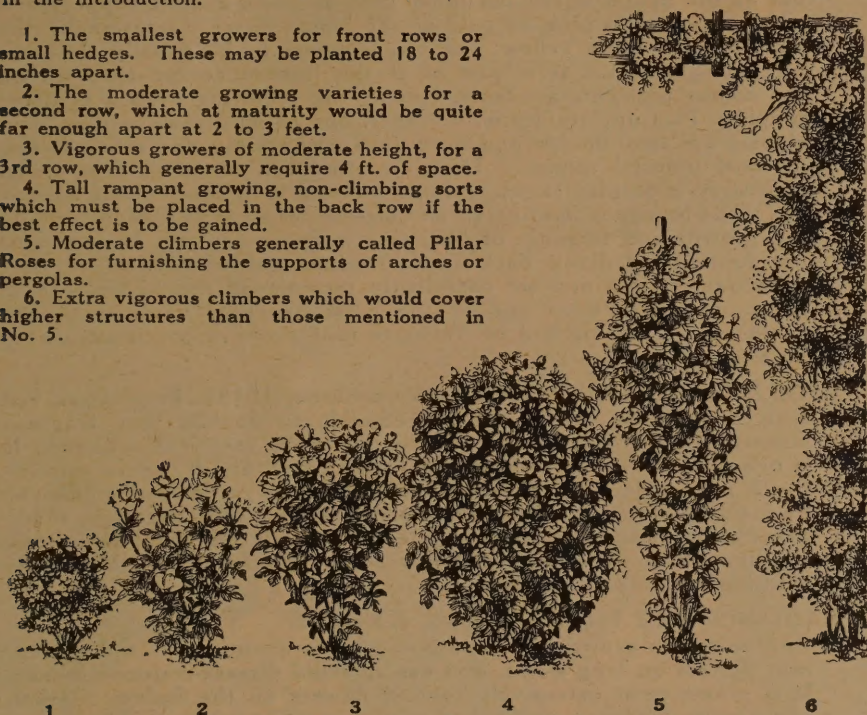
2. The moderate growing varieties for a second row, which at maturity would be quite far enough apart at 2 to 3 feet.

3. Vigorous growers of moderate height, for a 3rd row, which generally require 4 ft. of space.

4. Tall rampant growing, non-climbing sorts which must be placed in the back row if the best effect is to be gained.

5. Moderate climbers generally called Pillar Roses for furnishing the supports of arches or pergolas.

6. Extra vigorous climbers which would cover higher structures than those mentioned in No. 5.



The letters at the end of the description refer to the climatological map, and are an indication that the variety has been proved suitable for the particular division. Where there is no reference it may be taken for granted that the variety has either been proved unsuitable or has not been tested by our correspondents. "E" signifies suitable everywhere.

It is our earnest endeavour to help our customers to get better roses, and criticism and comment on any variety's success under special treatment will be welcomed. This information will be used to improve next year's Catalogue, and must inevitably make for better satisfaction and greater recompense for the labour of every rose lover.

Prices.—1/6 each, 15/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of 25/10/- per 100, except where otherwise marked. In order to secure the advantage of these reduced rates, buyers must take the whole order at one time in one consignment. For instance, five parcels of ten plants each sent at intervals will be charged at dozen and not hundred rates.

The Best Sellers are described first.

In addition several small orders packed in separate parcels and then tied together for despatch in one consignment are not entitled to hundred rates unless at least 50 plants are included in each parcel. The reduced rates are only made possible where the labours of collecting, checking and cost of packing are reduced to a minimum as packing is not charged extra. Postage or freight is additional, but as a new and complicated Postal rate is now in force clients are advised to allow extra remittance with definite instructions as to (a) cutting out the full amount with extra plants, (b) returning balance in stamps, or (c) holding surplus to credit of account.

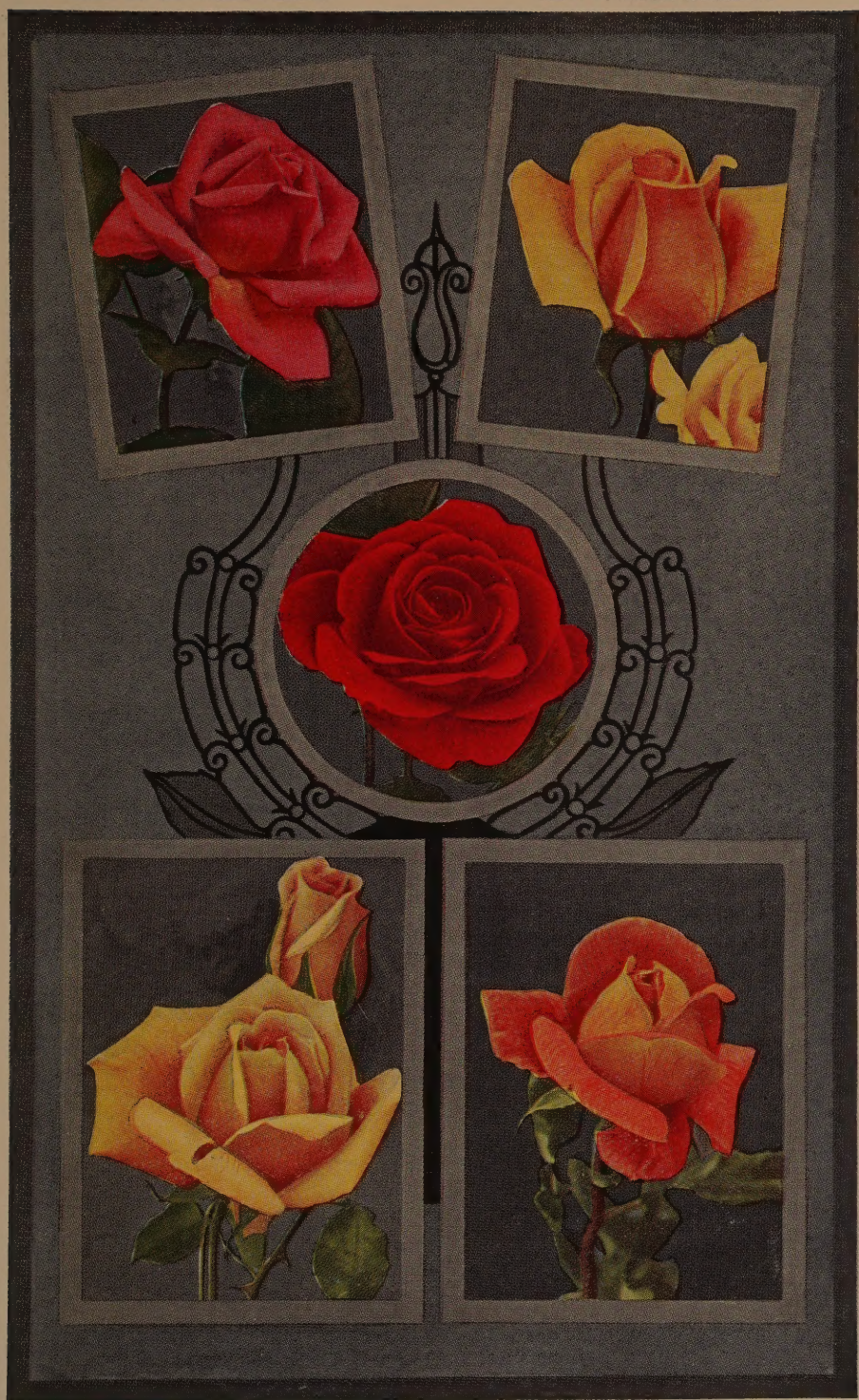
TALISMAN (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1929), F.3.—Although only sent out three seasons ago, this beautiful decorative rose has achieved a wonderful popularity and easily heads the list in the number of plants sold by us last year. Its shades are rather difficult to describe, owing to their changeable nature and the great variation between those produced at different times of the year. The average bloom in the bud stage shows the colour on the outside as buttercup yellow, but as the bloom opens the inner face discloses a deep coppery red which changes to pink or gold as the bloom ages. Occasionally the blooms open quite yellow, but this appears to be usually the case on young plants. It is just as if the intense colour used up all the colour pigments available, leaving the following crop a depleted supply. This uncertainty is, however, one of its great charms. The blooms are semi-double and open into a charming decorative flower in most unusual shades. They are produced on long, firm stems and carry a decided sweet perfume unusual in a rose of this colouring. The foliage is light green and disease resistant to a degree, while the growth and freedom of blooming is first rate. So far we have not found any dying back usually associated with roses of part pernetiana origin and we confidently recommend the variety for all parts of Australia as one of the most beautiful varieties of the century. A row or bed of Talisman will prove a continual joy to all rose lovers. E.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1919), F.3.—Dark red buds opening to bright red, semi-double to double, very fragrant flowers. The growth is erect and the plants are very free in bloom. It is one of the few red roses which rarely blues, and by some authorities it is considered superior to Hadley from a garden point of view. Its main fault would be the inconsistency in regard to petalage, sometimes being quite a loose bloom, but at others all that could be desired. Highly recommended. A rich, sweet, syrupy scent, which is truly described as muscat perfume. E.

RADIANCE (H.T.) (Cook, 1908), F.4.—

Most robust in growth, producing enormous quantities of richly fragrant flowers on long stems, and has splendid disease-resistant foliage. It is grown most extensively for cut flowers on the Sydney market, and figures in almost every garden or decorative scheme. The colour is a silvery pink interior with a carmine pink reverse. The blooms last well on the bush and when cut, and have the unique quality of falling all at once, like the "one horse shay." In the garden this means the bushes are not rendered unsightly by dead blooms. The shape of the flowers is not liked by some exhibition growers, but the other qualities are of such an outstanding character that Radiance still scores high in sales in spite of the fact that very many thousands of plants have been sold in the last ten years. In very hot weather the blooms burn sometimes, but if picked in early morning, and allowed to open in the house, this fault will be overcome. Radiance is sometimes erroneously called Reliance in Queensland. The perfume is classified as "sweet" or damask type. E.

Study the Growth Numbers to avoid mistakes in planting.



E. G. HILL

Souv. de MADAME BOULLET

MEV. G. A. Van ROSSEM

BETTY UPRICHARD

Souv. de H. A. VERSCHUREN



MARGARET McGREDY

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS

MABEL TURNER

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1921), F.2. or 3.—

The blooms are large, and double, of true exhibition form, the inner side of the petals being a soft buff shading to a rich yellow at the base, and the reverse a rich salmon, shaded carmine and yellow. It is mildew proof and deliciously fragrant, with a tea perfume which suggests at times a ripe apple. The cut flowers have been tested for their lasting qualities, and have been found to last well from four to five days. After a day or so in water, the inner side of the petals become fully exposed to view, and the soft old gold shade gives a charming tone to a bowl of these lovely blooms. The growth is somewhat spreading, and it makes a splendid Standard. It is recommended as the best yellow to date. In winter the colour comes clear yellow, but is even then beautiful. The variety is partly *pernetiana* in its origin which means its success in tropical climates is in doubt. The dividing line between Hybrid Tea and *Pernetiana* is most difficult to define. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Gude, 1916), F.4.—

In all respects but colour and growth identical to the pink variety. The colour is a cerise red and a fine shade for night decoration, while the growth is reported from several sources as even more vigorous than the parent. If the blooms are picked early in the day, the fault of the petals burning will be obviated. This variety is at its best as regards colour in the winter months in Sydney zone and is worth growing for this valuable quality alone, while its sweet perfume is similar to the parent variety. E.

GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.) (P. Grant, 1928), F.4.—

A very vigorous growing seedling raised from *Elegante* and *Ethel Somerset*. The buds are rich sunflower yellow heavily flushed with deep old rose. When open the petals disclose an inner face of sunflower yellow which tones to lemon yellow as the flower ages. The growth is most vigorous with clean distinctive foliage and a splendid branching habit so essential to profuse and continuous blooming. Though recommended primarily as a garden rose *Golden Dawn* is capable of producing exhibition blooms of a very high order. The average number of petals is 45, while the blooms are richly tea scented.

Special attention is drawn to the fact that the colour is very variable, while for exhibition blooms it is not advisable to heavily force as the flowers then come misshapen.

In 1928 *Golden Dawn* won the £10 prize as the best seedling rose in the New South Wales National Rose Society Competition. The National Rose Society, England, awarded it two Certificates of Merit, while the Horticultural Society of New South Wales, in December, 1929, presented Mr. P. Grant with the highest award (Baptist Silver Medal) the Society may bestow. Since then the National Rose Society of England has awarded it a first-class Certificate after practical test in Haywards Heath Test Garden. E.

E. G. HILL (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1928), F.3.—

Dazzling scarlet deepening to deeper red as it develops. At the base of the petals there is a distinct orange glow, which adds to the beauty of the flowers. The David Dodd sent out the same year, and on one side, from the same parentage, is too similar to justify two names and our contention is supported by the raiser.

HADLEY (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1914), F.3.—

No other dark red rose has attained such a widespread popularity in Australia as *Hadley*. Its vigorous growth, long stems, dark green foliage, large, full blooms

and rich fragrance have won it a place quite above other varieties. In spite of the very serious fault of bluing, Hadley still occupies a high position in the rose growing centres of Australia. The shape is not always ideal, but up to the present it is easily the best dark red, sweet scented, mildew resistant garden rose available. Its only competitor is Etoile de Hollande, which is high praise for both varieties. We recommend planting a whole bed of the variety, or it may be used with equal success for hedge purposes, when large quantities of bloom of the one shade of colour may be gathered and effectively used for all classes of home decoration. Do not overlook the climbing sport. E.

ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Dorner, 1918), F.3.—The long buds open into perfectly shaped, fairly full blooms of a rich shining rose pink, which is liable to blue with age. It is very free flowering, and an ideal bedding variety. It is mildew-proof, and good growth and continuous blooming make it an ideal garden rose. The flowers are powerfully fragrant with a rich, sweet perfume highly appreciated by most growers. A few clients have written advising they cannot detect any fragrance in this variety. Little is known about perfume scientifically, but the fact of this variety varying under different conditions is interesting. The climbing sport is one of the best pink climbers available. E.

(10) SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Dark cadmium yellow, large and fairly full; long bud. A vigorous grower of high spreading branching habit; beautiful bronze green foliage. An improved Lady Hillingdon. Recommended as one of the finest decorative and garden roses ever introduced. Very rich tea scent. In our opinion Sallie Lewis is identical with this variety. The rose lover who recently provided in his will for his body to be cremated and the ashes placed round his favourite Souv. de Madame Boulet rose bush paid a high tribute to the rose and unconsciously to himself. E.

SHOT SILK (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.2.—The colourings of this beautiful rose are very difficult to portray; they may be described as bright, cherry-cerise over shot with salmon orange, flushed rose, and a deeply veined clear buttercup yellow base. The growth is vigorous and free branching, with beautiful glossy, clear cedar green foliage immune from mildew. It is very continuous and free blooming; every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. The blooms, which are carried on rigid stems are of medium size, well formed and fairly full, with large smooth petals of great substance, opening in all weathers, with strong Attar of Rose perfume. Colour variable, but the general impression is pink. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1918), 4.—Beautiful semi-double flowers of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base. They may be cut on wiry, almost thornless stems up to three feet long. Should be cut when just colouring in the bud stage, and used for house decoration. Lightly tea scented. Highly recommended. Makes a splendid tall hedge. E.

MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.3.—A sport from Ophelia which is highly recommended. The colour is best described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while, added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of a rich perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom. Some growers have reported that the colour is too much like Ophelia, but having grown this variety for a number of years, we cannot agree as a general thing. At times the colour does fade, but still as often it

Do not overlook Climbing Hadley.

is much richer, and the blooms are even larger than the parent. Its most serious fault is of opening quickly, owing to its being a semi-double bloom. Recommended highly, and particularly for its rich, sweet scent. There are many variations with little difference and the following are too much alike to order for small gardens:—Lady Sylvia, Lady Love, Ophelia Supreme, Rapture, John C. M. Mensing and Annie Laurie. E.

Mrs. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.) (Hicks, 1916), F.4.—Reddish apricot with a coppery yellow base; good shaped buds opening into fairly large semi-double, sweetly-scented flowers. The plant is most vigorous, free blooming, and mildew resistant. There is a tendency to reduce petalage in summer, and the colour is not so rich. Rich tea scent. Recommended. E.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1895), F.4.—This fine variety appears in every recommended list for the Australian climates. The colour is described as bright carmine rose shaded with pale vermilion rose and salmon, while the double flowers are always of a good shape. It is liable to mildew and black-spot, and has an ungainly habit of growth in most districts, but it is still one of the very best, and should on no account be omitted from any collection. It is a profuse seed-producer, and the flowers should be regularly clipped as soon as they are finished to ensure a quick return to flowering. The climbing sport should never be overlooked in any selection of rambling roses. Faint tea perfume. E.

BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.3.—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer or reverse of petal is glowing carmine with coppery sheen, and a suffusion of orange. The growth is very vigorous, with erect and free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are Verbena perfumed, and carried on erect flower stems; they are of medium size, not too full, but perfectly formed, with large smooth petals of massive substance. A beautiful semi-double decorative rose. Highly recommended. The correct pronunciation is "Yewpritchard." E.

COLUMBIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1917), F.3.—Large full flowers of a rich deep pink which has the extremely valuable quality of deepening as the flower ages. The blooms are produced on long, almost thornless stems and are held superbly erect, while they possess a rich sweet perfume. Unfortunately this variety has a serious fault for the buds when opening, if checked in their food supply, present a crippled appearance and frequently fail to open properly. When regularly supplied with sufficient water and plant food this fault is not in evidence. The plants are vigorous in growth, free in bloom and mildew resistant foliage of the highest order. The blooms last fully a week in water and are therefore invaluable for the decorator.

In spite of its critics, Columbia still maintains a very large sale, and has thousands of satisfied growers as its champions.

With the exception of Briarcliff the following varieties are all sports with slight variation in this climate:—Lucinda, Columbia Supreme, Frau Louise Lindecke, August Noack, Europa, Briarcliff, New Columbia, Scott's Columbia, Rose Hill, Silver Columbia. August Noack is sometimes quite dark, but often almost identical with the parent. B.H.M.Mt.R.S

MADAME SECONDE WEBER (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1908), 3.—Rosy salmon double blooms of very large size. Named after the celebrated actress of the Comedie Francaise. Most beautiful in bud,

The best, like Cream, must come to the top.

and a splendid bedding variety. The climbing sport gives longer stems and even better blooms. A good seeder. A popular variety in all climates. Lightly tea scented. E.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.) (Leenders, 1909), F.4.—It is an upright growing variety, but does not branch like others in its growth division and may, therefore, be planted closer together. The large double blooms are freely produced on superb stiff stems and are all of exhibition form. The colour is silvery pink on the inside of petals with a deep imperial pink exterior. Although marked as fragrant the sweet perfume is only light and sometimes difficult to detect. Its worst faults are a tendency to ball in wet weather or when very close to coastal moisture-laden breezes, and on the other hand, the petals burn in dry heat. It is reported as successful in Wagga, Hay, Dubbo and Kerang, and finds a few advocates in Hobart. It is not liked in A. or M. Recommended. B.R.S.

(20) SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (H. A. Verschuren & Zonen, 1922), F.2.—Cadmium yellow passing to orange yellow, very large, fairly full of exquisite form and finish, borne singly on rigid flower stalks. Growth similar to "Sunburst," but much thicker, larger and stronger. The surname is pronounced in Holland as "Fer-skewren." Recommended. Tea. E.

GENERAL MacARTHUR (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1905), F.3. or 4.—A fine large bright red, full bloom rather flat in shape and liable to lose brilliancy by bluing, but very sweetly scented. It is always well up in number of plants sold. Particularly free flowering and recommended for hedge work. Mildew proof. E.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.T.) (Lambert, 1900), 4 or 6.—Pure white double blooms of splendid shape and very freely produced. This variety has more of a climbing habit when left unpruned, but may be made into a densely branched bush by topping each shoot when it attains the length of 10 or 12 inches. Mildews, but otherwise excellent. Another method of treatment is to tie down the long canes horizontally, pinch back the ends to force out the lateral growth. It is then almost a continual mass of bloom. Quite scentless. E.

MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.) (Pierson, 1917), F.4.—A sport of the popular variety Radiance, possessing all the delightful characteristics of that variety, save colour, which is a delicate shell pink. Considering the popularity of the original, a warm welcome should await this dainty addition to our free flowering garden roses. Colour fades in hot weather, but at its best is beautiful. Highly recommended. Rich sweet perfume. Dixie is identical with this variety, while it is also called Salmon Radiance in Queensland. E.

LORD CHARLEMONT (H.T.) (McGredy & Sons, 1922), F.2. or 3.—Free growing, perfectly shaped, long pointed flowers of clear crimson, deepening to carmine crimson; large full flowers. A good garden rose for massing and cutting, and well up to exhibition standard; sweetly scented, keeps its colour splendidly. Liable to lose its foliage early through black spot and therefore its success in moist humid areas is not assured. Adelaide grows it well. Light sweet.

RAPTURE (H.T.) (Traendly & Schneck, 1926), F.3.—Sport of Madame Butterfly. Flower medium size, somewhat deeper pink than Madame Butterfly, borne singly on long stem. Like parent in habit of growth but stronger. Recommended. E.

Many old Roses reached a high standard of quality.

HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.) (Dorner, 1915), F.3.—Glowing crimson with darker shadings. The blooms are large, full, and generally well-formed and carried on extra long stems. In a few instances the growth is only medium, but in other places is all that can be desired, while the mildew-proof foliage has much in its favour. The colour varies somewhat, but at its best it has the rich, velvety sheen of the Hybrid perpetuals. The state of Indiana in U.S.A. has long been known as the "Hoosier State" and this rose was raised in Lafayette, Indiana. Sweet. E.

MRS. HENRY WINNETT (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1917), F.3.—A beautiful double red rose, not quite as dark as Hadley. Good grower and free flowering, holding its colour well. Mildew proof and fragrant. A promising exhibition and garden variety. Sweet. E.

LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—This is another variety which enjoys almost universal popularity. The blooms are a velvety carmine, large, double, and delightfully fragrant with the damask perfume of the old-fashioned Cabbage Rose. The foliage is mildew-proof, and its freedom of bloom and general excellence make it a firm favourite. It is necessary to prune to a bud pointed upward, as the growth is inclined to be low and spreading. The climbing sport sent out from local nurseries is proving a consistent variety. E.

SENSATION (H.T.) (Jos. Hill, 1924), F.3.—Scarlet crimson, with maroon markings, very large, double, lasting; moderate fragrance; bud very large, long pointed, borne singly on long strong stems. Growth very vigorous, free branching, with heavy luxuriant foliage, profuse bloomer. A variety with superb qualities and serious faults. There is a rich orange flush through the crimson at the base, while at times the blooms show a very rich sheen. The colour is variable and appears to blue far too readily in some gardens for general satisfaction. Does best in Brisbane and Rockhampton climates where the blueing is not so apparent. Sweet.

(30) KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA (H.T.) (Lambert, 1891), F.3.—For over thirty years this variety has been before the rose growing public, and it still maintains its position as one of the very best. The flowers are large, full and nearly always come good. The colour is a creamy white with a faint lemon tinge in the centre. It is a first-class exhibition and a free flowering garden rose. The climbing sport, though somewhat variable in its behaviour is recommended as one of the finest white climbers available. Tea. E.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918), 3.—This is not an exhibition variety, but has an ideal habit for garden or bedding purposes and beyond a slight susceptibility to mildew and the fading of the colour in strong sunlight it has few faults. The flowers are golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, small to medium in size, semi-double, of perfect shape and borne on long stems. In climates like A. this variety would probably be only worth growing for its autumn blooms, but in H.M.Mt. and S. it should prove a favourite. Tea scent.

MABEL TURNER (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), 3.—Vigorous branching growth, flowers very large, full, and well formed, with high pointed centre; colour warm deep salmon pink, with reflexed petals. Liable to fade, and is not altogether free from mildew. Recommended. Faint tea. E.

MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.) (McGredy, 1910), 4.—A very fine, free-flowering, semi-double exhibition and garden rose. The buds are long and pointed, but unless well-grown frequently lack petalage, open quickly, and lose their shape. It is liable to mildew,

but easily one of the best White Roses to date. A climbing sport is proving most satisfactory. Faint tea scent. E.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cook, 1897), 4.—A very vigorous exhibition or garden variety, a sport from Maman Cochet, and one of the best whites available, but lacking perfume. The double blooms carry a tinge of pink, and should not be forced, or disbudded, as such treatment tends to coarseness and confused centre. The foliage is mildew proof, and the branching growth makes it a very desirable rose for tall hedges, either by itself, or planted alternately with the pink variety. E.

MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907), F.4.—Creamy white, with buff centre. The outer petals sometimes tinted salmon rose. The blooms are large, double, of perfect shape and very strongly tea scented. It is not mildew proof, but a grand rose for any purpose. When shaded for exhibition purposes it is a rich yellow. E.

RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.3.—A grand addition to the yellow shades in this section, being possessed of robust and vigorous growth and very free branching habit; most continuous and free blooming. The blooms are large and semi-double, glowing cadmium yellow, paler on reflex. Fragrant. The colour fades in hot sun, while the stems are often weak. Tea. E.

LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Shawyer, 1910), F.3.—The flowers are produced on long, wiry stems, and unless extra well grown are liable to hang their heads. They can only be classed as semi-double, but the buds are most attractive; while it is a clean grower and profuse in bloom. The variety is mildew-resistant, and the rich yellow flowers have a strong tea perfume. It makes a good bedding and decorative rose. The climbing sport is also in demand. E.

MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (H.T.) (Shawyer, 1911), F.3.—Large semi-double rosy pink flowers of long, pointed shape. It is recommended for either garden or exhibition as it is very free flowering. The foliage is liable to spot and mildew, while the flower blues with age, but the superb qualities of the flower will carry it over these faults. An extra vigorous climbing sport was offered for the first time in 1925, and as the quality of the blooms is always improved when sports of this kind occur it should be in a great demand by exhibitors generally. Tea. A.B.M.P.R.S.

BRIARCLIFF (H.T.) (Briarcliff Nurseries, 1925), F.3.—A sport from Columbia, and therefore worthy of careful consideration. It differs from its parents in its even shade of brilliant pink, and is declared to be more floriferous, with a longer bud, and averages 45 petals per bloom. It has also been declared to be largely free from the crippled bud habit of the parent. Promises very well, and is recommended for trial. Sweet. B.H.M.Mt.R.S.

(40) DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.) (Archer, 1929), F.2.—Rich deep velvety red with a scarlet sheen. The colour quality is well maintained, while the flowers are richly scented. Growth is medium so far, while the petals average 24. Highly recommended as a decorative, while the climbing sport promises to be one of the best red climbers available. E.

LADY HELEN MAGLONA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1925), E.3.—Bright crimson red with dark markings, lightening to scarlet red as the flower ages. It is very sweetly scented, and was awarded the Clay Cup for Fragrance in 1925. The blooms carry about 35 petals, which

Summer pruning should be lighter than Winter.

keep their colour fairly well. A good grower and promising particularly well, but must be well grown or it is liable to develop weak neck. E.

OPHELIA (H.T.) (W. Paul & Son, 1912), F.3.—Salmon flesh shaded rose and yellow, a colour which is liable to fade, but even then is not objectionable and for delicious fragrance alone it is worth growing. Semi-double. Sweet. E.

MRS. BRYCE ALLEN (A. Dickson, 1916), F.3.—Soft silvery rose of splendid shape. The flowers are full, but open rather flat, and possess the loveliest of damask perfumes. It is a good grower and very free flowering with excellent foliage. Recommended for all climates as a very fine variety.

WHITE ENSIGN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Pure white, slightly flushed cream at the base of the petals. The flowers are very full, of medium size, and when well grown are of good shape. The growth is medium to good, with a bushy branching habit. Faint tea. E.

MRS. W. E. LENON (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1924), F.3.—Large long pointed buds opening to semi-double flowers, which are reddish carmine and very fragrant. A good grower and continuous bloomer. Highly recommended. Sweet. E.

ASPIRANT MARCEL ROUYER (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1919), F.3.—Vigorous erect growth, long buds, opening to moderately full, shapely flowers. Deep apricot tinted salmon. Will displace Sunburst and must reach a higher place if quality is recognised. Like all yellows the colour is liable to fade. Highly recommended. Tea. E.

AMERICA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1923), F.2. or 3.—The buds are long and pointed, opening to immense fragrant rose pink flowers. The foliage is large and fairly resistant to disease, while the plants are vigorous in growth and free in bloom. It is almost thornless. Recommended as a fine exhibition variety. Sweet. E.

GAIETY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1926), 3.—Madame Butterfly x Souv. de Claudius Pernet). Bud large, long pointed; flower large, semi-double, cupped, very lasting, borne on long stems. Colour orange, Indian red and silver. Foliage abundant, light glossy green, disease-resistant. Very few thorns. Growth vigorous, upright, branching; abundant, continuous bloomer. Recommended. E.

ETHEL SOMERSET (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Shrimp pink, edge of petals deep flesh coral pink, a lovely shade of colour, flowers very large, double, perfectly finished, with high pointed centre and very deep shell-shaped petals of great substance. The growth is vigorous, branching freely and of splendid habit. It blooms profusely, and the flowers, which are carried on rigid stems are possessed of delightful fragrance. The only fault is mildew. Recommended. Tea. E.

(50) **OLIVER MEE (H.T.)** (Sandy Dickson, 1927), F.3.—Colour deep salmon, with heavy flush of clear fawn changing with age to deep salmon-pink. Flower of the largest size, semi-double, and high centred. Growth free and branching. Sweetly scented. Highly recommended. E.

JOYOUS CAVALIER (H.T.) (W. E. B. Archer, 1926), 4.—Bud large, long pointed, crimson. Flower large, double (35 petals), full open,

Always advise if substitutes are acceptable.

lasting slightly fragrant, brilliant scarlet, borne about three together on long stem; drop off cleanly. Foliage abundant, medium size, dark bronzy green, glossy, disease resistant, very vigorous growth. Recommended. E.

FASCINATION (H.T.) (Chaplain Bros., 1927), 4.—Rosy cerise shaded yellow. A good bedder. 32 petals. Very promising. Good growth and very free. Recommended. E.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1928), F.3.—The outside of the petal is a light orient red heavily shaded cerise at top and orange at base. The inner face is salmon pink merging into orange salmon. The blooms are carried on long upright stems, and are moderately full, of pretty spiral formation and sweetly scented. 25 petals. Recommended. E.

HUGO ROLLER (T.) (W. Paul, 1907), 2.—Creamy yellow petals, edged and suffused with crimson. Medium size, good shaped double blooms and mildew proof foliage. Where Penelope is a failure this variety provides the nearest approach to it in colour. Like many other Teas, it is best pruned very lightly. Tea. E.

MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD (T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), F.3.—A very free flowering white variety, and first-class for bedding. The blooms are always clean and last far longer than any other white. The plant is particularly mildew proof. Faint tea. E.

IRISH ELEGANCE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), 4.—Bronzy orange buds opening to single blooms of various shades of apricot. Very vigorous and free flowering. A splendid variety for table decoration. Does well everywhere, even in sandy soil. The best single pink for all round qualities. In hot climates the buds must be picked before opening or the colour is lost. Tea. E.

IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1913), F.3.—Orange flushed crimson, but it must be picked quite young to get its colours, as it fades quickly. Very strongly tea scented. Single. H.M.Mt.S.

CAPTAIN F. S. HARVEY CANT (H.T.) (Cant, 1923), F.3.—Salmon pink, suffused with yellow, flowers large, fairly full, of magnificent build with high pointed centre. Faint fruit scent. Recommended. E.

MRS. TOM SMITH (H.T.) (Smith and Sons, 1924), F.3.—A splendid rose of thorough distinctiveness and genuine merit. Growth vigorous and erect. Dark bronzy mildew proof foliage. Buds freely produced, and open exceedingly well. Colour glowing cerise. Faint sweet. E.

(60) **PEGGY BELL (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1928) 3 or 4.—A beautiful rose of fine substance and distinct colouring, perhaps suggesting Betty Uprichard but it is more free and robust in habit. It is ever-blooming and makes a fine large bush, and the flower lasts well when cut. Recommended. E.

ELEGANTE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1918), F.3.—A very fine, free-blooming sort with vigorous branching habit and mildew proof foliage. The buds are long and open to fairly full flowers of a pleasing shade of straw yellow. If only it had a few more petals it would be one of the very best sorts. Recommended. Tea. E.

BUSYBODY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928), F.3.—True to its name this rose never seems to rest. No rose could be more free as every shoot carries a shapely bud of rich orange yellow. The bush is compact and the flowers well held. The foliage is abundant and healthy. It makes an ideal bedding rose and should be massed. It is at its best in

Cut Roses very early in the day.

Autumn and into deep winter when its colour is most striking. Recommended for bedding. Tea. E.

ELIZABETH OF YORK (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1927), 2.—Colour a rich shade of cerise pink lit up through the petals with a wonderful iridescence, which gives the flowers a great brilliance. A most distinct rose. There have been some very fine blooms of this variety. The flower resembles a richly coloured Sunny South. Recommended. E.

UNA WALLACE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Beautiful, soft, well toned, cherry rose without shading. In depth, formation and substance it is faultless, very free blooming, and double. Faint tea. Highly recommended. E.

MRS. CHARLES LAMPOUGH (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—A creamy, white exhibition bloom of large size, sweetly scented, vigorous growth and free flowering, though liable to ball badly in damp weather. Recommended to exhibitors only. For garden work Mrs. H. R. Darlington is better. Light tea.

SOUVENIR D'ALEXANDRE BERNAIX (H.T.) (P. Bernaix Fils, 1926) F.2.—Vigorous upright growth and beautiful purple green foliage. Blooms very large and globular, very rich vermilion crimson scarlet, shaded fire red. Nice bud carried on long stiff stems, deep scarlet shaded maroon. Petals very ragged. Good sweet scent and foliage, and growth good. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (Pernet Ducher, 1908), 3.—Long buds of a brilliant apricot with a reddish tint. A splendid grower and free bloomer but liable to mildew and would be better with more petalage. It is recommended as one of the very best garden varieties of its colour. Tea. A.H.M.P.S.

CALEDONIA (H.T.) (Dobbie, 1928), F.2.—A splendidly formed pure white, backed up by good growth and foliage. Unlike many of this colour, the blooms are richly perfumed. Recommended. E.

MRS. MACKELLAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Primrose yellow, Large semi-double flowers, with ideal high-pointed centre, produced on strong stems. A good variety for exhibition or garden. When covered the colour gets much deeper. Tea. E.

(70) **SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.)** (A. Dickson, 1907), F.2.—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. The semi-double flowers are small to medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew proof. A good buttonhole rose. Strong tea scent. E.

MRS. LOVELL SWISHER (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1926), 3.—Outside of petals lilac rose passing to madder lake and deep yellow at centre; inside of petals pale flesh shading to amber yellow at base. The shapely blooms are very attractive, and are tea scented. The growth and flowering are good. 35 to 40 petals. Recommended. Colour varies considerably. E.

FREIBURG II. (H.T.) (Dr. Kruger, 1917), F.3.—Flower peach blossom with deeper shading on reverse of petals, large, of good form; buds long, produced singly. Growth vigorous, exceedingly floriferous. Colour varies somewhat, but the variety should be tried in all climates. Faint tea perfume. Recommended. E.

MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cochet, 1893), 4.—Deep flesh, outer petals suffused light rose. A large heavy bloom of splendid form at its best, with a tendency to hang its head. Mildew proof foliage. A splendid

Never manure at planting time.

variety for tall hedge work, either by itself or mixed with its white sport. Should not be heavily pruned, as it induces malformation of buds. This variety is easily grown under all conditions. Scentless. E.

PRESIDENT JAC SMITS (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1928), 4.—This is a seedling from Etoile de Hollande X., K. of K., and the characteristics of both parents are quite evident. Colour is scarlet crimson and holds very well. Strong, upright growth, and good resistant foliage. A better grower than K. of K. A good night colour. Recommended as a decorative. E.

RED LETTER DAY (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914), 4.—A semi-single variety with extra vigorous growth and mildew-proof foliage. At its best the colour is brilliant scarlet crimson, deepening in autumn to almost black. It is wonderfully free in flowering, is almost too vigorous in growth, lacks perfume, and the blooms have not the better shape of Etoile de Hollande. It is a prolific bearer of seed pods, and these require continual clipping if the plant is to be brought back to full bloom. H.M.Mt. and S. Scentless.

DAINTY BESS (H.T.) (Archer, 1925), 3.—Quite single, and in cool weather is salmon pink, with a prominent centre of crimson and gold stamens. In the summer months the colour bleaches, but if the buds are picked when about to open they develop and last well in the house. In cool climates this variety will fully live up to its name. E.

EMPIRE QUEEN (H.T.) (W. Easlea and Sons, 1925), 3.—Clear cerise with an orange flush occasionally. Long buds expanding into a well shaped flower. Promises well as an exhibition bloom, and has garden qualities as well. Bourbon. E.

LORRAINE LEE (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark, 1924), F.4.—This is one of the first dwarf, ever-blooming, second generation descendants from *Rosa Gigantea*. It possesses freedom of flower in a most marked degree, while the long buds, rich tea scent, and disease-resistant qualities are most desirable features. In cool weather the terracotta pink colour is very rich, but in the summer weather the colour in the Sydney district is inclined to get rather hard. Its remarkable freedom of flower, however, makes it a most valuable variety for Spring, Autumn and Winter blooming. The blooms carry 15 to 20 petals; pruning should be very light. Tea. E.

K. of K. (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—The blooms are single, of intense scarlet, and the large petals hold their shape better than Red Letter Day. The flowers while not so dark, have an extra advantage of being perfumed. It is not so rampant in growth and the stems have less thorns. It is a good garden and decorative variety. Light sweet. E.

(80) MRS. W. E. NICKERSON (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 3.—An extremely vigorous growing, very free flowering rose of the duatone Pernetiana type. The splendidly formed buds are of an entrancing new colour, the exterior of the petals heavily veined with rose d'Or and shaded orange cadmium, the interior a deep chrome yellow on the lower half, passing to a warm rich rosy salmon. Must not be confused with W. E. Nickerson. 28 petals. Pale pink when open. Promising. A.M.P.S.

APHRODITE (H.T.) (W. Easlea, 1928), F.3.—Pretty reddish coral with gold base to the petals. The flowers are not too full and are very fragrant. The foliage is handsome and disease-proof. Specially

Summer pruning and watering should go together to prevent sunburn.

good in the Autumn. 15 petals. A very beautiful semi-double variety. The pronunciation is Aph-ro-di-te.

HON. VIOLET DOUGLAS PENNANT (H.T.) (Bees., 1927), F.3.—The colour on outside of petals is peach and salmon; inside cream shaded pink. A beautifully coloured and well shaped flower, with strong growth and good foliage. 40 petals. Tea scent. E.

W. E. CHAPLIN (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1929), F.3.—Well shaped blooms of carmine crimson. Some blooms show divided centre. Growth and foliage both good. Strong tea. E.

LUNA (H.T.) (Poulsen, 1925), 3.—The bud colour is yellow, opening to pale yellow flowers. The blooms are large, good form, produced on strong, erect stems. Promising very well as an exhibition variety, but would be improved with a few more petals. Splendid long buds. Well worth a trial. Tea. E.

KATHERINE COOK (H.T.) (Cook, 1927), 3.—A vigorous and bushy variety producing light red blooms after the type of Francis Scott Key. The flowers are large and full, but have little perfume. E.

LENI NEUSS (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1928), F.3.—Hydrangea pink with a reddish old rose reverse on a reddish salmon ground; very large, semi-double, and well built; fragrant. Growth very vigorous, bushy and upright. E.

WILLIAM E. NICKERSON (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1928), 3.—A fine rose that it not well described by the colour description of glowing orange cerise. Very attractive and distinct. Fine sturdy grower. Well shaped flowers. This variety must not be confused with Mrs. W. E. Nickerson. Recommended. E.

EVEREST (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927), 5.—A giant white rose of perfect form, with delicate cream suffusion, carried upright on powerful stems. This is the largest rose yet raised, and when fully expanded it resembles a huge Paeony. The foliage is bright green. Not very thorny. Extra vigorous, tall grower. This variety has given some very large flowers, but does not appear to be free blooming. E.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1896), F.3.—Creamy flesh large blooms, rather flat, but freely produced. It is a good rose for the bud to full bloom class in exhibitions, and it numbers amongst its progeny more seedlings of quality than any other variety. Ophelia, Madame Butterfly, Columbia, Pilgrim, Golden Ophelia are just a few that trace their origin back to Antoine Rivoire. Mildew proof foliage. Tea. E.

(90) **KONIGIN CAROLA (H.T.)** (Turke, 1903), F.3.—Immense double blooms of good form, but the centre is frequently divided. The colour is satiny rose with the reverse of petals silvery white. It certainly should receive more attention. Tea. E.

JOHN C. M. MENSING (H.T.) (Eveleens, 1924), F.3.—A distinct sport from "Ophelia," being a deep bright rose, habit and other characteristics as the parent. A most valuable variety. Recommended. Sweet. E.

MADAME JULES BOUCHE (H.T.) (Croibier, 1910), F.3.—The blooms are not very full, but its freedom of flowering make it one of the best garden roses. The colour is creamy white, softly tinted flesh pink. Somewhat subject to mildew, but should not be neglected on this score. Lasts well in water when cut. Requires copious watering in summer to produce best results. Faint tea. E.

All is not gold that glitters.

BILLY BOILER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1927), 3 or 5.—A dazzling red rose that makes long, upright shoots always crowded with buds. It can be used as bush or pillar rose, and is a most striking object in the garden, and is absolutely distinct from any other rose. It has a fine constitution, and will thrive in any position. Semi-double. E.

DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Clear rose madder, large, double, with high pointed centre. A good garden and exhibition rose. Sweet. E.

MY MARYLAND (H.T.) (T. Cook, 1908), F.3.—Bright salmon pink. A very free blooming, fragrant, double rose. Should be better known. Tea. E.

SOUVENIR DE MARIA DE ZAYAS (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1905), 3.—Deep carmine, of perfect form, and a very fine double variety for garden or exhibition, as every bloom comes good. The foliage is almost black spot proof. An unusual and somewhat hard colour. No perfume. E.

GUSTAV GRUNERWALD (H.T.) (Lambert, 1903), F.3.—Bright carmine pink blooms of splendid rounded outline. The flowers are built up with petals of good substance, and although full enough for a good garden rose are only sometimes suitable for exhibition. The plant is very liable to black spot and mildew. Sweet. E.

MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—Although described in England as creamy yellow, it rarely shows that colour here, for it is almost pure white. It is vigorous in growth, free in bloom, and a splendid double exhibition and garden rose. Its faults are a tendency to ball in spring, and occasionally it will burn in summer. Faint tea fragrance. E.

ROSELANDIA (H.T.) (Stevens, 1924), F.3.—A yellow sport from "Golden Ophelia" and a vast improvement on the original being much larger in flower and deeper in colour, in addition to which it has a pointed centre. Very free flowering; delicious fruity perfume. Recommended. E.

(100) MAY WETTERN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1928), 3.—The outer side of the petals passes from deep rose to rosy pink and finally to bright rose. The bloom is of moderate fulness having immense deep wide petals of solid texture, their formation making a beautifully built, exceptionally long high pointed conical flower. Like Madame A. Chatenay, but declared to be an improvement. E.

HAWLMARK CRIMSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.3.—A dark crimson semi-double rose of good shape but from reports received the plant appears to be losing its constitution. It is very liable to frost injury in cold climates and where a dark crimson hedge variety is required, Etoile de Hollande is recommended as superior. Light sweet scent.

MRS. W. C. EGAN (H.T.) (Howard and Smith, 1922), 3.—A vigorous healthy grower with long pointed buds of perfect shape, measuring fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and developing into perfect flowers. In colour it is a two-tone shade of soft, light pink, the interior deep flesh colour with a golden line at the base of the petals. The flowers are supported on long, stiff stems, lasting in good condition either on the plant or for an unusually long time when cut. They are produced freely and continuously throughout the season. Fully up to description. Can strongly recommend, though colour bleaches in hot weather. Faint tea. A.B.M.P.R.S.

- SUNBURST (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1912), F.2.—Beautiful long buds of deep yellow opening to semi-double flowers which often fade to white. It is generally free blooming and if only the colour were constant it would always rank high in the list. There are better varieties, however, in sight, and Aspirant M. Rouyer, Elegante and Souv. de H. A. Verschuren should receive attention from critical growers. A vigorous climbing sport produces even better blooms. In Adelaide the spring flowers are frequently spoiled, but it is recommended for M.Mt. and S. Tea.
- PENELOPE (T.)** (Williams, 1907), 2.—This variety is only kept in its position by the constant demand from Queensland growers. In all other climates it is a most unsatisfactory variety and cannot be recommended. There was a novelty from England recently with the same name. Confusion is inevitable unless orders are distinctly marked Tea or Hybrid Musk as the case may be. The colour is cream with the outside petals heavily flushed or totally red at some seasons. The plants are best left unpruned. The pronunciation is not Pen-el-ope but Pen-el-o-pe.
- MARGARET DICKSON HAMILL (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Deep golden yellow. In spring the colour fades somewhat, but it is a beauty in autumn. A very fine double globular bloom. Much too low on the list considering its quality. Tea. E.
- STAR OF QUEENSLAND (H.T.)** (Williams, 1909), F.3.—Rich velvety crimson shaded maroon. The flowers are semi-double, cupped shaped with mixed petalage, but at their best are a lovely colour. Requires a hot, moist climate. A failure in A. or M., but splendid in B.R. and S. Sweet.
- MRS. E. WILLIS (H.T.)** (Weightman), F.2.—A New Zealand seedling from Madame Segond Weber. Beautiful long buds of delicate pink colour, semi-double. This is a lovely variety. Recommended. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- RHEA REID (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1908), F.3.—Another splendid garden rose. The colour is cerise crimson. The habit is good, foliage mildew proof, and the double blooms are of excellent shape, though opening rather too flat. In some climates liable to crooked stems behind the bloom. In B. and S. it is classed as a splendid exhibition rose. Sometimes described as Bourbon scented. E.
- EDITH CLARK (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1927), 2.—A dazzling red with beautifully shaded camellia like double flowers, held well on a sturdy bush. Ideal for bedding or cutting, and really opens a new break in red roses, as it is quite distinct. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (110) EARL BEATTY (H.T.)** (Chaplin, 1923), F.3.—Deep Crimson, sweetly scented; may be styled an improved General MacArthur except in growth. An ideal bedding rose. E.
- JAMES WALLEY (H.T.)** (Easlea, 1923), F.3.—Deep apricot suffused pink with a buttercup yellow base. At times it is difficult to decide whether the general impression is pink or yellow. The blooms are of medium size and are produced on stiff stems. This variety is promising very well and is recommended with every confidence for trial. Tea. E.
- PILGRIM (H.T.)** (Montgomery, 1920), F.3.—Silvery pink with outside of petals clear rose pink. Splendid shape and full, with delightful fragrance. Mildew proof. Very free blooming and an excellent garden variety. Fault, the blooms, when ageing, are inclined to blue, which

The descriptions strive to be fair to both Roses and planter.

tends to spoil their decorative value. Recommended. Sweet scent with a blend. E.

OPHELIA SUPREME (H.T.) (Totty, 1921), F.3.—A valuable sport from Ophelia, and after several years' test appears to be, not only darker in colour, but larger and more vigorous in growth. The colour is deep flesh pink with yellow base, while the rich sweet fragrance helps to finish a very attractive bloom. E.

GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.) (Schwartz, 1899), F.2.—Bright canary yellow of fair size and good shape, though semi-double. The colour is rivalled only by that of Mabel Morse and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The plant is a poor grower and the best results will be obtained by planting the climbing sport, which should be pruned into a large bush. Heavy tea scent. E.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Lemon yellow, double blooms of perfect shape. Free blooming and fragrant. Recommended by the Victorian Rose Society as one of the best twelve exhibition roses. Reports from all climates proclaim it a success everywhere though liable to ball in wet weather. Tea.

PHOEBE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Son, 1922), F.3.—Upright growth, buds long and pointed; semi-double flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, slightly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Sometimes up to exhibition standard. Recommended. Tea. E.

SOUVENIR DE SERGENT CRETTE (H.T.) (Chambard, 1921), 3.—Rich yellow suffused carmine. The flowers are produced on strong stems, while the growth is vigorous. The long buds open into semi-double flowers and are of such quality that this variety must reach a high position. Recommended. Tea. E.

DR. HAWKESWORTH (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1927), F.3. — Growth vigorous and mildew proof foliage. Flowers medium size. Colour rich crimson shading to deep maroon. Very fragrant. Splendid colour quality. Somewhat like Hoosier Beauty at its best. E.

MADAME HENRI LUSTRE (H.T.) (E. Buatois, 1924), 2.—Vigorous growth and erect branching habit very floriferous, beautiful long bud, flower very large, full, opening well; colour dark scarlet to red. Sweet. E.

(120) KONIGIN LUISE (H.T.) (Weigand, 1927), 3.—Colour white with an occasional greenish tinge. The raisers describe this as a greatly improved "Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria" and a rose with a great future. Recommended, though liable to ball in wet weather. E.

GOLDMINE (H.T.) (J. H. Hill, 1925), F.3—Golden yellow with orange bronze heart. The true Mrs. Aaron Ward colour. Pointed bud, longer than its parent. E.

MARY COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Deep carmine, of great size and well-shaped petals. Sweet. E.

WARRIOR (H.T.) (W. Paul, 1906), 3.—Long blood red buds opening to loose semi-double, light red blooms. It is a vigorous grower, particularly fancied in the Sydney climate for its winter and very early spring blooming. Where these qualities are of value it is recommended in all climates, but is often disappointing for nearly all the rest of the year. No perfume.

SUNSTAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.2.—Deep orange and yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermillion. The growth is

Place cut blooms immediately in water.

moderate and the flowering is profuse throughout the season. An ideal semi-single rose for all decorative work; flowers medium size; petals round, smooth and of good substance. The colour fades badly. The growth appears to be stronger when budded on standards. Honey-like fragrance. H.M.Mt.S.

HILDA (H.T.) (R. B. Cant, 1928), 2.—Flower very large, globular, very double, extremely lasting, slightly fragrant, bright carmine, inner petals light pink, borne several together on long stem. Foliage sufficient, leathery, disease resistant. Growth vigorous. 80 petals. Like a double Betty Uprichard but the colour is inclined to get hard on old blooms. E.

FRANCES GAUNT (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1918), F.3.—Deep apricot, semi-double blooms of good shape. The plant is a good grower and free in flowering, winning a Gold Medal at Bagatelle Test Garden, Paris, as the result of a twelve months' competition. Lack of petalage keeps this variety back. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1908), F.2.—Rich velvety scarlet, passing to crimson and black. An interesting feature is that whereas most colours fade with age, this gets richer and darker till the petals fall. One of the darkest Hybrid Tea to date, but while free blooming and double, it is not a large grower. Does well on low standards, and should certainly be tried where it is not known. Exceptionally fragrant. Fault: the blooms open too flat, and centre petals are too narrow and crowded. Since the advent of the climbing sport, the dwarf is not in such demand. Sweet. E.

LUCIEN CHAURE (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 3.—Dainty flesh colour shaded rosy cream. The flowers are large, double, of good shape, and an ideal bedding variety. A seedling from Madame Abel Chatenay with better habit. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless a fine variety. In strong sunlight the colour will fade. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.

J. C. THORNTON (H.T.) (Bees, Ltd., 1927) 2.—A glowing crimson scarlet rose. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching, and the blooms, which are well formed, are carried erect; but they are only medium-sized and, unfortunately, have very little perfume. The foliage is a light olive green, fairly free from mildew. E.

(130) FRANK W. DUNLOP (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1919), F.3.—A vigorous growing variety, producing perfectly shaped, fragrant double blooms of a rich deep pink. A very fine exhibition flower of splendid shape and lasting qualities, but liable to mildew badly at times. Highly recommended. Sweet. E.

W. R. SMITH (T.) (Smith, 1908), 4.—Creamy white, flushed rosy pink. Evidently a pale sport from Maman Cochet. A very robust grower and free bloomer. This variety does well in tropical climates. Scentless. B.R.S.

JOHANNISZAUBER (H.T.) (M. Tantau, 1926), 2.—Flower medium size, full and long lasting. The colour is dark red of a quality which does not blue usually. The plant is fairly vigorous and branching, while the blooms are continuously produced throughout the year. Faint perfume only. E.

JOANNA HILL (H.T.) (J. H. Hill Co., 1929), 3.—Outer petals of a clear, sulphur yellow, inner petals of a deeper tone, showing a decided pink flush. Fairly full and well formed. E.

FELICITY (H.T.) (Clarke Bros., 1919), F.3.—Rose pink with silvery suffusion. Large blooms, semi-double, and freely produced. E.

Fragrance is an essential charm.

PADRE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1920), 3.—Strong, upright growth; long shoots producing flowers with fine long petals of coppery scarlet colouring, flushed with yellow at the base. An excellent bedding variety, semi-double, after the style of Henrietta, but darker. Liable to weak neck unless well grown, and will not last when picked. Pernetiana origin. It is reported doing fairly well in Brisbane, and is satisfactory in all other climates. Fruity scent.

COLONEL DAZIER (H.T.) (Ketten Bros., 1927), F.3.—Growth vigorous and free-branching; flowers large, full and well-formed, opening well in all weathers. Colour rosy white, reverse of petals bright rose. Very floriferous with an old rose scent. E.

CLARICE GOODACRE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), 3.—Long pointed buds, carried erect, opening to semi-double ivory white blooms with a yellow tinge. A fine exhibition and a fair garden variety. Lasts well in water when cut. Tea. E.

SOUVENIR DE THERESE LEVET (T.) (Levet, 1882), 2 or 3.—Dark crimson blooms of medium size, very freely produced. The habit of the plant is true tea type, branching close to the ground and forming a rather low spreading bush. E.

MADAME JULES GROLEZ (H.T.) (Guillot, 1896), F.3.—Bright satiny Chinese pink. Good shape, free blooming and double. Makes a good bedder, but will not match with other colours, and does not last when cut. This variety does well on standards. Tea. E.

(140) **MRS. EDWARD POWEL (H.T.)** (Bernaix, 1910), F.3.—Scarlet crimson blooms of large size, full petalage and good shape. It is much like General MacArthur, but is a better colour and considered superior by many growers. Sweet. E.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Intense saffron yellow, stained crimson. Extra long buds opening to semi-double, fragrant flowers with huge petals. This is a lovely variety and quite vigorous in growth. Liable to ball in wet weather. Richly tea scented. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

LADY FAIRBAIRN (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928), 3.—The colour is a beautiful lively pink and the flower is well formed and held on stiff upright stems. It lasts well when cut and is quite distinct. The foliage is ample and healthy, the bush is compact and the habit is ideal for bedding. E.

COMMONWEALTH (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1923), F.3.—Deep pink-solid colour, large, double, very lasting; moderate fragrance; bud large, long pointed, borne singly on medium strong stem. Growth vigorous, upright, few thorns; foliage leathery, rich green, disease resistant; continuous bloomer. Liable to blue. Sweet. E.

MRS. E. T. STOTESBURY (H.T.) (Towill, 1918), F.3.—A long, pointed double flower after the style of Mrs. G. Shawyer, but not quite so dark. A splendid grower with fairly good foliage and fair perfume. Suitable for garden or exhibition. Highly recommended. Tea. E.

PORTADOWN IVORY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1929), F.3.—A rose showing very early promise. The colour in bud is creamy yellow, fading to a very clear white as the bloom becomes open. The growth and foliage are both good. Light damask perfume. 25 petals. Recommended. E.

SWANSDOWN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1929), 3.—Has a creamy centre, with outer petals white. In advanced blooms the colour is pure

After planting remove label strings to prevent injury.

white, with long, attractive petals of strong texture. Good, healthy growth and free flowering. Worth a trial. E.

COUNTESS OF GOSFORD (H.T.) (McGredy, 1906), 4.—A very vigorous growing decorative variety, particularly free in blooming, but lacks fulness. The colour is a lovely salmon pink which, however, is inclined to fade, and the foliage is rather susceptible to mildew. It makes an excellent standard and had it only a few more petals it would reach a very high position. Light tea. A.B.Mt.P.S.

EARL HAIG (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Deep, reddish crimson of immense size and substance, double, with centre rather flat. The growth is vigorous, erect and branching, possessed of splendid habit, with rich, dark green foliage. Very sweetly perfumed. Inclined to ball, and more suitable for exhibition than general garden purposes. E.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE (H.T.) (Clarke Bros.), F.3.—Splendidly shaped buds, opening to well formed, large, double flowers of glistening rose pink, with silvery suffusion at the base of petals. Sweet. E.

(150) FLOREX (H.T.), (Geiger, 1927), 3.—A seedling from Madame Butterfly X Premier, producing enormous flowers on strong upright stems. The long pointed buds open to a brilliant shade of coral, deepening to carmine. Fruit scent. Recommended. E.

MADAME LEON PAIN (H.T.) (Guillot, 1905), F.3.—Silvery salmon, with yellow base. A beautiful semi-double variety and a splendid bedder. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless recommended. Tea. E.

GENERAL GALLIENI (T.) (Nabonnand, 1899), 3.—Crimson pink shaded reddish purple, centre rosy flesh. The blooms are large and full but always misshapen. Growth is wonderfully clean, strong and spreading, and like most Tea roses the plants are nearly always in bloom. E.

HOLLAND BEAUTY (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1918), F.3.—Flower yellow and orange pink, of remarkably fine shape when in bud; handsome foliage. A fine exhibition and garden variety, after the style of Lilian Moore. Tea. E.

J. OTTO THILOH (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1927) 3.—Souv. de H. A. Verschuren x Hadley. Colour a brilliant rose. Growth extra strong; very long flower buds carried on strong shoots. 30 petals. Colour varies. E.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE (T.) (Ducher, 1871), 4.—Pale lemon yellow-edged with rose. Large semi-double blooms, very freely produced, but which hang their heads. An old favourite, but declining. Faint tea. E.

CANARY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1929), F.3.—The buds are clear golden yellow, opening to canary yellow and paling to white in the last stages. In growth the plants resemble Shot Silk, but are more vigorous, while the flowers have the high pointed centre of the ideal show rose. Free blooming and very promising. 40 to 50 petals. E.

CLOVELLY (H.T.) (Hicks, 1924), 3.—Buds carried on a very long upright, stiff neck, opening to semi-double flowers of perfect form, petals reflexed. Rich carmine rose, salmon shaded. Long clean stem, and an ideal habit for a garden rose. Recommended. Faint tea. E.

MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE MILLER (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), 3.—Soft blush shaded salmon, outside of petals vermilion rose. Very large, loosely built blooms. A fine bedding sort. Scentless. E.

Grow the Best, discard the Rest.

- GRUSS AN COBURG (H.T.)** (J. Felberg Leclerc, 1927), 3.—Bud brilliant coppery pink opening to a large full flower of changing effect. Inside petals yellow fawn and brown, base of petals golden yellow, outside of petals brownish red overshadowed with coppery golden yellow and reddish violet. A.M.P.S.
- (160) E. PEMBERTON BARNES (H.T.)** (Pemberton, 1929), 3. — Pale salmon blooms of good size and formation freely produced on vigorous plants. Suitable for exhibition and garden. 65 petals. E.
- PAPA GONTIER (T.)** (Nabonnand, 1883), 2. or 3.—Rosy crimson. The buds are long, clean and open into semi-double flowers. A good winter bloomer. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- FLAMINGO (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1929), F.3. — Buds geranium red, opening to large blooms of rosy cerise. Growth and foliage good, with free branching habit. 20 to 36 petals. Pernetiana origin in the background. Worth a trial in all zones except B. and R.
- GLADYS HOLLAND (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1916), F.2.—Buff, shaded orange yellow. A fine shaped exhibition flower, full and fairly free flowering. Too low down considering its quality. Tea. E.
- MRS. W. T. SUMNER (H.T.)** (Clarke Bros., 1920), F.3.—Semi-double of splendid lasting and fragrant qualities. Carmine shading to rose pink; vigorous growth and free flowering. A fine large bloom. Sweet. E.
- IRIS PATRICIA GREEN (H.T.)** (Pemberton, 1928), F.3.—Cherry red, with long pointed buds, opening to a loose flower. The colour at first is good, but fades rather early. Plants are of strong growth, with healthy foliage. Flowers are sweetly perfumed, with 25 to 36 petals. E.
- MOLLY BLIGH (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—Deep pink with a yellow zone at base of petals. Flowers are large, of splendid exhibition shape, but the leaves are liable to mildew. A.M.P.S.
- GORGEOUS (H.T.)** (Hugh Dickson, 1915), 2.—Orange yellow with reddish coppery shadings, but colours vary. The plant is liable to mildew, and the double blooms are frequently divided. A good exhibition rose. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- DIRECTOR RUBIO (H.T.)** (P. Dot, 1928), F.3.—Flower very large and beautiful of a new velvety magenta red shade and richly fragrant. The growth is good and the foliage dark green while the flowers are continuously produced through the season. Immense blooms, semi-double, with very large petals. E.
- MAVIS (H.T.)** (Howard and Smith, 1926), 3.—A very fine seedling from Madame Melanie Soupert, but carrying more petals. It is a fine garden rose, and a first-class exhibition variety as well. The colour is light yellow. Tea. E.
- (170) KILLARNEY QUEEN (H.2.)** (Budlong, 1912), F.3.—A dark pink sport of Killarney, otherwise identical with the parent. A splendid variety for exhibiting in decorative sections. Sweet. E.
- LADY SOMERS (H.T.)** (A. Clark, 1930), 3.—A clear, flesh pink rose of good form and habit, every shoot bearing flowers that charm every one that has seen it. Should be planted in groups; a particularly fine cut flower of great refinement. E.
- VICTOR WADDILOVE (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Bright carmine pink with yellow base. After the style of the old favourite Gustav Grunerwald. The flowers are large, fairly full, and of fine form. It

The dying back of branches is not necessarily a disease.

promises well as an exhibition and garden rose, and is fragrant with a strong tea perfume. E.

JAMES GIBSON (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1928), 3.—An attractive bright red colour which is discounted by weak foliage liable to fall early. A.M.Mt.P.

COMTESSE DE CAYLA (China) (Guillot, 1903), F.3.—Indian red tinted orange and carmine, semi-double flowers which do not last when picked. Very free flowering, with mildew proof foliage. A good hedge rose. Recommended. Tea. E.

SOUV. DE PIERRE KETTEN (H.T.) (Ketten, 1928).—Colour on outside of petals is rose, inside hydrangea pink. Very shapely, although not over full. Growth and foliage healthy. Sweetly scented, 25 petals. Recommended.

MONARCH (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co. Ltd., 1926), 3.—Rich silvery pink, fine for exhibition, a robust grower with clean healthy foliage, 45 petals. Reports wanted on its success.

HEINRICH EGGERS (H.T.) (Kordes, 1928), 4.—A medium sized bloom of carmine pink. In the bud stage there is a distinct yellow flush, but this is lost as the bloom ages. The flowers are double and like many of Pernetiana origin, are rather short in the petal. E.

ETHEL JAMES (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Single, on the line of colouring of Isobel, but the tone is softer, habit of growth excellent and sweetly scented. The colour is very rich at times, but fades. H.M.Mt.S.

AUGUST NOACK (H.T.) (Kordes, 1928), F.3.—In every respect a real unaltered Columbia, except colour, which is cerise. It is considered to be the best of three red sports of this variety, thus superseding Europa and F. Louise Lindecke.

(180) CRUSADER (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1919), F.3.—Crimson red, of good size and shape, slightly perfumed, very full and borne freely on long strong stems. Mildew-proof foliage. Blues badly. This fault spoils an otherwise splendid rose. B.R.S.

JOSEPH HILL (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1903), F.2.—Long buds opening to semi-double coppery pink shaded yellow blooms. The growth is rarely evenly balanced. A.H.M.P.S.

PINK PEARL (H.T.) (Leenders, 1924), F.3.—Colour bright rose pink, shaded with rose Neyron red and with a salmon base. Handsome full flowers. Sweetly scented. Fine habit. Vigorous. E.

PRISCILLA.—In 1922 Montgomery, of Hadley, Mass., U.S.A., sent to several nurserymen for testing a new rose he had named Priscilla. This variety produced blooms of magnificent size and shape, but was very weak in colour. The rich pink of the opening flower blued to repulsive shades very quickly. The adverse reports of each firm led to its withdrawal, and it was never officially sent out in America, as Montgomery refused to profit from a variety so weak in an essential rose quality. Accepting such a precedent, we have never catalogued the variety, but sent out a few without charge for testing under Australian conditions. In purely coastal Brisbane climates the bluing is much less than in colder districts. After repeated and insistent requests to release the variety, we are listing Priscilla for the first time, so that growers in semi-tropical zones may grow the variety if desired. Priscilla has very little perfume, balls and blues badly in cold climates and wet weather. In the Brisbane zone it is desired that these faults should be fully known before the variety is ordered.

Perfume has been described as the Soul of a Rose.

CARINE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Creamy fawn shaded orange and carmine. A good semi-double decorative variety. A.H.M.Mts. P.S.

DR. JOSEPH DREW (H.T.) (Easlea, 1918), F.2.—Yellowish salmon suffused pink. Large semi-double of good shape. An improved Melanie Soupert. E.

EXQUISITE (H.T.) (Therkildsen, 1922), 3.—Very long pointed semi-double flower with reflexing petals. Salmon rose, shaded yellow at base. Good growth, free flowering and mildew proof. This must not be confused with the Exquisite sent out by Paul in 1899. Tea. E.

GOUDVLINDER (Golden Butterfly) (H.T.) (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926), 3.—Dark orange, opening to elegant semi-double flowers of twelve petals of a shining golden orange-yellow colour; very free flowering. Growth strong and bushy; foliage glossy brownish red with few thorns. E.

HENRIETTA (H.T.) (Merreweather, 1916), 3 or 4.—Orange crimson changing to salmon coral red shaded with orange at the base of the petals. A very free grower and bloomer, with extra long buds opening to a long loose flower. Faint Tea. H.M.Mt.S.

IRISH BEAUTY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1900), 3.—A large single white variety. Very showy on the plant and the best single in this colour. H.M.Mt.S.

(190) **JUNE BOYD (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1924), 3.—The flower is salmon carmine with a yellow base, the outside of petals being heavily flushed amber yellow. As the flowers age, the colour softens to a bright peach blossom. The growth is strong and free, and the flowers are carried upright on good long stems. E.

LA TOSCA (H.T.) (Schwartz, 1900), 4.—Soft pink, shaded rosy white. A large, semi-double, very free flowering garden rose. Tea. H.M.S.

MLLE. BEP VAN ROSSEM (H.T.) (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926) 2.—The canary yellow flowers of medium size are carried quite erect on a rigid stem, mostly single, sometimes two or three together. The plant is strong, erect and is a very free flowering bedding rose. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

PATIENCE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927) F2.—Colour deep orange at base, shading to orange scarlet, scarlet-carmine and carmine lake. Flowers large, semi-double, and of good form; delicately perfumed. Suitable for garden, bedding and exhibition. Variable colour. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

POLLY (H.T.) (G. Beckwith & Son, 1928), F.3.—The buds are gold, flushed with pink. The open flower is a charming blend of cream, pale rose, pink and gold. Perfect shape. Sweetly scented. Very free flowering but most variable. Handsome foliage. E.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (H.T.) (Cook, 1913), 3.—A large, very full, well formed rose of good substance and a beautiful deep, cherry colour. An excellent show bloom, opening slowly and perfectly, with perfume only lacking. Liable to burn and ball and suitable mostly for exhibition. Named in honour of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." B.R.S.

IRISH CHARM (H.T.) (S. McGredy, 1927), 3.—Rich golden apricot passing to a delicate blush pink. 25 petals. Very promising. E.

ANNIE LAURIE (H.T.) (Stuppy Floral Co., 1923), F.3.—Flesh pink with deeper edges and showing a yellow base. In many respects it is like Madame Butterfly, and is either a sport or seedling from that variety. It carries more petals, but is not as free flowering. E.

EDITH PART (H.T.) (McGredy, 1913), F.3.—Rich pink with a suffusion of salmon, free blooming, double and good habit. After the style of Madame Abel Chatenay, but darker, though not quite so free. Recommended. Faint tea. E.

LADY ALICE STANLEY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), F.2. or 3.—Deep rose to silvery flesh pink. A fine, full, rather flat bloom and a good garden rose. Mildew proof. Recommended. Sweet. E.

DAINTY (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Free branching growth, buds very long and pointed, opening to large double flowers of exquisite build; rose apricot, very heavily flamed and tinted cherry pink, sweetly scented. At times fully up to its name. Mildews. Very sweet. A.B.M.P.S.

We can also supply a number of other varieties such as:—Alexander Marghiloman, Betty, Christophe Weigand, Cynthia Forde, Dorina Neave, Dorothy Mollison, Edwin Markham, Francie Simms, Frank Neave, Frau Johann Poulsen, Georg Arends, Gladys Benskin, Gruss an Teplitz, Gwen Nash, Hortulanus Fiet, Ivy May, Joan Cant, Judith Black, Lady Florence Stronge, Lady Mary Elizabeth, Lady Maureen Stewart, Lady Pirrie, Lady S. Eardley Wilmot, Lord Castlereagh, Madame Mallerin, Marceline, Marguerite Chambard, Marjorie Bulkeley, Mevrouw C. van Marwyk Kooy, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. Albert Nash, Mrs. R. B. Molony, Mrs. W. Fife, Nellie Parker, Paul Neyron, Perle des Jardins, President Parmentier, Sarah Wright, Souv. de Clermonde, Yves Druhen.

The following varieties are also available for exhibitors:—Baroness H. von Geyr, Bessie Chaplin, Betty Sutor, British Queen, Duchess of Sutherland, E. M. Burnett, Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau, Hugh Dickson, John Davison, Lady Ashtown, Madame C. Soupert, Madame Marcel Delanney, Mama Lamesch, Marcia Stanhope, Mildred Grant, Miss Willmott, Mrs. Chas Russell, Mrs. David McKee, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Mrs. T. Roosevelt, Natalie Bottner, Prince C. de Rohan, Therese Zeimet Lambert, Yvonne Vacherot.

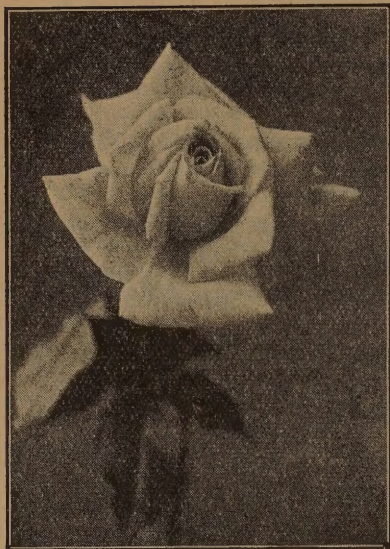
Mrs. Harvey is very pleased with all the plants which are growing splendidly, largely due to the splendid condition in which they arrived.—Mr. R.M.H., Moree. 12/12/30.

Many thanks for your 1930 catalogue. Since it arrived we have spent several hours reading it, and find the information very useful. Your descriptions of roses and their faults are very accurate according to several we have in our garden, therefore rose selection with the aid of this catalogue should not be such a gamble as it is with many other catalogues I have seen boosting up inferior varieties.—A.L.C.B., Coulson, Queensland. 3/11/30.

I have had the pleasure of growing some of your roses at our College at West Maitland. Needless to say that with regard to plants and blooms I was more than satisfied. None but your plants will be good enough for me in future. We contemplate starting a small "Rosary" here and hope to send you an order in a month or so.—Brother H., Marist Brothers' College, Forbes. 10/4/31.

Send a list of varieties already grown and improvements will be suggested.

Pernetiana Roses



Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.

This new race takes its name from the renowned Hybridist of Lyons, Mons. Pernet Ducher. He commenced by crossing the Persian yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Ducher), and produced Soliel d'Or. From this variety and its close relative, Austrian Copper, we have had some of the loveliest coloured roses possible to conceive, but, so far, almost all of them have the weak foliage of both ancestors, with a particular liability to black spot. This disease causes premature defoliation, and in moist climates the shoots die back to the bud for lack of proper ripening. As Adelaide possesses the driest atmosphere of all the capital cities, these roses reach their fullest perfection in that place, and wherever Adelaide conditions are found, similar success may be expected. The divisions marked "P" are also quite satisfactory, while "M," having a rather moister atmosphere, is somewhat limited as to the number of varieties suitable. In "B" and "S" they are not satisfactory generally. Care should be taken when planting that they are not placed in moist positions, and that an extra supply of potash and phosphatic manures is allowed them. As a class, they do better on the Adelaide briar stock than when

dwarf worked on noisette. Only very light pruning should be practised, as it has been found in all climates that they resent heavy cutting. In addition to the decided break in colour, this class has introduced quite a new type of perfume. Until further classification is possible, it is all being grouped under the heading of fruit scent. As previously stated the dividing line between Hybrid Tea and Pernetiana is becoming very obscure. 1/6 each, 15/- per doz. Postage extra.

ANGELE PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1924), 3.—Hardy and vigorous, nice shiny bronze green foliage, colour very distinct. Vivid orange yellow shaded fiery red, deep reddish apricot, outside of petals golden yellow. A lovely colour. Blooms are semi-double. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

DAME EDITH HELEN (A. Dickson, 1925), F.3.—Pure glowing rose pink without any other shade. The blooms last splendidly, are quite full, and represent one of the highest standards so far attained in an exhibition bloom. In its first season this rose gave every indication of good growth and robust constitution, but later experience has shown it to die back badly in many coastal districts.

After comparing hundreds of experiences the variety is catalogued this year as one of pernetiana origin. It may therefore be expected to do well in zones like A.M. or P. In B. and S. clients are urged to make full enquiry before wasting time on a die back variety.

Prune lightly, do not over water, and single out for special treatment with wood ashes or potash applied to the soil.

CHARLES P. KILHAM (Beckwith, 1926), 2 or 3.—Brilliant orange orient red, which, when fully open, fades to Lincoln red. The foliage is not liable to mildew so far, while the long stiff stems carry the flowers erect. 25 to 40 petals. Recommended. A rich and attractive colour. Fruit scent. E.

MARGARET MCGREDY (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 3 or 4.—Colour orange-scarlet. Flowers are large, full, of perfect form, an exhibition size, and are borne freely throughout the season. Medium habit of growth. So far the colour rarely reaches the orange scarlet, except in the cool weather. 40 to 50 petals. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS (P. J. Looymans & Zonen, 1922), 3.—Flower yellow, with vivid apricot, giving a brilliant effect in the centre; large, fairly full; buds

Pernetianas are a glorious advance in colour.

well formed, long and pointed, resembling "Sunburst." Growth strong, straight and bushy. Good on standards. The name is pronounced Fer Yoseph Looymanne, and it literally means a tribute to the late Joseph Looymans. Fruit. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Beautiful Orient red colour, the end of petals cochineal carmine, shaded with yellow, very large, full and globular, oval bud carried on erect stem. A vigorous grower of branching habit, with many long thorns and bronze-green foliage. Very good. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.3.—A glorified Constance without its red markings. The flowers are very large, full and of a rich sunflower yellow, and are borne on strong stems. It is quite distinct from other Pernetianas, as the wood is very hard and quite unlike the pithy, die-back shoots of so many of this type. This rose has improved wonderfully, and is of a richness of colour that would command attention anywhere. Lasts well when cut. A hot weather rose, and liable to ball in wet weather. Fruit scent. A.M.P.S.

MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926), F.3.—The flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground, the reverse of the petals is often dark bronze and nearly brown when the blooms are in the first stage. Very striking colour and promises well. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.

FONTANELLE (E. G. Hill Co., 1927), F.2.—(Madame Butterfly x Scuv. de Claudius Pernet.) This is a large yellow rose with immense petals and beautifully formed flowers which are produced continuously and freely on stiff, erect stems. It is a fair grower in this climate but does better in A. & M.

(10) **LOS ANGELES** (Howard & Smith, 1916), F.3.—Luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shading to gold. Large, fairly full blooms, of good shape. The dividing line between Pernetianas and Hybrid Teas is becoming difficult to determine. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P. and in some soils in S.

GOLDEN GLEAM (Beckwith, 1926), 2.—Buttercup yellow with the outside petals flushed scarlet. Similar to Golden Emblem. The flowers are of medium size and carry about 25 petals. Free blooming and faintly fruit scented. The foliage is good and the growth very fair. A very pretty variety. Recommended. E.

MISS ROWENA THOM (Howard & Smith, 1928), 3.—Bud very large, long pointed, flower enormous, full double, opens perfectly; colour a blending of fiery rose and rosy mauve together with old gold; long, strong stems. Growth exceptionally vigorous, upright, profuse, continuous bloomer all season. Very promising indeed. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

VILLE DE PARIS (Pernet Ducher, 1925), 3.—Sunflower yellow, slightly tinted orange, and somewhat after the style of Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Faint tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. Our trials show this the best out of three similar sorts. The others are Mrs. Beckwith and Madame H. Pate.

MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to prawn red, but coral red shaded with yellow on the base. Flower of medium size, semi-double, green bronzed foliage. Growth vigorous, of spreading, branching habit, with many long thorns. This rose won "The Daily Mail" prize of £1000. Does moderately well in S. on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.

JULIEN POTIN (Pernet Ducher, 1927), F.3.—A rich golden yellow that grows deeper and more intense as the flowers mature. The buds are long and shapely and develop into large full flowers of beautiful form. Delightfully sweet scented. Growth upright with ample glossy bronzy green foliage and very floriferous. Recommended. This variety has improved wonderfully as regards flower but growth still leaves something to be desired. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

ROSE BERKELEY (S. McCredy & Son, 1928), 3.—Deep rosy salmon pink suffused orange and running to an orange base. The flowers are large, full and beautifully shaped, with high pointed centre, and of exhibition size and quality. The foliage is large, dark green, leathery and mildew proof. 65 petals. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MARI DOT (Pedro Dot, 1927), F.3.—Growth moderate with glossy green foliage. Flowers large, full, egg shaped, opening well in all weathers. Delightful fragrance. Colour crushed strawberry shading to pale lilac rose. A very beautiful colour and worth full points for this quality. 30 petals. A.M.P. Dies back badly in S.

MABEL MORSE (McCredy, 1922), F.2.—Pure golden yellow of a most striking shade. The buds are of good shape, and open to semi-double flowers. Best on standards. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

NORMAN LAMBERT (McCredy, 1926), 3.—Outside petals cadmium yellow flushed tomato red; inside russet orange. A very dainty decorative rose

Treat all Pernetianas to a liberal ration of Wood Ashes.

- of 24 petals. Foliage and growth appear good. Highly recommended as a decorative. Fruit. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (20) **LI BURES** (P. Dot, 1928), F.2.—The plant is of medium growth with ample shiny foliage. The blooms are produced on long strong stems and are a happy combination of yellow and deep red and rose. The flowers are delightfully fragrant and are freely produced. Very variable. 35 petals. E.
- CUBA** (Pernet-Ducher, 1926), F.3.—The long buds are almost scarlet, very heavily flushed orange and claret, with deep orange scarlet or Lincoln red on the back of the petals, and the inside of the petal is a rich velvety scarlet crimson with carmine towards the tips. Long buds carried on upright stems. The open flowers are large, semi-double and globular. The petals are large and strong. Very sweet scented. Handsome bronze green foliage. Very vigorous, quite hardy, erect habit. Few thorns. Very free flowering. A very striking colour and worth a trial in all climates except B. and R.
- MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH** (McGredy, 1926), 3.—Soft carmine pink with a yellow base, a particularly attractive colour. The blooms are of splendid shape, with 25 to 40 superb petals forming an exhibition flower of the highest order. Growth very fair, but foliage not so good. Very highly recommended for exhibition. Faint tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- MARION CRAN** (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 2.—Colour deep buttercup yellow, margined and flushed cerise and rosy-scarlet. Flowers are full, nice form and medium in size. Excellent as a bedding rose. Fairly good grower with bronzy foliage. Variable but very beautiful colour. 60 petals. Recommended. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- MRS. BECKWITH** (J. Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.2.—Moderate grower, or erect branching habit, long bud, medium sized, fairly full flower; colour buttercup yellow, lighter on edges of petals, without any other shading. Superseded by Ville de Paris.
- PORTADOWN BEDDER** (McGredy, 1929), F.2.—Outside of petals orange yellow, centre deep apricot. As the flower expands, the colour is golden yellow, with pinkish apricot edging. Medium growth of a bushy habit. A beautiful decorative. Fruit scent. 30 to 35 petals. A.M.P. Dies back badly in S.
- MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM** (Howard & Smith, 1926), F.3.—Long buds of good pointed shape, developing into perfectly formed, high centred, fully double flowers of clear, deep canary yellow, without a trace of shading, borne singly on long stems. Long lasting. Moderately fragrant. The plant is upright, branching, with attractive foliage resistant to disease. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- W. F. DREER** (Howard & Smith, 1920), F.3.—Golden yellow, shaded peach and old rose. A really lovely semi-double variety of splendid growth, and very free flowering. Strongly perfumed and recommended as a show bloom or garden variety of the first grade. This is of the same parentage, and could be justly called a yellow Los Angeles. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- DUCHESS OF YORK** (Sandy Dickson, 1925), 2.—Strong, vigorous, free branching growth, with handsome light green foliage. Flowers large, very full and of fine form. Colour in the young stage deep golden yellow, with tangerine centre deepening as the flower ages to orange tangerine, with colour spreading from the centre of the flower and suffusing the whole flower to the outermost petals. Liable to die back unless on rich, volcanic or mineral soils, which tends to build up hard woody fibre in the branches. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- GOLDEN EMBLEM** (McGredy, 1917), F.3.—Colour cadmium, yellow, buds reddish gold. A great improvement on Rayon d'Or, the colour being richer and deeper, with larger and more perfect blooms, and, at its best, it surpasses Marechal Niel in shape and formation, and, with its wonderful colour, will be a telling decorative flower. The habit of growth is ideal, and stems are strong. Does best on standards. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P., and on standards only in S.
- (30) **ISOBEL** (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—A superb single variety, with wonderful colouring, described as carmine flushed with orange scarlet. In A.H.M. grows quite vigorously, but in B. and S. shows a tendency to die back in winter, due to its Pernetiana origin. Closes at night when cut, and is, therefore, a failure for decorative purposes. Tea.
- MRS. SAM MCGREDY** (McGredy, 1929), F.2 or 3.—Flower on inside is coppery apricot, and on the outside a light Lincoln red. When fully opened blooms change to old gold and salmon. Altogether a very striking colour. Growth is medium and branching and foliage good. 30 petals. Very promising. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- QUEENIE ROBINSON** (Easlea, 1924), F.2 or 3.—Orange cerise to rosy pink; a most attractive decorative rose of wonderful colouring; the flowers are produced in large clusters, semi-double and perpetual; beautiful foliage; vigorous growth. A beautiful decorative. Recommended. Fruit scent. E.
- LADY MARGARET STEWART** (A. Dickson, 1926), 2.—An extremely variable

Do not plant Pernetianas near the coast without careful enquiry.

colour, but may be described as carmine madder veined crimson on outside, with inside of petals showing apricot more or less flushed with orange and occasionally carmine. Sometimes the open blooms give a dominant colour of old gold. Moderate growth, good foliage, and a rich, fruity scent are other qualities. Petals vary from 40 to 85. Colour fades too quickly and growth must improve before it can reach a high place. Special attention is drawn to the name, as the initials are the same as Lady Maureen Stewart, and both must be written in full to prevent confusion. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MRS. JOHN BELL (John Bell, 1929).—A very rich, attractive colour of cochineal carmine, with lighter shading at base of petals. Growth is sturdy and plants free flowering. Dies back badly in S.

COMTESSE DE CASTILLEJA (C. Chambard, 1926), F.3.—Growth vigorous and erect, with free branching habit and beautiful mildew-resisting foliage, very free and continuous in bloom. Superb long bud. Colour orange flamed vermillion, passing to golden coral as the flower expands. The semi-double blooms are large, perfectly formed, and very highly perfumed. Moderate grower, fruit scent, and colour very variable. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SOUVENIR DE R. B. FERGUSON (Ferguson, 1922), F.2.—A most distinct and attractive novelty. Rich coppery apricot, which varies considerably at different seasons. Blooms are large, and well formed, and keep their shape well. Fruit scent. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MRS. S. PATON (S. McGredy & Son, 1928), F.2.—Brilliant orange scarlet carmine, without any variation, running to an orange base. The flowers are fairly full, moderately large, and of fine form, with petals of heavy texture. The habit of growth is of ideal bedding type, very free flowering, vigorous, branching, and bushy, and the flowers are carried upright on long, stiff dark stems having few thorns. Pernetiana, 30 petals. Fades to pale pink. Promising. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SCHWABENLAND (Pfitzer, 1928), 3.—A very full rose with a lovely shade of crimson carmine, with the outer petals slightly lighter at times. Growth is vigorous and plants free blooming. Blooms last quite a long time. 80 to 90 petals. Dies back badly in S.

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA (McGredy, 1918), 3.—Vermilion and orange, in a combination rightly described as "Jazz." Does not seem to like standard stocks. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

(40) **MADAME HENRI QUEUILLE** (P. Ducher, 1928), F.2.—Salmon rose, with yellow shading at base of petals, the colour fading to a pretty shell pink as the blooms open. The growth is vigorous and branching, and carries a glossy green foliage. Strong tea perfume. 20 to 30 petals. On the authority of a leading French citizen in Sydney the pronunciation of the surname cannot be written in English. A.M.P. Dies back badly in S.

FRAU E. WEIGAND (Weigand, 1928), F.2.—Deep golden yellow, with inside of petals striped red fading to light yellow. Centre crowded and confused. Growth good. 60 petals. A.M.P.

JULES GAUJARD (P. Ducher, 1928), F.2.—A splendid variety of a bright lilac rose colour, with good growth and free branching habit. We have no hesitation in recommending this rose, especially where pernetianas are at home. Fruit scent, 50 petals. A.M.P.

DR. EDWARD DEACON (Henry Morse & Sons, 1926), 2.—Pale shrimp pink gradually merging into a deep salmon orange towards the base of petals. The rose is very full and of fine form. A.M.P.

DR. J. G. FRASER (Easlea 1926), 3.—Salmon apricot suffused pink. Long buds opening to fairly full, large flowers of good shape. The growth is very fair, and the variety promises well. Fruit scent; 30 petals. A.H.Mt.P.

EMMA WRIGHT (McGredy, 1918), F.2.—A pure orange semi-double bloom which is quite distinct from any other variety. Good foliage. Tea. H.M.S.

FLORENCE L. IZZARD (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Deep pure buttercup yellow, blooms semi-double, long and pointed, of fine substance. Faint fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.

WILHELM KORDES (W. Kordes & Sohne, 1922), F.2.—Capucine red on golden yellow ground, gradually toning to golden yellow, striped with red when expanding, fairly full, of good form, carried on stiff stems. Fruit scent. E. A climbing sport is offered which should become most popular. A.H.M.Mt.P.

WILLOWMERE (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 3.—A large, full bloom in which shrimp pink is the ordinary colour, though liable to vary somewhat. Very subject to mildew. A.M.P.

REVEREND WILLIAMSON (Pernet Ducher, 1921), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded carmine lake; large, full and globular; long deep coral red bud. A vigorous grower of spreading branching habit and reddish bronze-green foliage. A very beautiful colour, deeper than the other varieties in existence. This is the absolute limit for duplication of names. There are distinct roses for all the

Disease resistance. An important quality in a Rose.

- following: Rev. D. R. Williamson, D. R. Williamson, and Rev. Williamson. Clove scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (50) **ASUN G. de CHAPA** (Ketten, 1923), 3.—The inner face of petal is salmon and shrimp pink, while the reverse is salmon carmine with yellow at the base. The growth is fairly vigorous and branching. A.M.P.
- DUCHESS OF ATHOL** (Dobbie & Co., 1927), F.2.—Colour a vivid shade of orange, the petals being suffused with a glorious ruddy glow. A very promising variety except in B.R.S.
- ARIEL** (Bees' Ltd., 1921), 3.—After the style of Independence Day, but the semi-double blooms are larger, better shape and sweetly scented. Sunflower gold stained with flame colour, which fades rather quickly. Mildew-proof. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- LYON** (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—Shrimp pink at end of petals, centre coral red or salmon, shaded chrome yellow. Flowers large, full and perfectly formed. Petals of great substance. Very liable to die back in winter. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- LADY FORTEVIOT** (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1928), 2.—Brilliant orange on the inner face, with a bright canary yellow base, the back of the petals being paler and inclined to apricot. 25 petals which are lighter than Angele Pernet. Larger petals and promising very well where Pernetianas thrive.
- DESMOND JOHNSTON** (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 2.—Brilliant scarlet, very heavily flushed orange and claret, with deep orange base. The outside of the petals are heavily veined and flushed orange, shading up to scarlet and claret. Growth very poor and dies back in winter. A.M.P.
- FRAU MARGARET OPPENHEIM** (Felberg Leclerc, 1928), 3.—Deep carmine, with golden centre as the flower opens. The buds are long and pointed, and open to a loose decorative bloom of 12 to 20 petals. Very attractive. Growth and foliage good. A.M.P.S.
- PALOMA FALCO** (P. Dot, 1928), F.2.—A pretty rosy coral shade. Flowers are full and carried erect. Growth is medium, while the foliage is liable to black spot. Only recommended where pernetianas do well.
- SOVEREIGN** (B. R. Cant, 1922), F.2.—Deep golden yellow, of medium size, produced on low spreading plants, which are specially suited for bedding or standards. Bronzy green foliage highly resistant to mildew. Fruit scent.
- MARGARITA RIERA** (P. Dot, 1924), 2.—Salmon old rose with yellow base. Flowers medium size, double, globular and lasting well. Borne singly on long strong stem. The growth is vigorous with small shiny foliage while the flowers are freely produced.
- (60) **ANGEL GUIMERA** (P. Dot, 1925), 2.—Delicate yellow changing to white and tinted with carmine when opening. The blooms are of medium size, double and sweet scented while the growth is moderate. 25 petals.
- SOUV. DE PIERRE GUILLOT** (Guillot, 1928), F.3.—Colour in bud is coppery salmon with yellow base, fading to light salmon carmine as the flower opens. Growth vigorous and branching, with good foliage. Attractive colour, but not very full. 22 petals. A.M.P.S.
- PRINCESS MARIE JOSE** (Klettenberg-Landes, 1925), 2.—Orange vermilion with orange red centre. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- CECIL** (B. R. Cant, 1926), 2.—Golden yellow single blooms produced in clusters. The habit is bushy and vigorous, while the foliage is disease resistant. A most attractive colour; 5 petals. Yellow stamens; fruit scent. Quite as outstanding amongst dwarfs as **MERMAID** is amongst climbers. A.H.M.Mt.
- PRESIDENT CHERIOUX** (J. Pernet Ducher, 1922), 2 or 3.—A vigorous grower, of erect branching habit, bronzy green foliage, long bud, very large, full globular flower on fairly stiff stalk, coral red bud shaded with yellow at the base. An improved Lyon in shape and stem. Not quite so dark. It is liable to die back, but on standards in a dry climate will do better. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- SEVERINE** (Pernet Ducher, 1918), 3.—Rich coral red fading to prawn red. Most beautiful semi-double blooms. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

Your suggestion of the Wood Ashes which I have now carried out for quite three years has had the effect in controlling die-back, I am sure, especially on Climbing Lyon Rose, and diminishing the attack of mildew.—A.B.R., Wangaratta, Victoria. 26/8/30.

I have had some good roses this year and am specially pleased with those that I purchased from Hazlewood Bros.—Mrs. L.C., Bendigo, Victoria. 8/11/30.

Climbing Roses

LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.



Roses in Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.

Attention is drawn to the use of tripods for climbing roses by means of which flat gardens may be given a more pleasing appearance. In these gardens also, a special feature is made of whole beds being planted of one sort. The effect is much better than mixing a number of different habits of growth in one plot.

—Photo, by courtesy The Director, Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.

The varieties in this class are much more limited than the dwarf section, and, generally speaking, do not flower quite so freely, while some few sorts are spring blooming only. They differ in style of growth, some being rampant climbers quite capable of covering a wall up to 20 feet high; others, usually called "Pillar Roses," of more moderate growth, suitable for furnishing the supports of a pergola or archway. Except in a few instances, they do not flower the first year of planting, as all blooms are produced on the wood made the previous year.

For covering fences, arches, pergolas, walls, old trees and stumps, this large-flowered section is unsurpassed. The other sections listed are also useful for the same class of work, but will be described separately to prevent confusion. It is particularly important when ordering a climbing sport of a dwarf variety to distinctly write "Climbing" against the name, as there is no other way to distinguish it from its parent. Customers frequently experience disappointment in this respect by carelessness in ordering "Maman Cochet" and expecting a climber.

Prices: 1/6 each; 15/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £5/10/- per 100. Postage or freight extra.

The figures after the year of introduction refer to the habit of growth. (See page 46.)

BLACK BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—Deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery scarlet. The blooms are large, semi-double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. In addition to extraordinary vigour, it is sweetly scented, and has mildew-proof foliage. Reports from all

The word "Climbing" is an essential part of the name of climbing sports.

sources proclaim Black Boy as one of the finest varieties ever sent out from any country. The only weak point is that the flowers do not hold their shape well when picked. As this variety revels in the heat, it should not be planted in a cold, sunless position. E.

CLIMBING ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—The peach pink colour is quite new in this section while the shape of the blooms and rich sweet fragrance will ensure it a place in the very front rank of climbers. The growth is most vigorous and the clean mildew-proof foliage adds still another argument for its inclusion in every order for high-class climbing roses. Highly recommended as one of the very best. E.

CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Hicks, 1917), F.5.—A valuable addition to the really good climbing yellow roses. In the Portland Test Garden this variety produced 104 blooms per plant for a two years' test, and scored 88 1-3rd per cent. of marks. Tea. E.

CLIMBING RADIANCE (H.T.) (H. J. Catt, 1928), F.6.—In so many countries of the world "Radiance" is the most popular Garden Rose, and now a real climbing sport is in commerce, we feel sure this new variety will become equally popular. In all other respects like its parent, producing carmine pink, sweetly scented blooms in great profusion. This is a strong grower; all the planted back plants have made good climbing growth. A decided acquisition. E.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—The colour is a cerise red which is very telling under artificial light and particularly good in autumn and winter. In every other respect the bloom is similar to the parent with the same shape and rich fragrance. A vigorous climbing sport will be very welcome in New South Wales where all the Radiance family are so popular as it supplies quite a new colour in climbing roses. E.

COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928).—A vigorous growing, free blooming climbing rose of exceptional merit, and worthy in every respect of a position beside varieties like Black Boy and Miss Marion Manifold. The flowers are large, full (averaging 40 petals), and of good shape, while, in addition, they possess a full rich fragrance of the sweet or damask type. The colour is a rich dark velvety crimson of a particularly vivid shade, and this brilliancy is maintained for a long period. It is only on very rare occasions that any trace of bluing is evident, and in respect of colour this variety is quite on a par with Lord Charlemont and Etoile de Hollande. As an extra quality, this variety has lovely foliage, and the young shoots are a picture, the reddish brown leaves harmonising beautifully with the dark green of the older growth. E.

CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Rosen, 1923), F.5.—Good red climbing roses have always been scarce, and a strong-growing climbing sport of the justly popular "Laurent Carle" should prove a warm favourite. It is free flowering, mildew-proof, sweetly perfumed, and specially suited for pillar work. Don't overlook Climbing General MacArthur and Climbing Hoosier Beauty. They are all good. E.

MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.) (Adamson, 1913), 6.—A Victorian-raised variety that more than holds its own with the imported kinds from the older established rose growing centres. It is a particularly vigorous climber, and right into winter it carries splendid big blooms of fairly full petalage and refined form. The colour is crimson scarlet and of a quality that does not easily fade or blue, while it is lightly Bourbon scented. The foliage is the weakest point, as it (like almost all other roses) is subject to black spot. Still, it stands easily ahead of many older varieties in the number of plants sold, showing, as it has been out some years, that the rose-growing community have proved the value of this excellent variety. For most effective results, mass several plants together. E.

CLIMBING HADLEY (H.T.) (Teschendorf, 1927), F.5.—The flowers are identical with the parent in rich crimson colour and sweet fragrance, while the very vigorous climbing habit shows the sport has been firmly fixed and may be depended upon to give satisfaction in respect of climbing growth. Highly recommended. E.

(10) **CLIMBING HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.)** (Western Rose Co., 1925), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport of the popular dwarf of this name. It is identical as regards its rich crimson bloom, and, being mildew-proof and deliciously fragrant, it is sure of a high place in the esteem of discerning rose growers. Highly recommended for pillars. E.

CLIMBING SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET (Per.) (J. Pernet-Doucher, 1927), 6.—A climbing sport of vigorous growth and very free flowering character producing large blooms of rich orient red colour similar to the parent variety. A valuable acquisition. Highly recommended. A.M.P.S.

CLIMBING SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Per.) (Western Rose Co., 1928), F.6.—In the last two years fully 20 different climbing sports have been tested. Without hesitation we declare this variety and Climbing Rose Marie to be

Countess of Stradbroke is a glorious red climber.

unexcelled. In this particular instance quite a new colour is provided in yellow climbers, and we predict a great future for this variety. Highly recommended. A.M.P.S.

CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.) (Ardagh), 6.—This beauty is only just being appreciated at its proper value. Rosy salmon blooms very freely produced. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING K. A. VIKTORIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1897), 5 or 6.—White roses are scarce in both dwarfs and climbers, and this sort will be much appreciated where variety of colour is desired. It is a variable performer, in some instances only moderate, in others a rampant grower. Tea. E.

CLIMBING SUNBURST (H.T.) (Stuart Low, 1914), F.6.—A particularly strong climbing sport that is just beginning to get well known. The semi-double flowers are even superior to the dwarf, and the long, shapely buds of deep yellow are its own recommendation. Tea. E.

GEORGE DICKSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912), F.6.—The blooms are full, fragrant, and of a deep velvety crimson, but in the Spring are distorted in shape and they are too heavy for the stalk. The plant is particularly liable to mildew. It is a rampant grower, taking up a large space, and should be grown as a climber or in a bed with the very vigorous canes pegged down. From an exhibitor's point of view it may be grown in all climates. Rich sweet scent.

CLIMBING CHATENAY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1916), F.6.—Madame Abel Chatenay has long occupied a high place in the N.S.W. National Rose Society's list of roses for garden decoration, and a climbing sport in salmon pink, fills a long-felt want. No further comment should be necessary. Faint tea. E.

CLIMBING GENERAL MacARTHUR (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), F.6.—Perhaps no climbing sport of recent years will be so generally welcome as this, which possesses all the good points of the parent. Genuine, vigorous climbing growth. Recommended as a fragrant mildew-proof red climber. Sweet. E.

CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (1907), 6.—Another locally-raised variety. The habit is most vigorous, almost too rampant, and in other respects the plant is quite equal to the parent dwarf, so well and favourably known. E.

(20) **CLIMBING COLUMBIA (H.T.)** (Totty, 1923), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport of this popular variety. The flowers are identical in the rich pink colour, shape, fragrance and lasting qualities with those of the parent, and will provide a new shade in climbers. Highly recommended. Climbing Mrs. George Shawyer should not be overlooked. Sweet. E.

MERMAID (Hyb. of Rosa Bracteata) (Wm. Paul & Son, 1918), 6 or 4.—Flowers sulphur yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently and throwing a rich shade of yellow over the whole of the blossom, of great size but single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. Growth is good; the foliage most effective, the leaves being very large and massive, of a deep shining green, and the young shoots tinged with red. A very distinct and charming acquisition to the single-flowered roses; it is well suited for growing on walls, trellises, buildings, and pillars, also for forming large bushes in the garden. A beauty. E.

CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Upton, 1909), 6.—A very vigorous sport from the firmly established favourite. The colour is deep flesh suffused light rose. E.

SACHSENGRUSS (Saxony's Greetings), (H.T.) (Hozer & Klemm, 1912), 6.—Originally this came out as an H.P., but must be classed as a very vigorous climber almost continuously in bloom. The flowers are of immense size and perfect shape, and in colour delicate flesh shaded China rose. It is somewhat late in flowering, but an irresistible champion on the show tray when the date is right. E.

CLIMBING MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1922), 6.—A very vigorous, large, fairly full snow white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens." This variety, which is very hardy, will prove superior for open ground culture to Climbing Niphetos. True climber. Needs no further recommendation. Mildews like the parent. Faint tea. E.

KITTY KININMONT (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A brilliant climbing rose, producing huge semi-double decorative flowers, which are a bright carmine rose colour. This rose has enormous petals, and is perfectly even in colour. The flowers are freely produced all over the plant, on splendid stiff stems, which show them off to great advantage. The plant clothes itself with splendid green, mildew-proof foliage, which by contrast enhances the telling effect of the immense flowers. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING OPHELIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.6.—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent. The only climber in this colour, which is salmon flesh shaded yellow. Recommended as one of the very best. Sweet. E.

CLIMBING GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (Hage, 1925), 5.—A fine climbing sport of the pretty dwarf variety. The flowers are perfect in shape, and will prove a welcome addition to the yellow flowering climbing varieties. Tea. E.

See the new Climbers in the Novelty List.

- SCORCHER (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A climbing rose absolutely unique in colour, and a decorative type. The semi-double flowers, which are freely produced, may perhaps be best described as being of a true crimson colour. E.
- MARECHAL NIEL (T.)** (Pradel, 1864), F.5.—Bright golden yellow of splendid form, but weak stemmed. Deliciously fragrant, and, if extra well grown, a success for a few years, but canker invariably supervenes, and the plant deteriorates. A very few can grow it well. Tea.
- (30) **ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN (Bourbon)** (Bizot, 1873), F.5.—A remarkably popular climbing variety. Flowers a clear shade of pink, delightfully perfumed. Almost thornless. Recommended as the best pillar rose available. Sweet. E.
- CLIMBING MRS. G. SHAWYER**, 6.—To the exhibitor the climbing sports are extremely valuable, as they invariably produce better blooms than the original dwarf parent. Mrs. G. Shawyer ranks as one of the very best pink show varieties, and a genuine vigorous climbing sport will be invaluable. Highly recommended. Tea. E.
- CLIMBING MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Per.)** (Ketten Bros., 1921), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport of this justly esteemed rose, flowering in great profusion. The coral red blooms are most distinct and beautiful. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- CLIMBING LOS ANGELES (Howard and Smith, 1925)**, 5.—Probably no other rose has made such a stir in all except tropical countries. A climbing sport is therefore, sure of instant support, as flowers are generally of better quality on the climbing sports. The colour is rich flame pink with coral and gold shadings. It is a refined bloom of the highest order. Strongly recommended. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- CLOTH OF GOLD (Noisette)** (Coquereau, 1843), 6.—This is a rampant grower which does not come into its best until at least four years old. Pale sulphur yellow with deeper centre. A very old favourite. Tea. E.
- WALTER C. CLARK (H.T.)** (Paul, 1917), F.6.—Deep maroon crimson shaded black. The blooms are moderately full and very sweetly scented. An excellent pillar rose which in Sydney climate blooms well in winter. Highly recommended. E.
- CLIMBING IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1916), F.5.—A very uncertain variety as to its climbing habits. On transplanting some will refuse to climb at all, making instead a tall bush. The flowers are single, orange crimson, like the dwarf. Tea. H.M.Mt.S.
- FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark, 1922)**, 6.—A hybrid from *Rosa Gigantea* that has won many admirers. It is a vigorous climber, producing large single flowers fully 5 inches across of a deep cerise. One of the first to bloom, and blooms for four months in the Sydney climate. Spring flowering only. E.
- NOELLA NABONNAND (H.T.)** (Nabonnand, 1900), F.6.—Extra large, sweet-scented, almost single flowers, velvety crimson with a white eye. A very popular variety. E.
- CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS (T.)** (Henderson, 1889), F.6.—A very vigorous climber bearing large, full, tea-scented flowers identical with the parent dwarf. The colour is canary yellow deepening to straw yellow as the bloom ages. An excellent variety. E.
- (40) **SOUVENIR DE LEONIE VIENNOT (H.T.)** (Bernaix, 1897), 6.—Beautiful semi-double pink flowers shaded heliotrope and yellow. A wonderful grower with abundant foliage which, however, is liable to mildew. A profuse bloomer in spring, with a moderate crop later on. Recommended. E.
- NORA CUNNINGHAM (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1920), 5.—A very fine climber; suitable for pillars, tripods, or trellises. Flowers are large, decorative, and semi-double in form. Colour is pure pink in spring, and becomes particularly vivid in autumn. E.
- CLIMBING J. J. L. MOCK (H.T.)** (J. Timmermans, 1923), 6.—A climbing sport of the dwarf variety producing imperial pink flowers, identical with the parent. This variety is now climbing well and the growth number has been altered to 6. B.R.S.
- CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.)** (Morse, 1920), F.5.—A most valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety which is one of the darkest H.T.'s grown. Shows good climbing habit. Sweet. E.
- CLIMBING GOLDEN EMBLEM (Per.)** (Armstrong, 1928), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport from the well known dwarf. No further description should be necessary. This rich yellow climber should prove a welcome addition to zones A.H.M.Mt.P.
- CLIMBING GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.)** (Knight, 1917), F.5.—For colour this is in a class by itself, being rich, buttercup yellow. It is variable in habit, and cannot always be depended on to climb. Some plants, worked from genuine climbers, showed only vigorous, bushy growth when transplanted, although they were of climbing growth in the nursery. Tea. E.
- JESSIE CLARK (Hyb. Gigantea)** (Alister Clark, 1915), 6.—Extra large single

Don't waste your time with poor sorts.

blooms of rich pink colour. A splendid grower with disease-proof foliage. The decorative qualities of this variety are regularly emphasised at Farmers' Show in August each year when it always wins universal approval. Spring blooming only. E.

CLIMBING MRS. W. J. GRANT (H.T.) (Paul & Son, 1899), 3 or 5.—This is not satisfactory as a climber, but plants worked from so-called climbers are much better than the old poor-growing dwarf of this name. Treat exactly like any other bush for best results. A.M.P.S.

MRS. PHILLIP RUSSELL (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1927), F.5.—A vigorous Pillar rose of a wonderfully rich dark red colour that does not "blue." The finest colour of any rose at "Glenara," and, being free and perpetual, is sure to please. Semi-double. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Son, 1922), F.5.—A climbing sport of this distinct and esteemed variety. It is possessed of remarkable vigour and wonderfully free flowering characteristics. Quite first rate, and a most valuable addition to the climbing section of Hybrid Tea Roses. The colour is Indian yellow, shading to white at the edges. Tea. E.

CLB. MADAME JULES GROLEZ (H.T.) (Gamon, 1911), 5.—Vigorous climbing form of the dwarf variety producing chinese pink flowers. Recommended. E.

We can also supply a number of other varieties such as:—Apeles Mestres, Australian Beauty, Clb. Betty, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Devoniensis, Clb. La France, Clb. Liberty, Clb. Lyon, Clb. Mrs. H. Bowles, Clb. Mrs. H. Morse, Clb. Papa Gontier, Clb. Paul Lede, Clb. Sunstar, Clb. Wilhelm Kordes, Clb. Willowmere, Daydream, Fortune's Yellow, Golden Vision, Joyce Fairey, Lady Waterlcy, Lamarque, Lilian Gomez-Mena, Madame Driout, Mrs. H. Dettman, Mrs. Norman Watson, Traverser, and W. A. Richardson.

Roses in Pots



In late spring we generally have a limited selection of the very best dwarf and climbing roses well established in pots. They are invaluable for the late planter, for extreme cold climate districts, and for replacing failures or unsuitable varieties. They are planted while in full growth, and receive no check as when leaves have to be clipped and branches cut back. Owing to extra weight, it is not advisable to forward by post, but are eminently suited for despatch by passenger and goods trains. When ample notice is given (say, by July at latest) clients may have their rose orders potted up for delivery in October, November or December, and the lengthening of the planting season is greatly appreciated by many unable to plant at the regular time. Prices, 1/9 each; 18/- per doz., freight extra.

The roses arrived this morning and although I did not see them upon arrival I am informed that they were beautifully packed and they have all arrived in excellent condition.—Mr. A.F.E., Broken Hill. 11/11/30.

Roses in pots are safe for late planting.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

The list we offer is picked from over 100 varieties, and, for convenience, is divided into different types. Price, 1/6 each; 12/- dozen; £4 per 100. Postage or freight extra.



Orleans Type

A class of Miniature Roses producing their flowers in clusters, almost continuously throughout the season. Their dwarf, compact habit of growth makes them specially desirable for massing, dwarf hedges, edges to beds, or planting in beds of standards. Suitable everywhere.

MAMAN TURBAT.

IDEAL (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Flower beautiful dark crimson, at times scarlet, under glass the blooms are almost black. A sport from "Miss Edith Cavell," and in growth somewhat similar. Will burn slightly in very hot weather, but is easily the best dark Polyantha to date. Highly recommended.

GOLDLACHS (Golden Salmon) (Dwarf Poly) (de Ruyter, 1926), 1.—An intense fiery golden salmon of wonderful beauty. Flowers medium to large in size, produced in large full trusses. One of the most distinct and pleasing novelties for some years. Strong bushy growth of medium height. Fine healthy foliage. Syn. Orange Perfection. Highly recommended.

ORLEANS (Levasseur, 1909), 2.—Carmine suffused rose, white centre. A very free flowering variety, but the colour is inclined to get hard in hot weather.

MISS EDITH CAVELL (Meiderwyk, 1917), 1 or 2.—A scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities. A particularly clear colour, and one that promises well in our climate. This must not be confused with the Edith Cavell, an Ivory White H.T. rose sent out some years ago. It is a genuine sport of Orleans; the colour burns somewhat in hot sun, but is nevertheless a most valuable acquisition. Highly recommended. Displaces Glory of Hurst, Perle des Rouges, Marechal Foch, Koster's Orleans, Verdun, and Erna Teschendorff.

ELLEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1911), 2.—Brilliant pink; large, fairly full, sweetly scented.

MAMAN TURBAT (Turbat, 1911), 1.—China rose, shaded peach. This is a very beautiful variety.

MRS. R. M. FINCH (Finch), 2.—An attractive seedling from Orleans Rose, producing large trusses of rosy pink blooms continuously throughout the season. It won a certificate at the Rose Trials conducted by the R.H.S. at Wisley, England.

GLORIA MUNDI (G. de Ruyter, 1929), 2.—Double, orange scarlet, borne in clusters. Growth not quite as good as Orleans, but quite satisfactory. Highly recommended.

These are the pick of 100 varieties.

- LOCARNO** (De Ruyter, 1926), 2.—A deep orange scarlet sport of "Orleans." A fine bedding or forcing sort. Good.
- CORAL CLUSTER** (Murrell, 1921), 1.—A coral pink sport from Orleans. A lovely colour, but fades to white in hot sun. Should be tried.
- LADY READING** (Van Kleef, 1921), 2.—A red sport from Ellen Poulsen combining all the qualities of the parent with a richer colour.
- ORANGE KING** (Wm. Cutbush & Son, 1924), 1.—Small blooms of a distinct orange shade freely produced in large trusses.
- JEANNIE SOUPERT** (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 1.—White with pale pink, flushing.
- SALMONEA** (P. J. Oosthoek & Co., 1927), 2.—A fine shrimp pink variety, very striking. Colour good.
- CHATILLON** (A. Nonin, 1923), 1 or 2.—Bright pink semi-double flowers, very freely produced. A good variety. An improved Orleans.
- FRANC LEDDY** (G. de Ruyter, 1927), 2.—Extraordinary fine carmine lake colour, very shapely flowers of fine habit. Attractive colour. Very large trusses. Good.
- RUFIUS** (A. J. & C. Allen, 1925), 1.—Pure crimson with an occasional white stripe on the outer petals.
- WHITE ORLEANS** (Van der Bom, 1924), 1.—A pure white sport of this well-known variety. As there has been no white variety in this type, this should prove a decided acquisition. Good clean colour.
- CORRIE KOSTER** (M. Koster and Son, 1923), 1 or 2.—A salmon yellow sport from Princess Juliana, with the same habit of growth. This variety has a very attractive colour, and is one of the best in this shade.
- DISTINCTION** (E. Turbat, 1927), 2.—A fixed sport from the fine variety "Joseph Guy." Rose neyron pink passing to deep rose pink with brighter centre. Good colour but trusses are not large.
- E. N. WARD** (Kershaw, 1919), 3.—Warm pink, sometimes tipped with carmine. Does well in cool climates where the colour is richer.
- SALMON QUEEN** (Cutbush, 1923), 1 or 2.—Bright salmon pink; deeper than Princess Juliana.
- PRINCE JEAN DE LUXEMBOURG** (Soupert & Notting, 1926), 1.—Pure white, full flowers. In panicles of from 100 to 150, splendid. Occasionally blooms show a green tinge. Promising.

Polyantha Roses as Standards

In the past there have been many enquiries for the Orleans type of rose in Standard form, but as the Adelaide briar on which Standards are usually worked did not suit this class of rose they have rarely been available in satisfactory standard form. For many years we have been experimenting for a suitable stock and after nine years trial offer a selection of the best kinds as Standards grown on one of the stocks we have found most suitable. These Standards are rather thin in the stem in the early stages but develop quicker than a briar and make huge heads after a few years' growth. In the early stages it is advisable to stake the plant to prevent injury during high winds. Further developments may be expected with this new stock in the near future. The following varieties are available in Standard form at 4/- each, 45/- per dozen:—

Alice Amos
Borderer
Chatillon
Distinction
Ellen Poulsen
Evelyn Thornton
Fireglow
Franc Leddy
Goldlachs
Ideal

Kirsten Poulsen
Locarno
Lady Brisbane
Maman Turbat
Maude E. Gladstone
Madame C. Brunner
Miss E. Cavell
Orleans
Salmonea
Salmon Spray

Do not mix types for hedges.

Cecil Brunner Type

The varieties in this section are the perfectly shaped Miniature Roses, borne in small bunches, and especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work. They are not so suitable for bedding as the Orleans, type, but should not be left out of any collection. Successful in all climates. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.



Cecil Brunner (Ducher, 1880), 1.—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.

TIP TOP (Lambert, 1909), 1.—Golden yellow, tipped with cerise; lovely miniature buds and blooms of perfect form and finish, borne erect. A gem.

GEORGE ELGER (Turbat, 1913), 1.—Golden yellow, passing to clear yellow when open.

PERLE D'OR (Dubreuil, 1884), 1.—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.

The roses I have had from you are doing splendidly, winning many firsts and champion. Rose Berkely is a beauty, also E. G. Hill, and I have only lost one out of two dozen.—B.M., Trafalgar, Victoria. 15/6/31.

I am very pleased with the splendid rose plants. They are an advertisement in themselves.—C.B., Ryde. 19/6/31.

I am more than pleased with the condition of the roses lately received from you; thanks for the careful packing, which ensured them arriving in first class order.—W.E.L., Wickepin, W.A. 15/6/31.

The roses I have had from you have all been most successful. One in particular, Los Angeles, has flourished exceedingly here and was a glorious sight recently.—Mrs. V. F., Coonamble. 19/6/31.

I wish to advise that I have been very successful with my last lot of roses from you, each one being up to expectations.—H.G.D., Kingaroy, Queensland. 1/7/31.

I see roses are advertised very cheap, but find that yours are the strongest and best.—Mrs. D.C.R., Mudgee. 19/7/31.

Order early for delivery when suitable.

Miscellaneous Sorts

In this list the varieties are of very varied shape of flowers and habits of growth, and while splendid effects may be gained by massing one sort, it is very inadvisable to mix varieties unless perfectly certain the styles and habits will harmonise. May be planted anywhere. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.



ALICE AMOS.

ALICE AMOS (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Single flowers of a beautiful cherry pink with white eye, borne in large trusses. Growth strong. "Tip Top x Seedling." Awarded Certificate of Merit. A dwarf American Pillar. This variety has attracted a lot of attention in the nursery. Highly recommended for beds and low hedges.

KIRSTEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1924), 3.—A seedling from "Orleans Rose," producing medium size single flowers of a beautiful bright scarlet colour with golden anthers, borne erect on strong stiff stems of upright growth. Excellent for decorative work, as the flowers retain their original colour and remain fresh for several days; quite distinct. Quite large for a polyantha. Up to 5 flowers in a truss, and a colour which stands out and demands attention.

BORDERER (Alister Clark, 1918), 1.—Pink, copper and amber colours, very free flowering and splendid foliage. Dwarf growing and particularly well suited as to its name.

SALMON SPRAY (Grant, 1923), F.4.—Colour rich salmon pink, reverse of petals carmine, borne on sprays. Sweetly scented, and lasts well in water. The colour fades in spring and summer. Mildew-proof foliage.

YVONNE RABIER (Gouchalt & Turbat, 1911), 2.—Pure white, semi-double.

RODHATTE (Poulsen, 1912), 1.—Cherry red, large and semi-double.

SUNSHINE (Cutbush, 1928), 1.—Buds are orange with red markings, and fade to a pale salmon as blooms age. Dwarf grower of a striking colour.

LEONIE LAMESCH (Lambert, 1900), 3.—Copper red, shaded yellow.

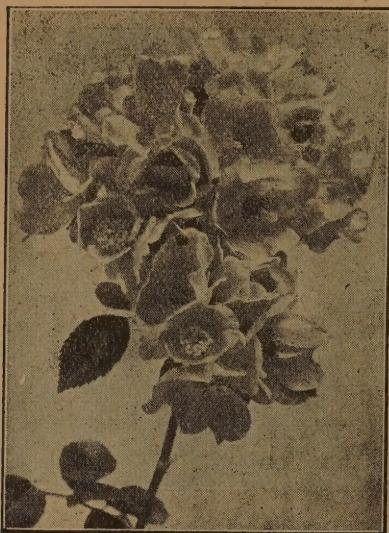
MDLLE FRANCISQUE FAVRE (Dubreuil, 1915), 2.—Like Papa Hemeray, but darker red. Single.

EVELYN THORNTON (Bees' Ltd., 1919), 1.—Shell pink, deepening to salmon and lemon, with orange shading, a combination of tints pleasing beyond measure; growth vigorous, perpetual blooming. In strong sunlight the colours fade to white, but it still remains clean and attractive. Quite an acquisition.

ROBIN HOOD (Hyb. Musk) (J. H. Pemberton, 1927), F.4.—Colour bright cherry red; flowers in large clusters; height, 4.5 feet. Very free and continuous blooming. Shrub habit. A most interesting type. Very much like Orleans but with disease proof foliage. Well worth a trial.

FELICIA (Hyb. Musk) (Pemberton, 1928), F.4.—A perpetual flowering cluster rose with china pink blooms shaded yellow at centre. The blooms are two to three inches across, borne four to six in a truss, and in addition to an attractive colour are wonderfully perfumed with a sweet musk scent. Semi-climber.

For late planting book early.



Climbing Multiflora or Rambling Roses, Etc.

These are spring or early summer blooming sorts only. They have a stiffer habit of growth, and, as a class, are much more liable to mildew and black spot than the Wichuraianas, and must therefore give way to the better foliaged kinds. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.

THE BEACON.

CLIMBING MADAME CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh), 6.—This sterling rose has proved a welcome acquisition in climbers. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and blooms profusely all the year round, often producing sprays with 70 or 80 coppery pink flowers on one branch. Excellent for hedge. This variety is out of place amongst the Multiflora Roses, as it is not liable to the diseases mentioned, and would be much more at home in the ordinary climbing list only that its flowers are the small Polyantha type. E.

THE BEACON (Wm. Paul & Son, 1922), 5.—Bright fiery red, with white eye, as in American Pillar; single and semi-double, produced in large clusters; handsome foliage. Recommended. E.

TAUSENDSCHON (Thousand Beauties) (Schmidt, 1906), 5.—Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine as the flower expands; produced in large trusses of from ten to fifteen blooms; sweetly scented and very attractive. This variety gives an autumn crop of blooms as well. It is a hybrid, and while showing the habit of the multiflora, has more distinct flowers and is much more resistant to disease. E.

PROSPERITY (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1919), 6.—A perpetual flowering rose. Colour, white, tinted pink in bud. Form, rosette; flowers produced on extra large clusters. Blooms well into autumn. A distinct advance. Should be tried.

MRS. F. W. FLIGHT (Cutbush, 1907), 6.—Lovely pink, with white centre; semi-double and fair size, produced in enormous trusses. Splendid for arches, pergolas, etc., and fine for decorating. E.

CLIMBING ORLEANS (Levavasseur, 1913), 5.—A strong climbing sport of the favourite dwarf; scarlet, with a white eye, blooming in clusters. E.

VEILCHENBLAU (Violet Blue) (Schmidt, 1908), 5.—Seedling from Crimson Rambler; lilac to bluish purple; blooms produced in trusses. E.

PHYLLIS BIDE (Bidé, 1924).—Colour pale gold at base, flushed and shaded a pretty carmine pink towards the edges; the blooms are produced in long loose sprays, and are almost double; handsome foliage, free from mildew; habit is vigorous, the plants grow to more than six feet in height; blooms continuously throughout the summer until late autumn. Growth exceptionally slender.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—See Excelsa in next section.

PROMISE (F. Cant., 1929).—A single salmon pink rose, with large clusters of yellow stamens.

CLIMBING EVA TESCHENDORFF (Op. de Beeck, 1926).—A climbing sport of the dwarf white flowered multiflora of this name. Very vigorous growth and producing quite large flowers, for the type, in large trusses.

If the variety desired is not listed write for details.

Wichuraiana Class



Named after the celebrated botanist-Wichura, who accompanied the German Expedition to China and Japan in 1859-61.

The varieties in this section are all climbers, and are particularly suitable for rockeries, sloping banks, old stumps, pillars, pergolas, or arches. Their long canes are very flexible, and they conform to the shape of the object covered much better than the Climbing Multiflora types. Most of the varieties have small, very shiny foliage and large clusters of small to medium flowers in spring. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra. Suitable in all climates.

AMERICAN PILLAR (Van Fleet, 1902), 6.—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye, are two inches across, and are produced in huge clusters resembling a bouquet. The charming feature of this rose is that it flowers on the basal growths, so that it may be used either for creating bold masses in the garden (pegged down) or for the pergola.

EXCELSA (Walsh, 1908), 6.—Bright scarlet; double flowers produced in clusters; thick, glossy foliage; very attractive variety; large flowering. Much more satisfactory than Crimson Rambler, as it does not mildew as a rule.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Perkins, 1902), 6.—Rich, soft rose, produced in large clusters. An American introduction of great merit. Mildews badly.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Paul & Son, 1916), 5.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; medium-size, semi-double blooms. A particularly bright colour, but spring blooming only.

HIAWATHA (Walsh, 1904), 6.—A rambling variety of great beauty, bearing large trusses of single flowers; colour, deep crimson shading to almost white in the centre of the blooms, with rich golden anthers; remaining a long time in flower for this class; late flowering. Mildews.

HEART OF GOLD (Dr. W. van Fleet, 1924), 6.—Rich crimson single flowers with white centre, but showing a cluster of yellow stamens, which accounts for the name. The blooms are often three inches across, and are freely produced in spring. Foliage good. Highly recommended for a spring blooming.

SHOWER OF GOLD (Paul & Son, 1910), 6.—Vigorous grower, glossy foliage; large trusses of double yellow blooms.

EMILY GRAY (B. R. Cant, 1918), 6.—Golden yellow, double flowers; said to be the best yellow in the class.

SILVER MOON (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—Extra large single flowers silvery white. Very vigorous climber.

SANDER'S WHITE (Sander & Sons, 1912), 6.—A very fine double variety. The best white.

ILE DE FRANCE (Aug. Nonin, 1924), 6.—Flower crimson red with white centre, large semi-double, produced in enormous trusses, most effective. Recommended as one of the best of this type.

ROMEO (Walter Easlea, 1919), 6.—Flower deep red, double and of perfect form; resembling a miniature Liberty. Excellent for buttonholes and florists' work. A grand addition to the fast-growing ramblers.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—A very fine, large-flowered, semi-double light pink variety. Not known yet or it would be higher up.

BUSH FIRE (Alister Clark), 6.—A first-rate crimson variety which is superior to many others of the same colour, in that it is highly mildew-resistant.

JACOTTE (Barbier & Co., 1920), 6.—Vigorous climbing growth, foliage deep glossy green, flower brilliant coppery salmon on saffron yellow, tinted coppery red, very free flowering, semi-double.

CHERUB (A. Clark, 1923), 6.—A Climbing Rose with good foliage and well formed salmon pink flowers. It also flowers in autumn, making this variety one of the most distinct of its class.

Summer pruning should be lighter than in winter.

- ROYAL SCARLET HYBRID** (Chaplin, 1926), 6.—Related to and slightly deeper in colour than Paul's Scarlet Climber. Rather smaller than the parent. E.
- DR. HUEY** (Capt. G. Thomas, Junr., 1914), 6.—For its class this has quite large flowers; semi-single, and borne in clusters of three or four on good stems. The colour is dark crimson maroon of great brilliancy. Spring blooming only. This will become one of the favourites when better known. Lasts well when cut. Highly recommended.
- GLENN DALE** (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1927), 6.—A vigorous hardy climber. Large lemon flowers fading to white, borne singly and in clusters of up to 15 semi-double blooms. Recommended.
- REFRESHER** (Alister Clark, 1928), 6.—This rose carries large trusses of the most beautiful single white flowers that completely cover the whole plant in early Summer. The foliage is luxuriant and healthy. The growth is wonderfully vigorous and the whole plant suggests a White American Pillar to which is a fine companion for fences or pillars.
- LORETTO** (A. Clark, 1923), F.6.—A Pillar Rose of distinct colouring, suggesting crimson overlaid with carmine. Sweetly scented. Disease-proof foliage. Flowers well in spring and autumn.
- BONFIRE** (Turbat, 1929), 6.—Very vigorous climbing growth with light green foliage. Clusters of 20 to 25 dazzling scarlet double flowers. Flowers two weeks before Excelsa.
- ALBERTINE** (Barbier, 1921), 6.—Salmon pink, with copper shades. Flowers are double and are freely produced in the Spring.

Moss Roses

This section thrives best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom only in the spring. Most of them are beautifully mossed and very attractive.

1/6 each; 15/- doz.; postage extra.

ZENOBIA (Paul, 1892), 3.—Pink.

CAPTAIN BASROGER, 3.—Crimson.

WHITE BATH (Salter, 1810), 3.—Pure white, large and full.

Botanical Species and Varieties

1/6 each; 15/- dozen; postage extra.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE (*Rosa laevigata*).

SINICA ALBA, 5.—Large, pure white, single flowers and bright, shining foliage. A strong climber, or may be grown as a large bush. E.

SINICA ANEMONE (Schmidt, 1895), 5.—Silvery pink, single blooms, shaded with rose. A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering freely when two or more years old. Garden origin. E.

RAMONA (—), 5.—Identical with Sinica Anemone in all respects except the flowers, which are a rosy red. E.

BANKSIAN ROSES

In China the root bark of these roses is collected for dyeing and strengthening fish nets, and it is claimed it renders the net invisible to fish.

BANKSIA LUTEA (Dampier, 1823), 6.—Similar to above, but yellow.

BANKSIA ALBA (Kerr, 1807), 6.—Pure white, small sweet scented flowers in bunches.

BANKSIA FORTUNEI (Fortune, 1850), 6.—Pure white, large flowers, quite distinct from B. alba.

OTHER BOTANICAL SPECIES

Recommended for large gardens only, or for hybridists in search of new types.

AUSTRIAN COPPER, 4.

ROSA BRACTEATA, 4 or 5.

(The Macartney Rose).

ROSA BRUNONII, 6.

ROSA HUGONIS, 3.

ROSA LUCIDA, 2.

ROSA MOYESII, 4.

PERSIAN YELLOW, 2.

ROSA INDICA.

This variety is known under the various names of:—Lady Brisbane, Cramoisi superieur and Crimson monthly. It is an ideal variety for hedges, being compact in growth and quite continuous in its blooming. It may be clipped when necessary and treated in the same way as an ordinary shrub hedge. It is becoming increasingly popular and is highly recommended for low ledges and borders. Price, 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; £4 per 100; postage extra.

Surface watering encourages Black Spot.

Standard Roses

30 inch and 36 inch stems, 4/- each; 45/- doz., except where otherwise marked; postage or freight extra. The heights given are approximate only, and indicate the length of the original cutting, and do not include the length of head from the point of budding.

Angele Pernet.
Aspirant M. Rouyer.
Betty Uprichard.
Briarcliff.
Busybody.
Capt. F. S. H. Cant.
Caledonia.
Chas. P. Kilham.
Chateau de Clos
Vougeot.
Columbia.
Dame Edith Helen.
E. G. Hill.
Elegante.
E. N. Perkins.
Eliz. of York.
Ethel Somerset.
Etoile de Hollande.
Fascination.
Federico Casas.
F. J. Looymans.
Frances Gaunt.
Frau Karl Druschki.
Freiburg II.
Gaiety.
General MacArthur.
Georges Schwartz.
Golden Dawn.
Golden Emblem.
Golden Ophelia.
Gwen Nash.
Hadley.
Hoosier Beauty.
Hugo Roller.
Irish Elegance.
Irish Fireflame.
Jonkheer J. L. Mocl
Joyous Cavalier.
Julien Potin.
K. A. Viktoria.
K. of K.
Lady H. Maglona.
Lady Hillingdon.
Laurent Carle.
Li Bures.
Lord Charlemont.
Lorraine Lee.
Los Angeles.
Mabel Turner.
Mabel Morse.

Madame Abel Chatenay.
Madame Butterfly.
Madame Edouard Herriot.
Madame Jules Bouche.
Madame P. S. du Pont.
Madame Segond Weber.
Maman Cochet.

Mrs. Dunlop Best.
Mrs. George Shawyer.
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank.
Mrs. H. Winnett.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
Mrs. Lovell Swisher.
Mrs. Mackellar.

Mrs. S. McGredy.
Mrs. W. C. Egan.
Mrs. W. E. Lenon.
Nellie Parker.
Oliver Mee.
Ophelia.
Peggy Bell.
Pres. Hoover.
Pres. Jac Smits.
Queenie Robinson.
Radiance.
Rapture.
Red Radiance.
Red Letter Day.
Rev. F. Page
Roberts.
Rhea Reid.
Rose Berkeley.
Rose Marie.
Roselandia.
Richard E. West.
Sensation.
Shot Silk.
Sunburst.
Sunny South.
Souvenir de Claudius
Pernet.
Souvenir de Georges
Pernet.
Souvenir de H. A.
Verschuren.
Souvenir de Madam
Boulet.
Souv. de M. de Zayas



Margaret Dickson Hamill.
Margaret McGredy.
May Wettern.
McGredy's Scarlet.
Mev. G. A. Van Rossem.
Miss Rowena Thom.
Molly Sharman Crawford.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell.
Mrs. Bryce Allen.

Souvenir of Stella Grey.
Talisman.
Ville de Paris.
Una Wallace.
W. E. Chaplin.
White Ensign.
White Maman Cochet.
W. F. Dreer.
William Orr.

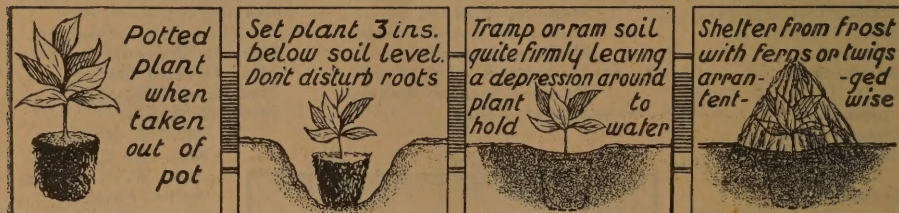
For Polyantha Roses in Standard Form, see end of Orleans Section.

Always place the stake on the Northern side. This provides protection from sunburn.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

1. **PLANTS FROM POTS.**—There is a prevalent idea that all plants grown in pots should have the roots disentangled when being planted. Most emphatically we state that this is a frequent cause of failure, as very many plants resent disturbance of this nature. Leave the ball of soil intact, placing it about three inches lower than the surface of the prepared hole, then fill in fine soil and tramp quite firmly. Stake, tie, and water



well, and cover with a loose surface of dry soil after the water has soaked away. A mulching of dry leaves or grass will prevent evaporation, and a few ferns or twigs stuck in the ground will shade the stems against sunburn in summer planting, and provide a protection against frost when the work is done in winter. This precaution should never be omitted with evergreen plants. All tender evergreens should be planted when the ground is warm and moist, preferably in early autumn or late spring. When planted at this time and protected from frost through the first winter many plants may be acclimatised and successfully grown which otherwise would succumb to the first heavy frost if planted in the cool weather.

It has been found necessary to stress the fact that, when planting, plants must be taken out of the paper pots in which they are despatched. In a number of cases we have found that clients have planted pot and all and as the paper is heavily waterproofed, it prevents moisture from the surrounding soil reaching the roots. Failure in such cases is certain.

2. **Plants from the Open Ground** (generally deciduous trees and shrubs) should have any bruised roots removed by a clean cut, and planted at the same depth as in the Nursery. Firm planting is absolutely essential, and one good watering should be given as an extra means of settling the soil well round the roots.

PRUNING.—This is a most important work in connection with shrubs and also certain kinds of trees, and by its omission many plants are frequently spoilt. The pruning induces a much better shape, and tends to make the plant more floriferous, thus increasing the decorative value in the garden. When pruning for shape, trees which have an upright habit of growth should not have the leading shoot touched in any way, but the pruning should be confined to keeping the lateral branches in proper proportion to the rest of the tree. Where it is desired to make a low spreading plant, all upright shoots should be cut back regularly, which induces side growth, and the plant will gradually assume the desired circular form of head. With shrubs the golden rule is to prune after flowering, as by this means the following crop of bloom is safeguarded. Some plants which produce their flowers on the end of the current season's growth, such as Cassias, Lagerstroemias, and Poinsettias, are best pruned in winter to the main stem, after the method of pruning grapes. It must be noted, however, that Hydrangeas

Never disturb the roots of plants from pots.

Lagerstroemia



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

The first illustration gives a good idea of correct and incorrect pruning. The framework had been formed by the pruning indicated in the middle of the picture, but the following winter the cuts were wrongly made at the top. As the flowers are produced on the ends of the growths made the same season the cutting should be hard back to the main framework. This ensures good shape, long stems and good blooms.

must be cut early in autumn and Poinsettias after the flowering at the end of the winter months. The non-flowering shrubs should be pruned back as soon as the growth begins to get out of proportion, and they should be regularly cut to the desired shape.

SUITABLE SORTS.—A very great deal of investigation has been carried out in order to ensure that growers may be able to select the plants most suited for their particular climates. The dominating factors, generally speaking, are frost and heat. In a few instances, with plants like Azaleas and Rhododendrons, the soil must be free from lime and artificial manures. A careful study of the various climates, as described, will soon show the particular possibilities of each garden or portion of a garden. For instance, the letters after a description giving the key to the climates, also indicate by their omissions the conditions to avoid. Thus a variety marked A. B. M. P. S., means the plant can survive the moist heat of Brisbane, the dry heat and cold of Adelaide or Melbourne, but is unsatisfactory or will not live at all in the greater cold of Hobart. Those sorts marked H. Mt. require the cold winter conditions obtaining in those districts and will not thrive where mild winters prevail. Contrary to these might be mentioned some sorts of Hibiscus which delight in the moist, even and high temperature of B. & S., but yet are quite unsuitable for

If in doubt, write for advice.

Evergreen Hibiscus



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

Cut back all hardy evergreen shrubs after flowering. Pruning consists of cutting out any dead or weak wood and shaping the plant. Tender evergreens like Hibiscus, Acalyphas or other subtropical subjects are best pruned just before the spring growth commences, as frost will then not injure the young growths.

the hotter but drier conditions of A., as this dry atmosphere nearly always carries with it cool or cold nights. Where there is any difficulty in determining what to plant, we will, on receipt of full particulars of situation, soil, frost, rainfall, wind, etc., make out a list of suitable varieties for individual positions. It is always advisable to mention what class of plants or trees do well, such as "Cold enough for Cherries," "Oranges thrive," "Tender annuals flower right through winter uncut by frost," etc.

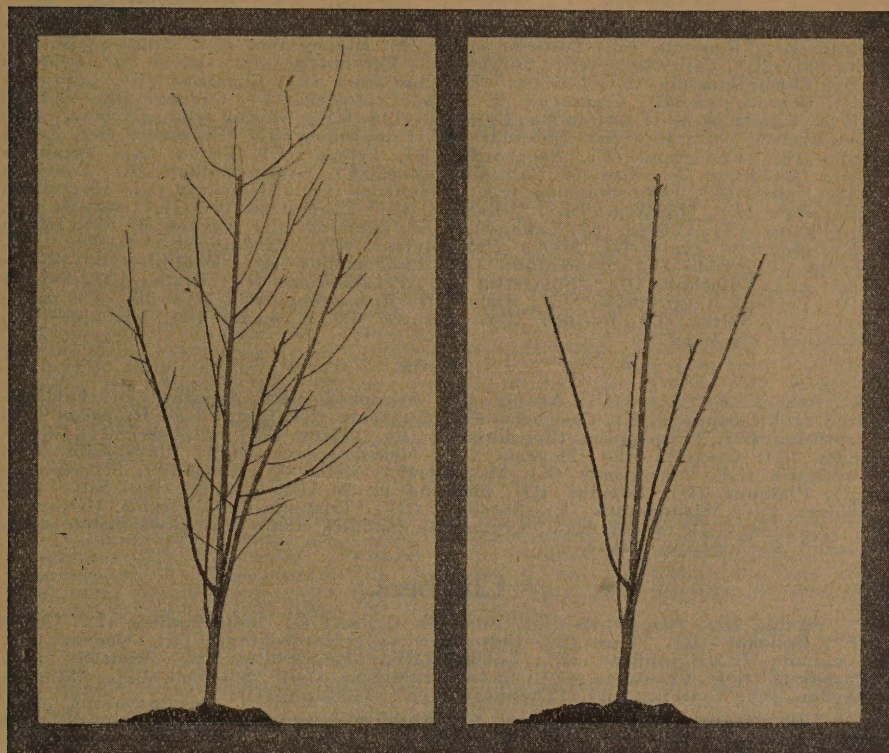
PLANT NAMES.—One is repeatedly met with the impatient "Why can't they give plants common names and drop those long tongue-twisting words." The reply is that Gardening, as a daughter of Botany, is a science, and must needs use a scientific language in order to be universally understood. If common names were relied on there would be endless confusion, as each nation would have a different word for the one plant, and some even two or three, as in the case of the "English May." This name is applied in different districts in England to Crataegus, Spirea and Viburnum. A peculiar case of common names being inadvisable is shown in "Cape Gooseberry." This plant is not a gooseberry, and comes, not from South Africa, but from Peru.

The better way is to reveal the origin of each botanical term and show the many interesting and instructive meanings.

TIME OF FLOWERING.—In response to many requests, we are indicating the main seasons of flowering for the various trees and shrubs mentioned in this list. Owing to the great diversity of climate, it is not possible to state any one month, as a tree which flowers in November in Sydney may not possibly be in bloom until January in a mountain

Prune after flowering for most shrubs.

Double Flowering Peach



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

After forming the main framework of branches, pruning of these trees consists of cutting back to the main stems all the laterals after each flowering. The length and number of main branches must be determined by the vigour of the tree.

climate. Growers should, however, be able to get some idea as to the contrasts which will appear in the garden from the flowering times indicated.

VARIETIES ARE LEGION.—The old idea of a Nursery was a place where any plant might be bought; but this collecting of varieties is strictly the work of a Botanic Garden. Since the advent of Industrial Courts and high wages, it is incumbent on nurseries generally to reduce varieties to a minimum and grow only the very best sorts. Further, by specialising in one or two directions it is possible to improve the quality, properly maintain the stock of proved varieties, and ensure that novelties of excellence are procured at the earliest possible date.

Carnations, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, House Palms, Fruit Trees, etc., are not grown by us, but will be procured from reliable sources at current prices, if desired.

Prune flowering peaches differently.

Adelaide and Perth Zones

Suitable Shrubs.

E.—Evergreen.

Abelia (E), Abutilon (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arduina (E), Bambusa (E), *Bauhinia (E), Berberis (E & D), Brachysema (E), Brugmansia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Cantua (E), Caryopteris (D), Cercis (D), Cestrum (E), Chamaelaucium (E), Choisya (E), Chorizema (E), Clianthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E & D), Crotolaria (E), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (E & D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Duranta (E), Eleagnus (E), Eriostemon (E), *Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Felicia (E), Feijoa (E), Forsythia (D), *Gardenia (E), Genista (D), Goldfussia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Hakea (E), Habrothamnus (E), *Heliotrope (E), *Hibiscus (E), Hypericum (E), Inga (E), *Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), *Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leonotus (E), Ligustrum (E), Linum (E), Magnolia (E & D), Malus (D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Plumbago (E), Poinciana (D), *Poinsettia (D), Prostanthera (D), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rhus (D), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Spartium (E), Spirea (D), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), *Tecoma (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E & D).

D.—Deciduous.

Trees.

Acacia (E), Acer (D), Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Arbutus (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Casimiroa (E), Ceratonia (E), Cercis (D), Dracaena (D), Erythrina (D), *Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), *Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hovenia (D), Hymenosporum (D), *Jacaranda (E), Lagunaria (E), *Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melia (D), Olea (E), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Quercus (E & D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), *Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (D), *Tristania (E), Virgilia (E).

Conifers.—All except Abies, Crytomeria japonica, Cupressus Lawsoniana aurea, Ginkgo, Retinospora, Taxus.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia (E. and D), Bougainvillea (E), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), *Solanum (E), *Stigmaphyllon (E), Tasconia (E), *Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

*Require protection from frost till established and are best planted late in season when frosts are over.

Brisbane Zones

Suitable Shrubs.

Abutilon (E), Acalypha (E), Ardisia (E), Arduina (E), Bauhinia (E), Begonia (E), Brachysema (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Cantua (E), Cassia (E), Cestrum (E), Choisya (E), Christia (E), Crotolaria (E), Dombeya (E), Doryanthes (E), Duranta (E), Eleagnus (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Eupatorium (E), Feijoa (E), Gardenia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E & D), Hydrangea (D), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Lasiandra (E), Ligustrum (E), Mackaya (E), Murraya (E), Mussaenda (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (D), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rondeletia (E), Russelia (E), Senecio (E), Sesbania (D), Spartium (E), Strelitzia (E), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E).

Trees.

Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Backhousia (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Casimiroa (E), Castanospermum (E), Dracaena (E), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (D), Ficus (E), Grevillea (E), Harpephyllum (E), Hovenia (D), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lagunaria (E), Macadamia (E), Melia (D), Olea (E), Populus (D), Pittosporum (E), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (D & E), Syncarpia (E), Tristania (E).
Conifers.—Araucarias, Podocarpus (E), Pinus insignis (E), Juniperus (E), Taxodium (D), Cupressus (E).

Carefully select according to climate.

Climbers.

Antigonon (D), Bauhinia Scandens (E), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (D and E), Bougainvillea (E), Canavalia (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Jasminum (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solandra (E), Solanum (E), Stephanotis (E), Stigmaphyllon (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

Hobart and Mountain Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), Acer (D), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Benthamia (D), Berberis (E and D), Boronia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Caryopteris (D), Ceanothus (E), Cerasus (E and D), Ceratostigma (D), Choysia (E), Clethra (E), Clianthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Edwardsia (E), Eleagnus (E), Eriostemon (E), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Felicia (E), Forsythia (D), Genista (E), Grevillea (E), Hakea (E), Hibiscus syriacus (D), *Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Jasminum (E), Kerria (D), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Melaleuca (E), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Prunus (D), Punica (D), Rhamphiolepis (E), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Rosmarinus (E), Sambucus (D), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Telopea (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D), and all Conifers except Araucaria excelsa and A. Cunninghamii.

Trees.

Acacia (E), Acer (D), Aesculus (D), Amygdalus (D), Arbutus (E), Betula (D), Castanea (D), Catalpa (D), Cercis (D), Chionanthus (D), Crataegus (E and D), Eucalyptus (E), Fagus (D), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Koelreuteria (D), Liquidambar (D), Liriodendron (D), Magnolia (E and D), Melia (D), Olea (E), Paulownia (D), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Tilia (D), Ulmus (D).

• Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia Guilfoylia (D), Clematis (D), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Passiflora (E), Tacsonia (E), Wistaria (D).

* In positions sheltered from frost and fairly moist.

Melbourne Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), Abutilon (E), Acacia (E), Acer (D), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arduina (E), Aucuba (E), Azalea (E), Bambusa (E), Benthamia (D), Berberis (E and D), Boronia (E), Brugmansia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), *Camellia (E), Cantua (E), Caryopteris (D), Ceanothus (E and D), Cerasus (E and D), Ceratostigma (D), Cercis (D), Chamaelaucium (E), Choysia (E), Chorizema (E), Clianthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Croalaria (E), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (E), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Doryanthes (E), Duranta (E), Edwardsia (E), Eleagnus (D), Eriostemon (E), *Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Feijoa (E), Felicia (E), Forsythia (D), Genista (E), Gordonia (E), Grevillea (E), Hakea (E), Habrothamnus (E), *Heliotropium (E), *Hibiscus (E), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Inga (E), *Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Linum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Melaleuca (E), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (E), Prostanthera (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Sambucus (D), Sesbania (D), Spartium (E), Spirea (D), Strelitzia (E), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), *Tecoma (E), Telopea (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D), Westringia (E).

Carefully study the Climate Map.

Trees.

Acer (D), Acacia (E), Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Arbutus (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Castanea (D), Catalpa (D), Cercis (D), Chionanthus (D), Dracaena (E), *Erythrina (D), *Eucalyptus (E), *Eugenia (E), Fagus (D), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hymenosporum (E), *Jacaranda (D), Koelreuteria (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidamber (D), Liriodendron (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E and D), Melio (D), *Metrosideros (E), Olea (E), Paulownia (D), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Sterculia (D), Tilia (D), *Tristania (E), Ulmus (D), and all Conifers.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Clematis (D), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (D), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

*In warm spots only and planted in late spring to escape damage by frost.

Rockhampton Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), Acalypha (E), Agatheia (E), Aloysia (D), Ardisia (E), Arduina (E), Bambusa (E), Bauhinia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Callistemon (E), Cassia (E), Cestrum (E), Grotalaria (E), Cuphea (E), Cyphomandra (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaena (E), Duranta (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Euphorbia (E), Feijoa (E), Gardenia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E and D), Hydrangea (E), Hypericum (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Ligustrum (E), Mackaya (E), Melaleuca (E), Murraya (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (E), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rondeletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Sesbania (D), Spirea Reevesiana (D), Strelitzia (E), Tecoma (E), Toxicophlaea (E)

Trees.

Acacia podalyriaefolia (E), Backhousia (E), Bambusa (E), Camphora (E), Castanospermum (E), Ceratonia (E), Dombeya (E), Eleocarpus (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Grevillea (E), Harpephyllum (E), Hevenia (D), Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Macadamia (E), Melia (D), Bignonia (D), Borinus (E), Sterculia (D and E), Tamarix (D).

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (D), Bauhinia scandens (E), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (D and E), Bougainvillea (E), Canavalia (E), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Heeria (E), Hoya (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Manettia (E), Metcola (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solandra (E), Solanum (E), Stephanotis (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E).

Conifers.

Araucarias Bidwillii and Cunninghamii, Cupressus Funeris, C. Knightii, C. Lambertiana Aurea, C. Sempervirens, C. Torulosus, Podocarpus elatus, Taxodium distichum.

Sydney Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), Abutilon (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arbutus (E), Arduina (E), Artemisia (E), Aucuba (E), Azalea (E and D), Backhousia (E), Bambusa (E), Bauhinia (E), Benthamia (E), Berberis (E and D), Bignonia (E), Borinus (E), Brachysema (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Budd-

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigation.

leia (E), Callistemon (E), Camellia (E), Cantua (E), Caryopteris (D), Cassia (E), Cerasus (E and D), Cercis (D), Cestrum (E), Chamaelaucium (E), Choisya (E), Clanthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Cataegus (E and D), Cuphea (E), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaena (E), Duranta (E), Edwardsia (E), Elaeagnus (E), Eriostemon (E), Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Eugenia (E), Euonymus (E), Eupatorium (E), Euphorbia (E), Exochorda (D), Feijoa (E), Felicia (E), Forsythia (E), Gardenia (E), Genista (E), Goldfussia (E), Gordonia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Hakea (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E and D), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Luarus (E), Lavandula (E), Leonotis (E), Ligustrum (E), Linum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Melaleuca (E), Montanoa (D), Murraya (E), Musa (E), Mussaenda (E), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochnea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (E), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Prostanthera (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Rondoletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Sambucus (D), Senecio (E), Sesbania (D), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Strelitzia (E), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E), Telopea (E), Toxicophlaea (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D).

Trees.

Acacia (E), Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Backhousia (E), Bauhinia (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Casimiroa (E), Castanospermum (E), Catalpa (D), Ceratonia (E), Ceratopetalum (E), Cercis (D), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Harpephyllum (E), Hovenia (D), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Koelreuteria (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidamber (D), Liriodendron (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melaleuca (E), Melia (E), Metrosideros (E), Olea (E), Paulownia (D), Pistacia (D), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (D), Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (E), Syncarpia (E), Tilia (D), Tristania (E), Tupidanthus (E), and practically all Conifers.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (E), Bauhinia scandens (E), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Canavalia (E), Clematis (D), Cobia (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Hoya (E), Ipomea (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Loniceria (E), Mandevilla (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhyncospermum (E), Solandra (E), Solanum (E), Stephanotis (E), Stigmaphyllon (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

I could not let this letter go without informing you that a parcel of five standard roses and palm, etc., have just arrived. I only wish that all the garden lovers could have seen the perfect manner in which they arrived.—Mrs. E.D., Nambour, Queensland. 28/6/30.

A friend told me that your roses are such fine plants, better than any she has had in Victoria, and always true to name.—Mrs. J.T.W., Buchan, Victoria. 8/6/31.

The roses arrived this morning and I can assure you that I am more than pleased with them. I have never been able to secure such beautifully strong plants previously. I am agent here in Casterton for two well-known firms and the reason I ordered the five plants from you was solely because I could not procure them for my own collection, and I am so pleased with them that I am forwarding the following order and would ask you to please pack and rail same at your earliest convenience.—R.J.B., Casterton, Victoria. 9/6/31.

Let us help you make a safe selection for your climate.

SPECIAL ITEMS

This list is not confined to new trees or plants, but is written to draw attention, also, to the worth-while varieties which are not receiving the attention due to their worth. Each year we import novelties from many different countries and are testing out scores of varieties to determine their suitability to Australian climates and their value to gardeners generally. The experience gained in this respect is always at the call of our clients and we will gladly comment on any variety when desired. Plants not in stock will be procured if at all possible, and when exchange rates return to normal, varieties not procurable in Australia will be imported on a commission basis.

E—Evergreen. D—Deciduous, while the approximate height in feet at maturity follows.

ABUTILON SYDNEY BELLE, E.6.—A splendid variety producing large well shaped flowers of a beautiful deep yellow. The habit is good and the variety must rank as the best yellow sort. Hardy in all except the snow climates. 1/9 each.

ACACIA ACCOLA, E.20.—A narrow leaved variety which is easily one of the best flowering sorts. It comes into bloom during the winter months and carries large sprays of rich yellow flowers. The shape of the tree is also good and it must be classed as one of the very choice varieties. Hardy everywhere. 1/6 each.

ACER GINNALA, D.15.—This maple grows to a small tree, and its vivid red leaves in autumn are an outstanding feature of the landscape. Specially recommended for cool climates. 2/6 each.

ALEURITES FORDII, E.20.—The celebrated Tung oil is produced from this plant and it is coming into prominence as a commercial proposition in this country. In all except the coldest climates it makes a fine tree and begins to bear fruit when about five years old. The nuts are extremely poisonous and care should be taken that they are not allowed within the reach of children. 2/6 each.

AMYGDALUS LADY LYLE, D.10.—One of the flowering almonds with beautiful single pale flesh pink flowers. They bloom before the flowering peaches and are a very welcome addition to the shrubbery when most other trees are bare. Suitable for all climates where peaches thrive. 2/- each.

ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA, D.6.—A dwarf growing deciduous shrub closely related to the Pyrus or Pear family. Valued for the coloured foliage and bunches of attractive red berries freely produced during the Autumn months. Suitable for all except tropical climates. 2/6 each.

ASTERS (Perennial).—The following have been selected from a large collection recently imported by us and promise to be a big improvement on most of the older sorts. 1/- each.

Maggie Perry.—Large flowers of a delightful shade of soft mauve.

Maid of Athens.—A robust growing variety, stout pyramidal heads smothered with large circular flowers of a rose pink shade. A very fine variety.

Mons.—Large, deep rose coloured flowers.

October Dawn.—Very large circular flowers of a pretty shade of bright lilac and mauve.

Robinson, V.C.—Fine bushy habit, long sprays of semi-double flowers, a pretty shade of rich blue.

Royal Blue.—This variety is considered to be the finest blue yet introduced. The stout branching stems are smothered with large rich purple blue flowers with golden yellow disc.

AUCUBA JAPONICA, E.—This low growing evergreen shrub is usually grown for its variegated foliage, but its beauty as a berry bearing subject is not generally known. This is possibly due to the fact that the male and female flowers are produced on different plants and unless both are grown in close proximity a crop is not set. We offer plants of each sex (grown from cuttings) and commend the berry bearing plant highly for the large rich red fruit. Where clients are already growing a plant which does not berry, we suggest they send us a spray of bloom when we will send the proper mate to ensure fertilisation. H.M.Mts. or in shady spots in S.

Male (or pollen bearing) plants (green foliage), 2/- each.

Female (or berry bearing) plants (green foliage), 2/- each.

BANKSIA PRIONOTES, E.20.—Orange Banksia. A tree common to the sandy areas in W.A. and bearing striking cones of yellow flowers, the lowest of which open first. When partially developed, the top of the flower shows a white cone surmounting the opened orange yellow blossom giving the appearance of a giant acorn. 2/6 each.

Many new plants are being tested.

BAUHINIA GALPINI, E.6.—Since we offered this dwarf brick red species a few years ago our stock until recently has been too small to list. From those clients who were able to obtain plants we have had nothing but praise for this beautiful shrub. Suitable for warm, frost-free climates only. 3/- each.

BAUHINIA SCANDENS.—One of the very choicest evergreen climbers, but one which is most difficult to establish. It produces handsome light foliage and pretty apple blossom blooms in large bunches, and either in or out of bloom is a beautiful climber. It will not stand frost, and should only be planted in warm climates in late spring. 2/6 each.

BEAUCARNEA RECURVATA.—A foliage plant from Mexico having long narrow recurving leaves and suitable for pedestals or specimen pot culture. It has been known under several names, including *Nolina* and *Pincenectitia*, but we give the one most favoured. B.R.S. 2/6 each.

BERBERIS AGGREGATA PRATTII.—A compact semi-evergreen shrub, growing 4-5 feet high and producing masses of yellow flowers and coral red berries in large clusters, and beautifully tinted autumn foliage. Hardy in all except the tropical climates, 2/- each.

BERBERIS SARGENTIANA, E.6.—This strikingly distinct species is of vigorous growth with thorns and leaves nearly three inches long. The large yellow flowers are freely produced in spring and are succeeded by sprays of large black berries. In addition the foliage turns a beautiful red in autumn. Hardy. 2/- each.

BERBERIS STENOPHYLLA BRILLIANT, E.6.—Long graceful shoots covered with dark shiny green leaves. In Spring the branches produce large quantities of bright yellow flowers, while the leaves develop rich autumn tints before the winter. Hardy in all except tropical climates. 2/6 each.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII ATROPURPUREA, D.4.—A compact bushy shrub which carries deep purple red foliage the greater part of the year. The autumn colours are intensified and accompanied by purplish crimson berries. This is one of the richest coloured dwarf shrubs available, and is hardy in all cool climates. 2/- each.

BIGNONIA EXOLETA, E.—A large flowered climbing yellow variety somewhat after the style of *Tweediana*. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

BOUGAINVILLEA MRS. BUTT. This is one of the real floral treasures imported several years ago. It came to us from America under the name of B. "Crimson Lake" or "Panama," but is now generally known in England under the name given above. According to the "Gardeners' Chronicle" it was discovered in a priest's garden near Cartagena, Columbia, by Mrs. R. N. Butt, wife of the Manager of the Colonial Bank, Trinidad.

In foliage it is quite distinct from all other varieties, while the colour of the bracts is carmine crimson. The plant is most profuse in bloom, and the flowering season extends over a long period. Until thoroughly tested for ability to stand cold, it can only be recommended for climates similar to Brisbane, Rockhampton and Sydney. 5/- each.

CANAVALIA BONARIENSIS.—Stocks of this evergreen climber are difficult to raise, but this season we are able to offer a number of fine plants. For best results it should be grown over a pergola, when the long purple racemes hanging underneath make a beautiful effect, and should be planted in fairly frost free positions. 2/6 each.

CERASUS JAPONICA APPLE BLOSSOM, D.20.—This fine flowering cherry was imported from Japan some years ago under a number, and is apparently unnamed in its own country. In our opinion it is one of the best and produces large, beautifully formed, semi-double flowers of a lively shade of pink. It has been named by us Apple Blossom pending the discovery of the correct name, if any. Suitable for cold climates and Sydney hills. 2/6 each.

CISTUS SUNSET, E.3.—The list of really good dwarf flowering shrubs is not large, and a choice addition is sure of a ready welcome. This cerise pink flowered form of the Rock Rose is recommended with every confidence for all climates. The flowers are freely produced in the spring. 1/9 each.

CLERODENDRON UGANDENSE, E.4-6.—A recent introduction producing numerous beautiful blue blooms which have given it the name of the "Butterfly Flower." The outer section is pale blue with a darker centre. The flowering season is quite prolonged for a shrub, but, as the name indicates, it is only suitable for climates with mild winters such as B.R. & S. 2/6 each.

CORNUS KOUSA, D.20.—This tree is sometimes known as *Benthamia japonica* and produces rather small flowers in bunches, with large bracts of a creamy white colour. These bracts really constitute the beauty of this plant, although the autumn leaves are also very attractive. Hardy in all except tropical climates. 2/6 each.

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

- COTONEASTER PANNOSA, E.10.**—Slender branches with neat silvery foliage. The white flowers are followed by red berries which are produced in such profusion as to weigh the branches down during the autumn months. Not suitable for warm moist tropical climates, but hardy in the coldest areas. 2/- each.
- CRATAEGUS AZAROLUS, D.12.**—This variety of Hawthorn resembles *C. Carrieri*, but is of dwarf bushy growth. The flowers are white borne in large clusters and are followed by large bright crimson berries like small apples. Hardy. 2/- each.
- CRATAEGUS GIBBSI, E.15.**—The evergreen hawthorns have become very popular by reason of their ability to stand heat and cold and the beautiful crops of scarlet berries produced in autumn. The flowers are white and of secondary consideration compared to the berries which follow. Hardy. 2/- each.
- CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA ERECTA AUREA, E.12.**—A distinct and beautiful golden cypress which originated in our own nursery. The habit is upright, and the colour richer than in any other variety. It is recommended that this variety be not allowed to grow higher than 10 or 12 feet. 4/6 each.
- CYDONIA SIMONI, D.4.**—A new variety of the flowering quince or "Japonica," producing large semi-double crimson flowers. Cydonias are excellent when grown as a hedge and bloom in late winter or early spring when other flowers are extremely scarce. Hardy wherever Quinces thrive. 2/- each.
- CYDONIA VERMILION, D.4.**—This is another variety of flowering quince, producing vermilion scarlet blooms. It is the brightest colour of the family, and is confidently recommended. 2/- each.
- CYTISUS ANDREANA SMITHII, D.6.**—Flowers bronzy crimson produced on typical Broom-like branches. 2/- each.
- CYTISUS CORNISH CREAM, D.6.**—Very delicate cream and yellow flowers similar in other respects to the other varieties. 2/6 each.
- CYTISUS DAISY HILL, D.6.**—Cream ground flushed with bright rose. In other respects like the ordinary dwarf Broom. 2/6 each.
- CYTISUS FIREFLY, D.6.**—Yellow ground flushed bronzy crimson. 2/6 each.
- CYTISUS LILAC TIME, E.5.**—Another improved variety, raised in Melbourne, and one which promises to be the forerunner of a new range of colours. The plant is vigorous and branching, and is covered with masses of lilac pink blooms, which pass to clear pink with age. 2/- each.
- CYTISUS LORD LAMBOURNE, D.6.**—Vivid scarlet crimson wings, a pale cream standard. Very handsome contrast. 2/6 each.
The above mentioned *Cytisus* are suitable for A.H.M.Mts.P.S. zones.
- CYTISUS VOSSII, D.20.**—A form of the English Laburnum with extra long sprays of typical yellow flowers. Considered to be one of the finest of this type. Suitable for all cold and temperate climates. 2/6 each.
- DIERVILLA STYRIACA, D.6.**—One of the best of these lovely spring-flowering shrubs. The deep pink flowers are produced in great profusion. Hardy everywhere. 2/- each.
- DOMBEYA SPECTABILIS, E.15.**—An attractive pink flowering variety of *Mastersii* flowering in early spring. Coastal climates only. 2/- each.
- ERIOCEPHALUS AFRICANUS, E.3.**—A dwarf evergreen semi-trailing shrub with dainty silver foliage; the white and red flowers are produced in great profusion during the winter months, while the plants will stand the driest conditions. A great acquisition. 2/- each.
- ESCALLONIA MACRANTHA INGRAMI ROSEA, E.6.**—A very beautiful hybrid form with a tall graceful habit and producing long sprays of pale pink flowers. The plants are hardy and will prove a welcome addition to the evergreen shrubbery. 2/- each.
- EUONYMUS EUROPEUS, D.10.**—A native of Europe and commonly known as the Spindle Tree. It produces richly coloured red berries with an orange seed coat, while the autumn foliage is also greatly valued. Suitable for all cold climates. 2/- each.
- EUPATORIUM MEGALOPHYLLUM, E.5.**—A dwarf compact shrub bearing large dark lilac flowers somewhat like a huge *Ageratum*. The plant blooms in winter and spring, and is highly recommended in warm coastal climates. 2/- each.
- FEIJOA CHOICEANA, E.10.**—This and the following variety are selected seedlings from the new fruit commonly known as Pineapple Guava. They form attractive evergreen flowering shrubs bearing curious red and white flowers, followed later by large fruit of delicate flavour. This particular variety has a fruit about the size of a large hen's egg, 3in. by 2½in. As it does not set very well when

Satisfied Clients are our Best Advertisement.

planted by itself, it is recommended to plant two varieties together for best results. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6 each.

FELJOA SUPERBA, E.10.—In all respects except shape of fruit identical with previous variety. In this sort, however, the fruit is almost round. Both kinds are recommended as distinctly unusual and beautiful fruiting shrubs. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6 each.

GENISTA MONOSPERMA PENDULA, E.6.—A handsome drooping shrub producing slender silver branches covered with tiny white pea-shaped flowers during the spring months. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

GREYIA SUTHERLANDI, E.6.—A fairly hardy shrub from Natal producing distinctive foliage and rich scarlet flowers. It is liable to injury from frost and must only be planted in a warm situation. 2/- each.

HARDENBERGIA COMPTONIANA, E.—A hardy, quick-growing climber producing long spikes of dark blue pea-shaped flowers in great profusion in the spring months. This is a very beautiful variety and when better known will be in big demand. 2/- each.

HELIANTHUS HYBRIDA, 8ft.—This perennial plant, raised in our own nursery, is a cross between *H. augustifolia* and *H. maximiliani*, and is one of the finest perennial sunflowers we have seen. The growth is tall, with narrow, graceful foliage and free branching habit, and large quantities of golden yellow flowers very suitable for cutting are produced in late summer. 1/- each.

HIBISCUS AGNES GALT, E.8.—A new variety from Honolulu, and said to be their largest flowered Hibiscus. The cerise shading to old rose blooms are freely produced and specimens measured in the nursery have exceeded 8in. across. The growth is compact and the foliage must be considered as tender and suitable only for semi-tropical climates like B.R.S. 2/- each.

HIBISCUS APPLE BLOSSOM, E.10.—A variety somewhat after the style of Ruth Wilcox, producing medium sized flowers of a pleasing shade of pink. 2/6 each.

HIBISCUS WILDERS WHITE, E.8.—Another variety from Honolulu, and the nearest approach to a pure white evergreen Hibiscus to date. In the bud stage there is a faint flush of pink on the outside of the petals. The foliage is distinct, and the growth compact. Tender. 2/- each.

HYPERICUM PATULUM HENRYII, E.4.—A larger growing variety than the old sorts, making a bush about 4ft. high. It flowers through most of the summer, and in the autumn the foliage is very attractive. The plant would require to be cut back every winter to renew the growth and it is suitable to all climates except the tropics. 1/9 each.

IOCHROMA FUCHSIOIDES, E.8.—A handsome, tender, rather tall shrub, producing large drooping clusters of orange scarlet flowers. Each flower in the cluster is about three inches long and opens into a slight bell-shaped form $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches across. The plant is subject to frost injury and should only be planted in B.R.S. 2/- each.

IRIS FULVA.—A vigorous growing species, producing freely, peculiar brown flowers typical of the family. Suitable for all climates. 1/- each.

IRIS MONSPUR DOROTHY FOSTER.—A distinct variety from the species and producing beautiful blue flowers resembling in shape the Spanish Iris. Hardy everywhere. 1/- each.

JASMINUM MULTIPARTITUM, E.—One of the best Jasmines, with large white starry flowers. It may be treated either as a shrub or climber, and should be planted in coastal climates only. 2/- each.

JASMINUM STEPHANENSE, E.—A pink flowered climbing variety that should prove a welcome addition. The flowers are medium in size, and the plant is hardy in the coldest climates. 2/- each.

KOLKOWITZIA AMABILIS, D.4-6.—A beautiful Diervilla-like shrub producing pink flowers with a yellow throat. It is hardy in the cold climates, but has not been tested in semi-tropical zones north of Sydney so far. 2/6 each.

LAGERSTROEMIA HELIOTROPE BEAUTY, D.8.—A local seedling resembling the popular *Eavesii*, but several shades darker in colour. Recommended as a very fine variety. 2/6 each.

LEPTOSPERMUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM, E.6.—A large flowered single pink variety rivaling the Geraldton Wax plant in size and beauty. In addition, the plants are hardier. 2/6 each.

LEPTOSPERMUM SANDERSII, E.6.—A New Zealand hybrid producing large single pink flowers with deeper centre. It is a free flowering, winter blooming variety, and should prove very acceptable for that reason. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

Coral Trees for coastal planting are worth while.

- LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM ALBA PLENA, E.6.**—A fine flowering form of the native Tea Tree, but producing comparatively large double white flowers. This is a real acquisition and will be welcomed as a hardy evergreen shrub of quality. 2/- each. We have also tried out a double pink form, but the colour in this climate was poor and, as there was no marked improvement, this variety was dropped.
- LONICERA HECKROTHII, D.**—Bright carmine red with yellow and buff markings at the end of the tube. This variety is very fragrant and is recommended as being well worth while. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.
- LUCULIA GRATISSIMA, E.8.**—One of the most beautiful shrubs imaginable, but unfortunately a most difficult subject to handle. It is a native of temperate Himalayas, but will not stand heavy frost. In our experience plants should be put in an easterly position sheltered from heat and winds, and they like plenty of lime, but even under the most expert treatment are liable to die out without notice. The blooms are like a large bouvardia, and of a very delicate shade of pink and are richly fragrant with a Daphne perfume. The plants bloom in winter where the conditions are right, but we have seen very heavy losses in both young and old plants without being able to arrive at a cause. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- MALUS ALDENHAMENSIS, D.12.**—Purple leaved shrubs make a distinct colour in the garden, and when they have the added attractions of flower and fruit they are doubly welcome. The large semi-double carmine flowers are followed by purplish crimson apples, which remain on the tree for a long time. Hardy where other apples thrive. 2/- each.
- MILLETTIA MEGASPERMA, E.**—A native of the north-eastern coast scrublands and often called "The Evergreen Wistaria." The flowers are purplish white and are produced much after the style of the Wistaria, though the individual spikes are not as long. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6 each.
- MYRTUS RALPHII PURPUREA, E.4.**—A neat growing bronze foliaged shrub from New Zealand. It has proved quite hardy with us, and should do particularly well in the cooler districts. 2/- each.
- PITTOSPORUM RHOMBIFOLIUM, E.15.**—A native of New South Wales and Queensland and valued on account of its bushy growth and large clusters of orange berries which are produced after the flowering is over. In its native habitat, trees sometimes reach up to ninety feet high, but this could only be expected where there was rich soil and generous treatment. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.
- POPULUS MONOLIFERA AUREA, D.30.**—One of the finest golden leaved trees imaginable. It has a spreading habit and the foliage is ideal for introducing a little contrast in a dark landscape. It is hardy in the coldest climates, and will thrive wherever other poplars are grown. It is specially suitable for street planting, but requires a little time to establish as it is not as fast in growth as other sorts. Highly recommended. 1/6 and 2/6 each. Syn. (according to Bean), with *Populus canadensis aurea*.
- PUNICA NANA, D.2.**—A dwarf form of the fruiting Pomegranate particularly suitable for small rocky plantations. In respect of flower and fruit identical with the parent, though on a smaller scale. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.
- ROCK VERONICAS.**—We are offering this season a collection of New Zealand Veronicas, suitable for rock work. They range in height from 6in. to 1ft., and in many varieties the growth is quite distinct from the well-known shrubs. Most of the varieties have not flowered with us, but their foliage and habit of growth make them worthy of inclusion in any scheme of rock work where the position is not too hot or dry. The following varieties we have in stock:—*Albicans*, *Bidwilli*, *Bryanti*, *Christenseni*, *Christica*, *Cobbi*, *Lyalli*, *Perpescanta*, *Vernicosa*, *Waikariensis*. Hardy in cool climates. 1/9 each.
- RONDELETIA SPECIOSA MAJOR, E.4.**—A very slow growing, tender, dwarf shrub, producing small heads of orange red flowers. It is quite distinct from *R. amoena*, and a choice variety for warm, frost-free climates. 2/6 each.
- ROSMARINUS PROSTRATUS, E.1.**—A dwarf spreading form of the ordinary Rosemary forming a carpet of bright foliage with the typical pale blue flowers during the winter months. It is an effective rockery plant for dry sunny positions. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 1/6 each.
- SALIX VITELLINA AUREA PENDULA, D.30.**—A weeping form of the golden basket willow. In the winter the bare yellow stems make a distinct break among other trees. Will grow where all other willows thrive. 1/6 each.
- SOLANDRA NITIDA, E.**—A very rare and beautiful climbing plant offered we believe for the first time in Australia. The deep yellow flowers are fully one foot in length and open to a wide mouth six to eight inches across from which the popular name of Golden Cup is taken. The plants are very susceptible to frost injury and require a warm sheltered position in the B.R. & S. climates. 3/6 each.

Ceratostigma is a beautiful blue shrub.

STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA, E.10.—One of the recent introductions from China and unique owing to the fact that though evergreen it produces attractively coloured autumn foliage usually only associated with deciduous subjects. After the white flowers have been produced there is a crop of attractive red berries. The flowers are not unlike the small forms of *Photinia*, while the plant itself is hardy in all climates except possibly B. & R. 2/6 each.

STUARTIA SINENSIS, D.12.—A rare shrub from China producing fragrant white flowers 1½ in. to 2 in. across in profusion during the summer months. Although related to the *Camellia*, these shrubs are not evergreen, and are additionally valuable by reason of the autumn foliage produced just before the winter sets in. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

STYRAX WILSONII, D.10.—Another introduction from China producing large quantities of white flowers during the spring months. The plant is suitable for all cold and medium climates, but we do not think would be successful in B. & R. 2/6 each.

SYRINGA CHINENSIS, D.8.—A hybrid between the Persian and English lilacs, resembling the former, but the growths are stouter, and the flower trusses larger and of a deeper lilac colour. Hardy where other lilacs thrive. 2/- each.

SYRINGA MONGE, D.8.—A beautiful single lilac, the colour being the nearest approach to red we have ever seen. Recommended. 2/- each.

SYRINGA WILSONI, D.12.—A distinct species from China of spreading habit, and long sprays of pink privet-like flowers which are produced some weeks after the other lilacs have finished blooming. 2/- each.

SYRINGA.—In addition to the varieties offered last year, we have introduced the following sorts which are now offered by us for the first time. They should prove welcome additions to the cold climates where other Lilacs are successful.

Jan Van Tol, D.8.—Extra large single white flowers in large trusses. 2/6 each.

Le Notre, D.8.—Deep red buds opening to large double heliotrope flowers. 2/6 each.

President Fallieres, D.8.—Bud reddish lilac, opening to light blue, double flowers. A very large flowering variety and one of the very best. 2/6 each.

Vauban, D.8.—Dark buds opening to soft mauve double flowers. 2/6 each.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS COMPACTA AUREA.—A tall growing, very compact form of the American *Arbor Vitae* with golden foliage. It grows, in this climate, 20 to 30 feet in height and unless incorrectly pruned or injured will branch from the ground up. Not suitable for climates more tropical than Sydney. 4/- each.

ULMUS AMERICANA AUREA, D.30.—This beautiful golden elm is of vigorous growth and keeps its colour right throughout the season. Suitable for moist places in cool climates. 2/6 each.

VIBURNUM CARLESII, D.6.—A choice, hardy shrub producing pale pink to white flowers after the style of a *Bouvardia*, but with a very highly developed fragrance. The blooms are produced in the spring, but the plants are rather slow growing and take considerable time to develop into a large bush. Suitable for cool and mountain climates. 3/6 each.

VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM, E.8.—An evergreen shrub producing unusually large leaves, which are dark green above and rusty colour beneath. When the plants reach flowering age they produce large clusters of creamy white flowers in the spring which are later followed by red berries in the autumn. For cool and mountain climates. 2/6 each.

VIOLET ROSINE.—Large single flowers, a warm shade of bright rose pink. Vigorous and free flowering and a big improvement on previous varieties of this colour. 6d. each, 5/- doz.

The eighteen rose plants which I received from you some weeks ago are growing splendidly and I am very pleased with them. — Mrs. K.R.R., Bungunya, via Warwick, Qld. 28/6/31.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of my two parcels of roses in perfect order and condition. They are splendidly rooted specimens. As usual the packing was the last word in efficiency. — S.J.B., Bagdad, Tasmania. 26/6/31.

Very many thanks. Your rose bushes certainly look beautiful. They are quite the best I have had yet and I am looking forward to the time when I will see them blooming. — Mrs. C.J.G., Irymple, Victoria. 30/6/31.

Bougainvillea Mr. Butt is a gem for frost-free climates.

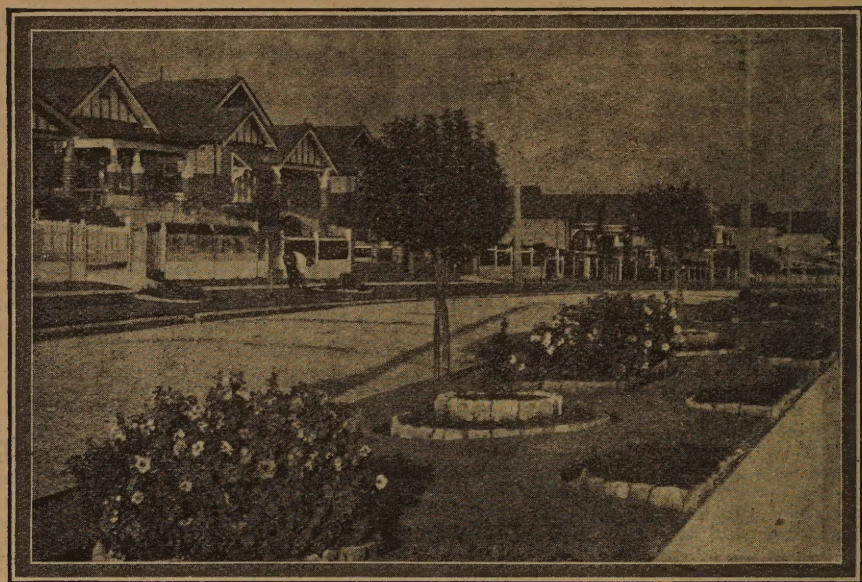
TREES AND SHRUBS

GENERAL LIST.

E.—Evergreen.

D.—Deciduous.

The numbers following give the average height in feet at maturity for plants grown in ordinary soil, and must be taken as a rough guide only. When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.



Footpath Gardening at Five Dock.

In many suburbs the garden beauty and interest finishes at the front fence. In this progressive suburb the garden idea is carried right to the kerb. When the menace of straying cattle is removed this form of street beautification might be enhanced by the abolition or reduction in height of all front fences and all side fences forward of the building line.

- | | s. d. | |
|--|-------|---|
| ABELIA. —(After Dr. Abel, a noted physician). Summer. | | |
| <i>longituba</i> , E.4.—Pretty dwarf shrub from China, producing soft rose pink tubular flowers | 1 9 | |
| <i>rupestris</i> , E.4.—Pink and white flowers | 1 9 | |
| <i>uniflora</i> , E.4.—lilaceous pink flowers with a large orange blotch | 1 9 | |
| ABERIA. —(After Mt. Aber in Abyssinia). | | |
| <i>caffra</i> , E.12.—Kaffir Apple. A thorny plant used for tall hedges. A.B.M.P.R.S. Plants in pots | 1 9 | |
| ABUTILON (An Arabic Name).—These hardy and showy shrubs are commonly known as "Chinese Lanterns." Regular pruning after flowering will ensure compact growth, and in varie- | | |
| | | gated sorts any branch reverting to green foliage should be cut away as soon as noticed, as otherwise the whole plant may return to its original green colour. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.P.S. |
| | | Boule de Nieve (Ball of Snow) |
| | | E.6.—Pure white |
| | | Emperor, E.4.—Dark crimson |
| | | <i>Rosaeflorum</i> , E.6.—Rosy pink |
| | | scarlet |
| | | Souvenir de Bonn , E.10.—Foliage regularly margined silvery white, flowers orange, veined scarlet |
| | | vexillarium variegata, E.3.—Small dull crimson flowers with yellow edged petals. Variegated foliage and prostrate growth usually |
| | | ACACIA. Wattle.—Some of the original varieties were armed with spines, |

"The garden should be the best room in the house."

ACACIA—Continued.

s. d.

and this prompted the name "Akazo" (to sharpen), from which we get the name of one of the most extensive genus of plants known. The Australian varieties are all evergreen, and included amongst them are some very beautiful subjects. They should be pruned after flowering, and careful watch kept on branches and trunk for borers, which, if not checked, will ultimately kill the tree. Unless otherwise mentioned, suitable for all climates.

Baileyana, E.20.—Named after the late Mr. F. M. Bailey, Government Botanist of Queensland, but commonly known as Cootamundra Wattle. It is said that it will not flower in Brisbane or Perth, but it does well in all other divisions. It is the best variety for garden purposes. The plant is beautiful either in silver leaf or golden bloom. Winter. 1 0

cyanophylla (blue leaved), E.20.—A tall growing variety with drooping branches and long pendulous spikes of bloom. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

dealbata (Dealbatus, white-washed) E.30.—The branches appear as if dusted with chalk. This variety is grown in the South of France for the cut flower trade, and is sold as "Mimosa." Also called the Tasmanian Silver Wattle. Lemon yellow flowers. Winter. 1 0

decurrens, variety mollissima, E.30.—A popular form of the well-known Black Wattle of the Sydney district, but valuable because the blooms are produced in the Summer .. 1 0

decurrens, variety normalis, E.30.—The Queen Wattle of New South Wales, producing typical yellow flowers in the Spring months 1 0

elata (Tall), E.30.—One of the finest Wattles for street planting. Commonly called Cedar Wattle. Summer 1 6

podalyriaefolia (Podalyria leaved), E.20.—The Queensland Silver Wattle. One of the very best, with beautiful silvery foliage and large, deep yellow flowers. Has the longest period of flowering of any Wattle. In great demand for the cut flower trade. Strongly recommended. Winter. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 0

pyncantha, Golden Wattle, E.30.—The leaves of this wattle are much broader than in other varieties. Though found also in Victoria and

part of N.S.W., it is sometimes known as South Australian Wattle. A.H.M.Mt.P. 2 0

spectabilis (Showy), E.10.—A good variety where space is not sufficient for the larger growing sorts, Spring 1 0

We can also supply the following varieties: *acanthoclada*, *acuminata*, *aneura*, *Betchei*, *buxifolia*, *Drummondii*, *iteaphylla*, *Kettlewellii*, *longifolia*, *obtusata*, *prominens*, *pubescens*, *suaveolens* 1 0

ACALYPHA (Akalepe, a nettle), marginata, E.6.—The Fijian Fire plant. A handsome foliaged shrub, with brownish red leaves margined crimson. Very susceptible to frost. B.R.S. 2 0

ACER. Maple.—In olden times when pikes and lances were the order of the day, Maple wood was greatly used, and it was given its botanical name, "Acer," meaning hard or sharp, in particular reference to its use for the weapons mentioned. In this class are some of the most beautiful foliage trees grown. The flowers are quite insignificant.

campestris, D.30. The English Maple.—H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

negundo, D.40. Box Elder. Light green leaves. H.M.Mt.S. ... 2 0

negundo argentea variegata, D.20.—A silver leaved form of *Acer negundo*. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

platanoides, D.50. Norway Maple.—Foliage turns orange in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

polymorphum (poly, many, morphum, a shape), D.20. Japanese Maple.—A beautiful tree for hedges or specimens; specially recommended where rich Autumn foliage is desired. H.M.Mt. and in sheltered places in Sydney. Seedlings 2 0

We can supply the following varieties of Japanese Maples in grafted plants: *atropurpureum*, *dissectum*, *dissectum atropurpureum*, *japonicum aureum*, *japonicum filicifolium*, *Osakazuki*, *Oshiu Beni*, *Sanguineum* *Seigen*, *Sanguineum* *Chishio* and *Versicolor* at 6/- each. H.M.Mt.S. Also the following sorts in seedlings: *atropurpureum*, 2/6 and 3/6; *dissectum* 2/6, *Osakazuki* 2/6 each.

Other Maples in stock include the following: *colchicum aureum* 2/6, *negundo argentea aurea* 2/6, *pseudo-platanus* 2/6, *pseudo-Leopoldi* 2/6, *Schwerini* 2/6, *tatarica ginnala* 2/6, *Virginicum rubrum* 2/6, *Virginicum Vieri laciniatum*. H.M.Mt. 2/6 each.

Ceratostigma is a fine introduction.

- ADHATODA.**—(Its native name). s. d.
duvernoia, E.8.—A rather tender evergreen shrub producing terminal bunches of white flowers in Summer. B.R.S. 2 0
- vasica*, E.8.—A compact growing shrub bearing flowers somewhat similar to the previous variety but with purple markings on the otherwise white flowers. B.R.S. 2 0
- AESCULUS.**—A name originally given to a species of oak which bore an esculent fruit (*esca*-food), but which is now applied to the inedible horse chestnut. It is a most beautiful ornamental tree for cool climates. Spring
- hippocastanum** (Hippoc, a horse; castanon, a chestnut. The nuts were formerly used in Veterinary medicine, hence the name.), D.40.—White flowers. H.Mt. 2 0



Flowering Peach

Striped, showing the habit of this variety to produce occasional red flowers.

- AGONIS.**—(Agon, a gathering or collection, referring to the number of seeds.)
- flexuosa* (flexible), E.30. — A hardy tree from Western Australia with a pleasing weeping habit and attractive white flowers. Summer. A.B.H.M.P.S. 2 0
- ALOYSIA.**—(Named in honour of a Spanish Queen.). Now known as Lippia.

- citriodora*, D.8. Lemon scented is all that is required, Backhousia citriodora is more suitable for Sydney. The plant requires to be pruned verbenae.—If the lemon scent every winter in order to be kept bushy. Summer 1 6
- AMYGDALUS.**—(Amyssos, to lacerate, referring to the corrugated seeds.)
- persica* (Persian), D.10.—Double flowering Peach. These fine spring flowering shrubs should be pruned quite differently from the fruiting varieties, as flower alone is wanted. After the bloom is over, prune hard back to bare main branches. We can supply in pink, red, white, and striped. Spring. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 1 9
- New Winter Flowering Peaches,** D.10.—Commence flowering about the end of July or early August, and are finished when the ordinary varieties come into bloom, thus prolonging the blooming season. The colours available are red and pink, and are worthy of a place in any garden where the blossoms are not injured by early frost. A.M.P.S. 1 9
- Pollardi**, D.15.—A single pink flowering variety, blooming before the double flowered peaches. Very attractive in early Spring. A.M.P.S. 1 9
- ANDROMEDA.** — (Named after the daughter of Cepheus, who was rescued from the sea monster by Perseus).
- japonica*, E.3.—Dwarf shrub allied to the Erica and Rhododendron families, and requiring moist shady positions and peaty soil. The white bell shaped flowers in long spikes are very attractive. H.M.Mts, Spring . 3 0
- ANGOPHORA.**—(Aggos a vessel, pheros to bear, alluding to the shape of the fruit.)
- lanceolatus*, E.40.—The so-called "red gum" of the Sydney district. The bark is reddish pink, and the young shoots provide the red "gum tips" which in recent years have become so popular for decoration. A.B.M.P.S. 1 0
- ARBUTUS.**—In Celtic "Arboise" means sour, stringent fruit, and it is generally considered to be the origin of this name. Unedo is said by Pliny to have been so-called from unum edo, "I eat one" but never a second.
- unedo*, E.10.—Irish Strawberry Tree.—White flowers, resembling Lily of the Valley, followed by red fruits. Re-

Where seasons are mentioned, they refer to flowering periods.

- commended as a splendid evergreen. In warm climates this plant is only a shrub, but in colder temperatures grows to a small tree. Autumn. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 2/- & 2 6
- ARDISIA.**—(Ardes, a point. The anthers are like tiny spears.)
crenulata (Full of Notches), E.2.—A beautiful pot plant producing crimson berries in winter. B.R.S. 2 0
- ARDUINA.**—Pietro Arduini, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Padua.)
bispinosa grandiflora (Two spined, large flowered), E.6.—Cape plum. Strongly scented white flowers followed by edible fruit. Dark green leaves. Makes a compact shrub, very suitable for shrubbery or large border. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- ARTEMISIA.**—Artemis, one of the names of Diana. Wormwood. Sometimes called "old man."
argentea, E.4.—Strong smelling silvery foliage and yellow flowers. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 1 0
- ASH.**—See *Fraxinus*.
- AUCUBA.**—(The native Japanese name.)
japonica aurea, E.6.—The Gold Dust Tree.—Beautiful golden variegated foliage. Should be grown in shade to preserve the full beauty of the leaves. Only the plants producing female flowers will berry, and then only if a pollen-bearing plant is close by. H.M.Mt., or in sheltered spots in Sydney 2 0
- BACKHOUSIA.**—After James Backhouse of York.
citriodora, E.18. A native of Queensland.—This tree promises to be the foundation of an extensive industry in this country, as its leaves provide an oil containing 93 per cent. citral, which is used to flavour Lemon Oil, and is an important constituent of Violet perfume. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- BAMBUSA.**—(Bambos its Indian name.)
Alphonse Karri, E.6.—A dense growing variety with yellow and green striped stems ... 2 0
arundinacea, E.40.—This is a tall giant Bamboo which is put to so many uses in its native home. It forms dense clumps and is particularly drought resistant, when once established. Owing to the difficulty of cutting out the growing points, the price of this variety could never be reduced below the figure quoted. A.B.M.P.R.S. 5 0
- s. d.
- Arundinaria Hindsii*, E.10.—A slender growing ornamental variety of Bamboo suitable for tubs or specimens 2 0
- Arundinaria Hindsii graminea*, E.10.—A diminutive form of the preceding variety 2 0
- Arundinaria Simoni*, E.15.—A strong erect variety with handsome deep green foliage 2 0
- auricoma*, E.2.—An extremely dwarf golden foliaged variety suitable for hedges and dwarf specimen plants 2 0
- japonica*, E.18.—A free growing green leaved variety forming elegant specimens and providing excellent stakes for the flower garden 2 0
- We can also supply *Bambusa quadrangularis*, *Arundinaria tricolor*, and *Phyllostachys ruscifolia*, 2/- each.
- BAUHINIA.**—Named in honour of two brothers, John and Casper Bauhin, both famous botanists in the 16th century. The twin leaves on these plants make this name very appropriate. Spring.
alba, E.12.—A beautiful white flowering tree, rather tender except in warm climates. B.R.S. 2 0
purpurea, E.12.—Large rosy purple flowers; beautiful, A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- BEECH.**—See *Fagus*.
- BEGONIA.**—(Mons. Begon was a French Patron of Botany.) Although Begonias are generally listed as bush house plants, the tall tree-growing varieties are extensively planted in the garden, and are therefore listed here with Shrubs. They require shelter from strong winds and partial shade but are hardy in all climates except Hobart. M. & Mt. if planted in frost free positions. Spring to Autumn.
carnea, E.6.—Large pale green leaves and great bunches of rosy pink flowers 1 0
corallina, E.6.—Leaves edged red, flowers rich scarlet 1 0
Ingrami, E.3.—Medium sized shiny green foliage with bunches of pleasing pink flowers which are produced in great profusion 1 0
lucerna, E.6.—One of the large leaved type and after the style of President Carnot or Smithii. The flowers are rich red and are produced in large pendant sprays 1 0
metallica, E.3.—A fairly large leaved sort producing bunches of soft pink flowers 1 0
President Carnot, E.6.—One of the earliest tall growing varieties producing huge bunches of rosy pink flowers. The leaves are green spotted

- | | s. | d. |
|---|-----|-------|
| with silver on top with a dark reverse | 1 | 0 |
| Smithii , E.6.—Bronze foliage, thickly spotted white, large pink flowers | 1 | 0 |
| BENTHAMIA (George Bentham, a most distinguished English botanist).—Spring. | | |
| fragifera (Strawberry fruited.) | | |
| E.12.—Himalayan Strawberry Tree. The flowers are creamy pink, two inches across, and are followed by scarlet fruit. Recommended. H.M.Mt.S. .. | 2 | 0 |
| BERBERIS .—The Barberry (Berberis is its Arabian name). A.H.M.Mt.P.S. | | |
| aquifolium , E.6.—Hardy evergreen suitable for the coldest climates, flowers yellow. Spring | 1 | 9 |
| Darwinii , E.6.—Dark shining foliage, with rich orange clusters of flowers. Spring .. | 2 | 0 |
| Fortunei , E.5-6. — An erect growing variety with large pinnate foliage. Yellow flowers in Autumn | 2 | 0 |
| japonica , E.10.—A hardy evergreen shrub with extra large prickly foliage and producing in Spring yellow flowers followed by purple berries .. | 2 | 0 |
| stenophylla , E.3-4.—Large quantities of small yellow flowers in Spring | 1 | 9 |
| Thunbergii , D.4.—The foliage of this variety turns to a purplish red in Autumn. The flowers are yellow, followed by red berries 1/- & .. | 1 | 6 |
| Wilsonii , E.3.—Golden yellow flowers in Summer followed by red berries in Autumn. Requires pruning to keep it bushy | 1 | 9 |
| We can also supply the following varieties: macrophylla 2/-, polyantha 2/-, vulgaris 1/-, vulgaris purpurea 1/-, and yunnanensis 2/-. | | |
| BETULA .—(The Celtic name was Betu. If this is pronounced "beat you" the common name of "Birch" becomes quite patent). H.M.Mt. | | |
| alba , D.30.—Very graceful trees with more or less drooping habit. In Autumn the leaves turn yellow and the contrast with the white trunks is very effective. From | 2 | 6 |
| purpurea , D.30.—A reddish purple leaved form of the preceding variety and prized as one of the best of the dark foliaged English trees. From | 5 | 0 |
| BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER .—See Poinciana. | | |
| BORONIA .—After Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, who was killed whilst collecting plants in Greece. Spring. H.M.Mt.P.S. | | |
| elatii , E.3.—A very bushy variety producing rosy red flowers during the Spring months | 2/- | & 2 6 |
| megastigma (Large stigma), E.4.—The sweet scented brown Boronia. Should be cut hard back after flowering and well watered through the growing season .. | 2/- | & 2 6 |
| BOTTLE BRUSH .—See Callistemon. | | |
| BRACHYCHITON .—See Sterculia. | | |
| BRACHYSEMA . | | |
| lanceolatum .—The Swan River Pea Bush. A hardy evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive silvery grey foliage, and bright scarlet pea-shaped flowers, clustered close to the branches, in Winter and early Spring. A very desirable shrub that thrives in the most exposed of situations | 2 | 0 |
| BROOM .—See Spartium. | | |
| BROWALLIA . — (John Browallius, a friend of Linnaeus.) | | |
| Jamiesoni (Jamieson's), E.6.—Orange and yellow. Blooms in great profusion. Will not stand severe frosts. Spring and Summer. B.R.S. | 1 | 9 |
| BRUGMANSIA .—Professor S. T. Brugmans was a botanical author. Angel's Trumpet. | | |
| Knightii (Knight's), E.10.—Large white flowers. Spring and Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. .. | 2 | 0 |
| BRUNFELSIA .—Otto Brunfels was first | | |



Browallia Jamiesonii.

Always advise if substitutes are acceptable.

- s. d.
- a monk, then a physician, and later a botanist. This is a choice free flowering shrub, and quite uncommon. Very compact growth. Spring and Summer. B.R.S.
- americana*, E.6.—White flowers 2 0
- latifolia* (Broad leaved), E.6.—Lavender flowers with white eye 2 0
- BUDDLEIA.**—(In honour of Adam Buddle, an English collector, whose dried plant specimens are still preserved in the British Museum. Spring and Summer.)
- Davidii*, E.10.—Dark purple. An improved form of *Magnifica* 1 6
- magnifica*, E.10.—Dark purple . 1 6
- nanhoensis*, E.5. — Heliotrope, A dwarf growing form of *Veitchiana* 1 6
- Veitchiana*, E.10.—The flower resembles English lilac, and is strongly scented 1 6
- Distinctive shrubs producing beautiful long spikes of bloom. The pruning after flowering should never be neglected.
- We can also supply *B. alternifolia*, 2/., and *B. Fallowiana*, 2/.
- BUXUS** (pyknot, dense, referring to the wood which is used for various instruments). Box.
- aurea variegata*, E.2.—A golden variegated form suitable for low specimens or rockery planting 2 0
- sempervirens*, E.3.—The well-known dwarf hedge plant so long associated with old English gardens, doz. 4 6
- CALLISTEMON** (Kalos, beautiful; Stemon, a stamen.) Bottle Brush.—A most appropriate name. These are excellent for planting near water, but will thrive splendidly in dry positions. Very attractive when used as a hedge. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 1 9
- acuminata*, E.8.—Larger blooms and richer colour than *lanceolatus* 1 9
- coccinea*, E.15.—Scarlet 1 9
- lanceolatus*, E.10. (Lance leaved).—Scarlet 1 9
- salignus*, E.30.—A tall variety producing creamy flowers. Its main charm, however, is the very beautiful young growths of bronzy red which are quite as attractive as flowers 1 9
- speciosus*, E.10.—Very showy red flowers 1 9
- CALODENDRON** (Kalos, beautiful; dendron, a tree.)—The plant fully justifies its name. It is one of the finest of the African Flora. Specially suitable for avenues or single specimens in lawns. s. d.
- capense*, E.40.—The magnificent "Cape Chestnut." Large panicles of flesh coloured flowers. Highly recommended. Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 1 9
- CAMELLIA.**—(After George Camellus or Kamel.) Compact, slow growing shrubs, eventually attaining to ten or twelve feet, and valued for their profusion of bloom in the winter. M.S. In Adelaide they require protection from heat.
- Angeles Cocchi*—White striped rose 2 6
- Bonomiana*.—White occasionally marked pink 2 6
- Candidissima*. — Large pure white 2 6
- C. H. Hovey*.—Dark crimson . 2 6
- Countess Callina*.—Pure white . 2 6
- Great Eastern*.—Bright red. Semi-double 2 6
- Harriet Beecher Sheather*. Salmon pink 2 6
- Isabella*.—White, late flowering 2 6
- Lady Parker*.—Deep rose 2 6
- Lady St. Clair*.—Pale pink .. 2 6
- Metallica*.—Very dark red ... 2 6
- Mrs. A. M. Hovey*.—Pink with white blotch 2 6
- Prince Frederick William*.—Light pink 2 6



Red Waratah.—Bright red 2 6

Sasanqua.—Single pink. A small foliaged, rather smaller flowered variety than the ordinary single camellia. The plant is of a bushy, compact habit and when in bloom is an attractive shrub. One of its greatest charms is that the flower is not so stiff and formal as the usual type, but

- a really graceful bloom. We can supply this variety as Single White, Single Red, and Snowflake Double White 2 6
- White Waratah.—White with yellow stamens 2 6
- Wrightii.—Deep rose 2 6
- CAMPHORA** (The Arabic Name).—This tree produces the camphor of commerce. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- officinalis**, E.50.—One of our very best evergreen trees; much hardier in cold climates than generally supposed. For a tall hedge or dust break on main road it is unsurpassed. May be grown everywhere, but in very dry districts requires water occasionally 1 6
- CANTUA**.—(Cantu is the Peruvian name). A.B.M.P.S.
- bicolor**, E.6.—Yellow tipped with red. Spring. 2 0
- dependens**, E.6.—A handsome shrub from Peru. The foliage is small, and the trumpet-shaped flowers are pale pink at the base, shading to a rich crimson cerise. They are borne in clusters of 5 or 6, and hang downwards in most graceful fashion. Requires pruning to keep it bushy. Spring. 2 0
- CAPE CHESTNUT**.—See Calodendron.
- CAPE HONEYSUCKLE**.—See Protea.
- CAROB TREE**.—See Ceratonia.
- CARYOPTERIS**. — (Literally "Winged Fruit.")
- mastacanthus**, D.4. The Blue Spirea.—Blue flowers which are not at all like the ordinary Spirea. Summer. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 1 6
- CASIMIROA**. — (After Cardinal Casimiro Gomez.)
- edulis**, E.20. — The Mexican Apple. An uncommon fruiting tree, native of Mexico, and suitable for A. B. M. P. S. zones. The trees bear when about 7 years old, and the fruit is described as having a delicious pear-like taste. It is quite distinct from the ordinary well-known apple, and belongs to a totally different family 2 6
- CASSIA**.—Kasia was its old Greek name.
- artemisioides**, E.6.—A native shrub well worthy of cultivation. It is a dwarf, compact habit, with graceful foliage and yellow flowers abundantly produced. Winter. 1 9
- Candolleana** (de Candolle, a very prominent botanist), E.10.—One of the best yellow flowering shrubs. Will not stand too much frost. Requires pruning after flowering to improve the shape of the plant. Autumn. 1 9
- didymobotrya**, E.6.—A particularly fine-foliaged and robust growing Cassia. The heads of blooms are larger than other Cassias, and the plant keeps in flower a much longer time. Brought from Egypt by the "Diggers." Spring to Autumn. B.R.S. .. 2 0
- CASTANOSPERMUM** (Castanon, a chestnut; sperma, a seed. The seeds taste like chestnuts).—A large, spreading tree with fine foliage.
- australis**, E.30. The Moreton Bay Chestnut.—Flowers saffron. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. . 1 6
- CASUARINA**.—(From a supposed resemblance to the drooping feathers of the Cassowary (Casuarus)).
- Cunninghamiana**, E.40.—Scrub She Oak or River Oak, valuable trees for river planting or avenues. The wood is greatly esteemed by bakers and is an excellent fire wood 1 9
- glauc**, E.50.—Belar. May be used for similar purposes as the preceding 1 9
- CATALPA**.—The Indian name. Summer.
- speciosa**, D.20. (Beautiful).—White and purple. H.M.Mt.S. 1 6



Catalpa Speciosa.

CEANOTHUS.—A name of doubtful application. Spring. H.M.Mts.S.

Berries are just as attractive as flowers.

- Conquete, D.6.**—Light blue .. s. d.
2 0
- divaricatus, E.10.**—Covered with blue flowers in Spring. blue flowers in Spring 2 0
- Gloire de Versailles, D.8.**—Lavender blue blooms on long spikes. Spring 2 0
- Marie Simon, D.8.**—A similar type to C. Gloire de Versailles, with the exception that the blooms are pink .. 2 0
- Veitchii, E.4.**—Blue 2 0
- CEDAR.**—See Cedrus, Juniperus, or Melia.
- CEDRELA.**—(A variation of Cedrus, the Cedar).
- Toona, D.50.**—A magnificent fast growing tree for warm climates. It provides an extremely valuable timber, but it was squandered in the early colonising days. In some instances it was used for packing cases. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0
- CELTIS.**—(The name used by Pliny for the Lotus. The association is obscure).
- australis, D.40.**—Commonly known as the Nettle Tree. This native of southern Europe is not receiving the attention due to itself for its valuable ornamental qualities. It is very suitable for single specimens or avenues. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- occidentalis, D.50.**—The American cousin of the preceding variety which is rather harder and even taller growing 2 0
- CERASUS.**—Said to be called after a town in Pontus in Asia.
- lauro-cerasus, E.20.**—Cherry laurel or English Laurel. A fine hedge plant. Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 1 6
- lusitanica, E.20.**—Portugal Laurel. H.M.Mt.S. 1 9
- CERASUS JAPONICA.**—Japanese flowering Cherries. Spring.
- Hizakura, D.10.**—Semi-double rosy pink flowers 2 6
- J. H. Veitch, D.10.**—Rosy pink 2 6
- Mt. Fuji.**—Semi-double white .. 2 6
- Sieboldtii rosea superba,** darker than J. H. Veitch 2 6
- In all of these varieties the foliage is worth growing for its Autumn tints, a fact which is often overlooked. H.M.Mt., and on heavy hill land may be tried in Sydney.
- CERATONIA.**—(Keraton, a horn or pod.)
- siliqua (Podded), E.20.**—Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread. Requires a hot, dry climate.

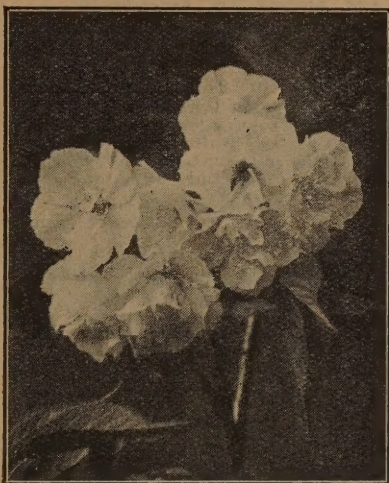
The pods and seeds make good cattle fodder 1 9

CERATOPETALUM (Keras, a horn, and petalon, a petal).

gummiferum, E.30.—The popular Christmas Bush; one of the very best evergreens. After flowering fully one-third of the plant should be pruned back, and, if manured the succeeding season, the flower will be greatly improved. Where the colour is not naturally rich, it may be improved by lightly scattering a handful of powdered iron sulphate on the soil in September. In October or November the plants must not suffer from drought, otherwise the bloom will fall. Summer. S. from 1 9

CERATOSTIGMA.—

willmottiae, D.5.—A rare and beautiful shrub discovered in China by Mr. E. H. Wilson in 1908. It is allied to Plumbago and produces deep sky blue flowers over a long sea-



Flowering Cherry.

son. This is a very welcome addition to the list of blue flowering shrubs. Highly recommended. Hardy everywhere 1 6

CERCIS.—The Scriptural Judas Tree is Siliquastrum. Spring.

canadensis (Canadian), D.20.—Pale red. A.H.Mt.P.S. ... 2 0

siliquastrum, D.20.—Red. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

Crataegus Carrieri is a beautiful tree.

	s. d.		s. d.
CESTRUM. —(An old Greek name.)		Lily of the Valley Tree. H.M.	
<i>nocturnum</i> (Night flowering),		Mt. Summer	2 0
D.8.—Greenish white flowers		CLIANTHUS. —(Kleios, glory; anthos, a	
in Summer. A.B.P.R.S.	1 6	flower.) Spring	
<i>purpureum</i> , E.6.—Purple red		<i>punicus</i> , E.6.—New Zealand	
flowers. Summer. A.B.P.R.S.	1 6	Glory Pea. Pink. Requires	
CHALAEUCLUM. —A name of doubt-		pruning to keep it shapely	
ful origin.)		and growing well. A.H.M.	
<i>uncinatum</i> , E.5.—The Geraldton		Mt.P.S.	1 9
Wax Flower. A graceful		COPROSMA. —	
flowering shrub, native of		<i>Baueriana</i> . — Splendid hedge	
Western Australia. It always		plant for hot, dry climates	
attracts considerable attention		or sea front	1 6
by its delicately coloured tea-		CORAL TREE. —See <i>Erythrina</i> .	
tree like flowers, which are		CORNUS. —(Cornu a horn, referring to	
produced in Spring. It re-		the tough wood.) Dogwood.	
quires a well-drained posi-		<i>Amomum</i> , D.10.—A vigorous	
tion, and is frequently killed		growing large shrub produc-	
by over watering in winter.		rather inconspicuous white	
A.M.P.S.	2 6	flowers, followed by blue	
CHINESE HAWTHORN. —See <i>Photinia</i> .		berries and attractive Aut-	
CHINESE LANTERN. —See <i>Abutilon</i> .		umn foliage. H.M.Mts.S. ..	2 0
CHIMONANTHUS. —(Cheimon winter,		COTONEASTER. —(Literally Quince-	
anthose a flower.)		like). Spring.	
<i>fragrans</i> , D.6. — Any shrub		Hardy plants which give a pleas-	
which flowers during the win-		ing effect when covered in berries.	
ter months should be valu-		A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	
able from this point alone.		<i>buxifolia</i> (Box leaved), E.4.—	
In addition the purplish yellow		White	1 9
blooms are exceedingly		<i>microphylla</i> (Small leaved),	
fragrant as the name indicates.		E.4.	1 9
H.M.Mts.S.	2 0	<i>Simonsii</i> (Simon's.), D.8.—	
CHOISYA (In honour of M. Choisy, a		Small white flowers followed	
Swiss botanist.)		by red berries	1 9
<i>ternata</i> (Arranged in threes, a		<i>Francheti</i> , E.8. — Handsome	
reference to the leaves), E.4.		arching, canes heavily laden	
—A pretty white flowered		with orange-red berries in	
dwarf shrub, suitable either		Autumn and Winter. Spring	1 9
for hot or cold climates.		We can also supply <i>C. ap-</i>	
Spring	2 0	planata, divaricata, fragida	
CHORIZEMA. —(Choros, a dance; zema,		and thymifolia. 2/- each.	
a drink.)		CRATAEGUS. —(Kratos, strength; refer-	
<i>cordata</i> , E.3.—A dwarf, free		ring to the extreme hardness of	
flowering shrub, native of		the wood.) Commonly called haw-	
Western Australia. The		thorn or May, but as <i>Spiraea</i> is	
orange and red pea-shaped		also called "May," it leads to much	
flowers are borne on long		confusion. Customers will avoid de-	
spikes produced in great profu-		lay if they definitely state the cor-	
sion. A.M.P.S.	1 6	rect name when ordering. Spring.	
<i>ilicifolia</i> , E.3.—Similar to the		A.H.M.Mts.P.S.	
previous variety, but the		<i>Carrieri</i> , D.18.—Large fruit. Very	
spikes are longer, and lend		showy, and with good autumn	
themselves to decoration		foliage. Highly recom-	
more readily. A.M.P.S.	1 6	mended	2 0
CHRISTIA. —Synonymous with <i>Strophanthus</i>		<i>cordata</i> , D.20.—A graceful foli-	
<i>capensis</i> .		aged variety valued for its	
<i>grandiflora</i> , E.5.—Peculiar red		autumnal tinted leaves. One	
and yellow flowers. Summer.		of the best for Autumn	
B.R.S.	2 0	foliage	2 0
CHRISTMAS BUSH. —See <i>Ceratopetalum</i> .		<i>crenulata</i> , E.8.—Bears red berries	
CITHAREXYLUM. —(Kithara a lyre and,		in winter. Makes a very	
Xylon wood). Fiddlewood.		fine hedge	1 6
<i>subserratum</i> , E.30.—An uncommon		<i>crus-galli</i> (Cock's Spur), D.8.—	
tree producing sprays		Flowers white, tinged red.	
of white flowers. A.B.M.P.		Lovely Autumn foliage and	
R.S.	2 0	red fruit	2 0
CLETHRA. —(A Greek name meaning a		<i>oxyacantha</i> , D.12. (Sharp	
ladder.)		thorned).—Double crimson .	2 0
<i>arborea</i> (Tree-like), E.12.—The		<i>oxyacantha</i> , D.12.—Double pink	2 0

Note the variability in colour of *Eucalyptus ficifolia*.



- oxyacantha, D.12.—Double white s. d. 2 0
- pyracantha angustifolia, E.8.—White flowers in spring followed by orange berries in autumn 1 6
- We can also supply the following varieties: arkansana, Arnoldiana, Canbyi, cuprea, Douglasii, and fecunda. 2/6 each.

CREPE MYRTLE.—See Lagerstroemia.

CRICKET BAT WILLOW.—See Salix coerulea.

CROTALARIA.—Krotalon, a castanet; the seeds rattle in the pods if shaken.)

- laburnifolia, E.8.—A unique shrub, producing spikes of greenish yellow blooms, which bear a distinct resemblance to small birds suspended by their beaks from the branch. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

CUPHEA.—(Cuphos, curved, referring to the seed pods). Summer. B.R.S.

- porullensis, E.4.—Yellow and red 1 6
- platycentra, E.2.—Cigar flower. —Red, tipped white, 16/- —Red, tipped white 1 6

CYDONIA.—(Cydon, in Crete, the native place of the Quince). Spring.

- japonica (Japanese), D.6.—Flowering Quince. This is the spring flowering shrub, commonly known as "Japonica." As Japan has many native plants similarly desig-

- nated, it is most confusing to use only the least important name 1 6
- nivalis, D.4.—White 1 6
- nivea extus coccinea, D.4.—White and pink flowers on the same branch 1 6
- rosea, D.4.—A pleasing pink 1 6
- rubra grandiflora, D.4.—A rich bright red 2 0
- Suitable for all climates except B. and R. Prune after flowering.

CYPHOMANDRA. — ("Kypthoma," a hump; referring to the shape of the anthers).

- betacea, E.10. (Beet-like).—The Tree Tomato. The fruit is edible. Plant requires to well staked to prevent wind blowing it over. B.R.S. 1 6

CYTISUS.—Originally found in Cythus.

- Andreana, E.4. Crimson and yellow.—A very pretty flower like the yellow broom in shape. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 1 6

- fragnans, E.4.—A dwarf, compact, yellow flowering shrub with fragrant pea-shaped flowers. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 1 6

- laburnum, D.12.—Common Laburnum. Yellow. May be



Cytisus Stenopetalus.

grown everywhere except s. d.
 B and R. 1 6
 This plant takes several years
 to flower. Spring.
 stenopetalus, E.10.—A quick-



Diervilla Amabilis.

growing shrub similar to
 Cytisus fragrans, but flower
 heads are much larger.
 Blooms the first year. Spring. 1 6
 For new varieties see Special
 Items.

DAPHNE.—The Nymph of Grecian
 fable.

odora, E.3.—White flowers, from 3 6

rubra, E.3.—Red, flowers earlier
 than the white. By planting
 both varieties a longer period
 of flowering may be obtained 5 0

Suitable everywhere except B. & R.
 They dislike excessive wet, but do
 best in a moist, shady position.
 Winter.

DEUTZIA.—(After J. Deutz, a Dutch-
 man.). Wedding Bells. Spring.

candidissima flora plena, D.4.—
 Double white 1 6

gracilis, D.2.—Double white,
 very dwarf grower 1 6

rosea flora plena, D.4.—Double
 pink 1 6

Pride of Rochester, D.4.—Double
 white flowers. The lower side
 of outer petals pink 1 6

Free flowering shrubs, valu-
 able for their blooming in
 early spring when other
 flowers are scarce. A.H.M.
 Mt.P.S.

DIERVILLA.—Discovered by Mons. Dier-
 ville. (Syn. Weigela.) Spring.

Abel Carriere, D.6.—Rosy crim-
 son 1 9

amabilis, D.6.—Light Pink ... 1 9

candida, D.6.—Pure white s. d.
 1 9

conquete, D.6.—Large pink ... 1 9

Eva Rathke, D.6.—Dark crim-
 son 1 9

Gloire de Bouquets, D.6.—Dark
 rose 1 9

Hardy and beautiful Spring flow-
 ering shrubs. Suitable to all cli-
 mates except B.R.

DIOSMA.—(Dios, divine; Osme, odour.
 Some authorities declare the claim
 open to challenge. The leaves were
 used by Hottentots with grease to
 anoint their bodies.)

ericoides (Erica-like), E.4.—
 White 2 0

Very compact, dwarf, flowering
 shrubs with scented foliage. A.H.
 M.P.S.

DIPLACUS.—(Dis, two; plakos, a cap-
 sule.)

hybrida, E.3.—Orange buff
 flowers which, if used by
 themselves, make a very fine
 decoration. Summer. A.M.P.S. 1 6

Mrs. A. Scholes, E.3.—Deep
 crimson flowers. Quite a new
 colour break in these shrubs.
 Spring and Summer. A.M.P.S. 1 6

DOMBEYA.—(A French botanist, J.
 Dombey, is responsible for this
 name.)

Dregiana, E.12.—Pure white,
 sweet scented blooms which
 have a great attraction for
 bees. Autumn. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

Mastersi, E.12.—White. Larger
 blooms than the preceding
 variety, but flowers are not

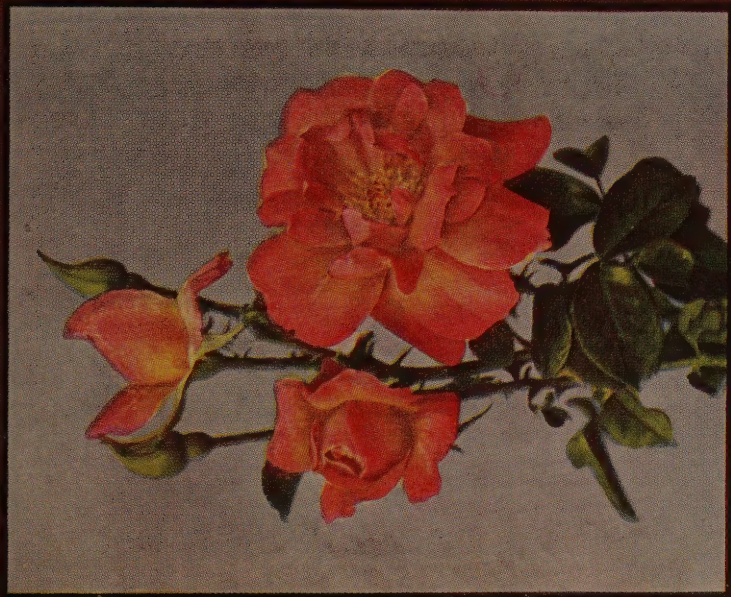


Diplacus hybrids

so abundantly produced.
 Autumn. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

DORYPHORA.—(Literally "spear bear-

Never plant without removing the paper pot.



ANGÈLE PERNET.

[The colour is variable and is often more brilliant.]



GOLDLACHS (GOLDEN SALMON).

[The most distinct colour break in the Orleans family.]



CHAMAELAUCIUM UNCINATUM.

The Geraldton Wax Flower. Avoid heavy watering.



CALODENDRON CAPENSE.

The beautiful Cape Chestnut.

- ing." The soft wood was favoured because it was easily worked with stone axes). s. d.
- sassafras, E.30.**—A native tree with masses of attractive white flowers and aromatic foliage. B.R.S. 2 0
- DOUBLE APPLE.**—See Malus.
- DOUBLE APRICOT.**—See Prunus Mume.
- DOUBLE CHERRY.**—See Cerasus.
- DOUBLE PEACH.**—See Amygdalus.
- DOUBLE PLUM.**—See Prunus.
- DOUBLE QUINCE.**—See Cydonia.
- DRACAENA.**—(Drakaina, a dragon.) The milky juice when dry becomes a hard gum, very like the resinous substance called Dragon's blood. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- australis, E.8.** 1 9
- Draco, E.10.**—The Dragon Blood Tree of the Canary Islands. It has very distinctive leaves and is valuable where a foliage contrast is required. ... 2 0
- stricta, E.20.**—Commonly known as Palm Lily and valuable for positions where a foliage contrast is desirable 1 9
- DURANTA.**—(Castor Durantes, a physician to Pope Sixtus V.) A.B.M.P.R.S.
- alba, E.8.**—White flowered variety sometimes used alternately with the blue for

hedges, but as it is of slower growth, it is not recommended for the purpose. Summer. 1 0

Plumieri, E.8.—Lavender flowers followed by yellow berries. This is a favourite hedge plant in Sydney, but makes a good subject for the shrubbery as well. Summer. 1 0

variegata, E.8.—A golden margined form which is the best variegated form in this family to date. Suitable for specimens or hedges 1 9

EDWARDSIA.—(Sydenham Edwards, draughtsman for the Botanical Magazine.)

microphylla (Micros, small; phyllon, a leaf.), **E.12.**—A very fine, yellow flowering shrub from New Zealand, where it is known as "Kowhai." Spring. H.M. Mt.S. 2 0

ELAEAGNUS (Eleagnos, a wild olive. The fruit somewhat resembles an olive).

japonica macrophylla aurea variegata, E.10.—This, being interpreted, means a Japanese variety having large golden variegated leaves. Spring 2 0

ELDERBERRY.—See Sambucus.

ELEOCARPUS.—(Elaia the olive, and carpus fruit.)

cyaneus (Blue), **E.20.**—A striking native tree, producing clusters of white fringed flowers, followed by blue berries, which give it the name of Blue Berry Ash. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

ELM.—See Ulmus.

ENGLISH LAUREL.—See Cerasus lauro-cerasus.

ERIOSTEMON.—(Erion, wool, and stemon, stamen; referring to the appearance of the stamens.)

nerifolium (Oleander leaved), **E.3.**—A beautiful native shrub with long spikes of white flowers. Does best in shady places. 2 0

ERYTHRINA. (Erythros, red.)—Coral Tree. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Blakei, D.8.—A small growing species somewhat after the style of crista-galli and producing long sprays of deep red flowers. Summer. 2 6

crista-galli (Cockscomb), **D.8.**—Deep scarlet. A most unique shrub. Summer 1 9

indica, D.30.—This is the well-known Indian Coral Tree, and is a native of tropical New South Wales, Queensland, North Australia and Asia. This Coral Tree is largely seen round Sydney



Hibiscus. Unexcelled for warm coastal climates.

- s. d.
- flowering in winter. The Illawarra Flame Tree (*Sterculia acerifolia*) is frequently called "Coral Tree," which causes much confusion. Winter 1 9
- speciosa, D.15.**—The Coral Trees are indispensable because of their brilliant red flowers offering such a contrast to surrounding foliage. The ordinary *Erythrina indica* grows too large for small gardens, but this variety is recommended as being dwarfer in habit and much more brilliant when in bloom in late Winter 2 0
- ESCALLONIA.**—(Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America.)
- macrantha** (Large flowered.), E.6.—Pink; recommended for hedges, quick growing, and hardy everywhere except B. & R. Summer. 1 6
- montevideensis** (Monte Video), E.10. — White flowers in bunches on long stems. Autumn. 1 9
- EUCALYPTUS.**—(Eu, well; Kalypto, covered. Referring to the cap sealing the flower envelope.)
- botryoides** (botrys, a bunch of grapes; oides like), E.60.—One of the best for planting for shelter trees 1 0
- calophylla, E.20.** Large, with heads of creamy white flowers 1 6
- calophylla rosea, E.20.**—A beautiful rosy pink flowering gum blooming earlier than the Scarlet West Australian, Summer. 1 6
- citriodora, E.75.** Lemon scented Gum.—A very valuable essential oil is being distilled from the leaves of this variety. It promises to provide a new industry in this country. 1 0
- corynocalyx, E.100.** Sugar Gum. Largely planted for fodder and shelter purposes. Not suitable for moist climates. 1 0
- ficifolia** (Fig-leaved), E.15.—The scarlet Gum of Western Australia. This variety is the leading feature in King's Park, Perth. Prof. E. H. Wilson, Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum, describes the Scarlet Gum as follows:—"California and other parts of the world enjoying a similar climate, are indebted to Western Australia for the red-flowered *Eucalyptus ficifolia*, truly a jewel beyond price among lesser trees. Had Western Australia given no other treasure to the world than this exquisite gem, it would be entitled to a warm place in the affection of all flower-lovers." Summer. 1 6
- Special attention is drawn to the fact that in this variety, *E. calophylla rosea* and *sideroxylon rosea*, there is only one known means of propagating, viz., by seeds. As it is quite impossible to control the bees and wind in the distribution of pollen, it can never be guaranteed that these varieties will always flower true to the colour of the parent trees. White flowers will occasionally be produced on a small proportion of the young plants, and varying shades of orange, scarlet and crimson on the balance. The greatest care is taken in procuring seed, but we cannot give any guarantee, and make all sales subject to the above uncertainty.
- It is advisable to shelter these two varieties from frost until established.
- globulus, E.150.**—The Tasmanian Blue Gum.—Highly esteemed in other countries for its invaluable service in absorbing water from swamps and preventing the breeding of mosquitos which carry malaria 1 0
- sideroxylon rosea, E.30.**—The pink flowering iron bark. A graceful tree of drooping habit suitable for specimens or avenues. The flowers are borne amongst the foliage. A.M.Mt.P.S. 1 6
- We can also supply the following varieties:—
- corymbosa*, *Gunni*, *Maideni*, *meliodora* and *microcorys* at 1/- each. *caesia*, *eremophylla*, *erythronema*, *leucoxylon rosea*, *macrocarpa*, *maculata*, *nutans*, *platypus*, *spatulata*, *Steedmani*, *Stricklandi*, *supulchralis*, *tetraptera* and *torquata* at 1/6 each.
- The *Eucalyptus* listed here present some peculiarities regarding climate. *Calophylla rosea* and *ficifolia* are not suitable for Brisbane, while *citriodora* is a native of Queensland. All three varieties are susceptible to heavy frost in the young stages, but if sheltered the first two or three winters, may be grown in all except the coldest Australian climates.
- EUGENIA.**—(After Prince Eugene, of Savoy.)
- Luehmanni, E.10.** A beautiful tall shrub.—The best of the *Eugenias*. The young leaves are a lovely pink on opening, changing to purple and then green. Makes a splendid hedge. Spring. B.R.S. 2 0
- myrtifolia** (Myrtle leaved), E.20.—A tall shrub with richly coloured young foliage. The berries are reddish purple,

The dwarf *Grevilleas* are beautiful shrubs.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
and somewhat pear shaped.			Beech, D.30. — Leaves in		
Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	Spring are red, changing to		
pendula, E.15.—Rich red foliage			a deep purple. Seedlings only		
when young, and purple berries.			available which vary very		
A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	slightly in depth of colour.		
Smithii, E.20.—The Native Lilly			H.M.Mt.	3	6
Pilly; makes a splendid tall			FEIJOA.—(Named in honour of J. da		
hedge	2	0	Silva Feijo.)		
ventenatii, E.40.—Weeping Lilly-			Sellowiana, E.10. — A unique		
pilli. An extra tall growing			flowering and fruiting shrub,		
variety with drooping			native of South America.		
branches, giving quite a distinct			The red and white blooms		
appearance with its			are quite attractive in spring,		
graceful foliage and habit.			and are followed in the		
A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	autumn with a green but		
EUONYMUS (Eu, good; Onoma, a name			very finely flavoured fruit,		
literally of good repute.)			which is just coming into		
japonica, E.10. — The large			prominence. One fruit		
growing variety valued			thoroughly ripened will scent		
chiefly for its red berries in			the whole house. Highly		
Autumn	1	9	recommended. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0
japonica aurea, E.6. A golden-			FELICIA.—(Felix, happy.)		
variegated form	1	9	angustifolia (Narrowly leaved),		
latifolius albus, E.4.	1	9	E.2.—Lilac flowers of a very		
latifolius aurea, E.8.	1	9	cheerful appearance. Suitable		
Hardy evergreen variegated shrubs			for all climates except		
which are indispensable in cold			B. & R. Late Spring	1	6
climates. Hardy everywhere except			FICUS.—(The Latin word for the Fig.)		
B. & R.			australis, E.60.—Port Jackson		
EUPATORIUM.—(Mithridates Eupator,			Fig. A.B.M.P.R.S.	1	9
King of Pontus.)			australis variegata, E.10.—		
ianthinum, E.4.—Very large			Golden variegated form of		
heads of dark lilac flowers in			the Port Jackson Fig suitable		
winter. B.R.S.	2	0	for small lawn specimens		
EUPHORBIA.—(Euphorbus, physician to			or large tubs in mild		
the King of Mauritania).			climates. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	6
jacquiniaeflora, E.4.—A low			Henneana, E.20. — Commonly		
growing tender shrub producing			known as the Cedar Fig of		
reddish flowers in small			Queensland and suitable for		
bunches in Winter. Suitable			avenues or single specimens.		
only for the B.R.S. climates			In this climate it is often		
where frosts are mild	2	6	deciduous during the winter		
splendens, E.4.—Suitable for			months. B.R.S.	2	0
rock work or a very dry			Hillii, E.30. A beautiful variety.—Specially suitable for		
situation. Very prickly.					
Bright crimson flowers.					
Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.					
P.R.S.	1	9			
EXOCHORDA.—					
grandiflora, D.6, Pearl Bush.—					
Considered one of the most					
beautiful white flowering					
shrubs in cultivation. Hardy					
everywhere except B.R.					
Spring	1	6			
macrantha, D.6. Larger flowers					
than grandiflora	1	6			
FABIANA.—(After F. Fabiano, a Spaniard).					
imbricata, E.3. — A curious					
Heath-like plant producing					
long spikes of white flowers					
12in. to 18in. long. H.M.Mts.					
S.	2	0			
FAGUS.—(Phago, to eat; a reference to					
the edible seeds.)					
sylvatica (Silva a wood. Literally					
woods loving), D.50.—					
Common Beech. H.M.Mt. ..	2	0			
sylvatica purpurea, Purple					



Exochorda Grandiflora.

Jacarandas in bloom are beautiful.

	s. d.		s. d.
tall hedges or street planting. Usually sold as F. Nitida. A.B.P.R.S.	1 9	white flowers in Summer. A.B.P.R.S.	2 0
macrophylla, E.60.—Moreton Bay Fig. A.B.M.P.R.S.	1 9	GENISTA. —(In Celtic "Gem" is a small bush.) This was the emblem of the Plantagenets (Planta genista).	
Parcelli, E.15.—A silver variegated form found originally in Fiji and named after a celebrated plant collector. B.R.S.	2 6	aetnensis, E.6.—Mt. Etna Broom. A strong growing variety with pendulous branches clustered with bright yellow flowers in November and December. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	1 6
FIG. —See Ficus.		GLEDITSCHIA (Gleditsch, a German botanist).—The Honey Locust. Spring.	
FLAME TREE. —See Sterculia.		triacanthos (Three spined), D.50.—White	1 6
FLOWERING CYPRESS. —See Tamarix.		By constant clipping it may be used as a thorny hedge. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	
FORSYTHIA. —(Named in honour of Wm. Forsyth.)		GOLDFUSSIA. —(Dr. Goldfuss, Professor at Bonn.)	
intermedia, D.6.—Rather upright growing shrub producing yellow flowers in Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.	1 6	anisophylla, E.3.—Lavender Bell-shaped flowers contrasting well with bronzy foliage. Spring. A.M.P.S.	1 9
viridissima (very green), D.8.—A hardy shrub bearing clear yellow bell-shaped flowers. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	1 6	GORDONIA. —(Named after Mr. Gordon, a London nurseryman.)	
FRANGIPANNI. —See Plumieria.		anomala, E.10.—A very rare flowering shrub classed by some botanists as Camellia axillaris. It produces large creamy white flowers in Spring. H.M.Mt.S. ...	2/- 2 6
FRAXINUS. —(The original Latin word for the Ash.)		GRAPTOPHYLLUM. —(Grapho, to write; phyllon, a leaf. Referring to the marking on the leaves of some species.)	
americana, D.30.—American Ash	1/6 & 2 6	Earlii, E.6.—A pretty red flowering Queensland shrub. Summer. A.B.P.R.S.	2 0
excelsior aurea.—Golden form of above from	2 6	GREVILLEA. —(Right Hon. C. F. Greville, a patron of botany.)	
nigra, D.40.—A very vigorous growing variety with rather darker stems than others of the family. Autumn foliage is reddish brown	2 0	Banksii Fosterii, E.6.—A richly coloured dwarf form of the Silky Oak. The flowers are rich crimson, produced over a long season. Summer. B.R.S.	2 0
Ornus, D.30. —The Manna Ash. A dense round headed tree producing in Spring large feathery heads of white flowers followed in Autumn by golden autumn foliage ..	2 0	robusta, E.40.—Silky Oak. Orange. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.	1 6
oxycarpa, D.30.—The desert Ash. A shapely tree, particularly suitable for the cooler country districts. It is one of the first to break into leaf in the spring, and holds its yellow autumn foliage well into the winter. H.M.Mt.S.	2 0	rosmarinifolia, E.5.—Another native shrub worth while. The foliage is a silvery green, somewhat like rosemary, and the flowers rosy red with pale cream centre. Spring ..	1 9
Very valuable ornamental and timber trees, particularly suited for specimens and avenues, but must not suffer from drought. Not suited to B. and R.		GUAVA. —See Psidium.	
GARDENIA. —(Dr. Garden, an American.)		HABROTHAMNUS (Habros, gay; thamn, a shrub.)	
globosa, E.15.—Large single white flowers and fine glossy foliage. Spring. A.B.P.R.S.	2 0	elegans, E.6.—Showy scarlet flowering shrub, nearly always in bloom. A.B.M.P.R.S.	1 6
intermedia, E.3.—Very free flowering.—Pure white and very fragrant. Spring. A.B.P.R.S.	2 0	HAKEA. —(After Baron Hake). Pin-cushion flower.	
magnifica, E.4.—Very large, white, scented flowers. Used for hedges in Japan, and recommended for similar treatment in Australia. Spring. A.B.P.R.S.	2 0	eucalyptoides (Eucalyptus like.)	
radicans, E.2.—A dwarf growing variety producing double		E.8.—A West Australian shrub bearing crimson flowers with cream anthers. Recommended. Spring. A.M.P.S.	1 6

Lilacs should be more extensively planted.

GREVILLEA
BANKSII FOSTER**HARPEPHYLLUM.**

s. d.

cafrum, E.40.—A tall evergreen tree of noble appearance which is of special value for planting on large lawns or for avenue purposes. In its native home it is known as Kaffir plum, and reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. An excellent specimen may be seen in the Sydney Botanic Gardens. B.R.S. 2 0

HAWTHORN.—See *Crataegus*.

HELIOTROPIUM. (*Helios*, the sun; *trope*, twining. It is generally considered that the flowers are always facing the sun.) The juice of the leaves mixed with salt was used in early days to remove warts. Cherry Pie. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Aureum, E.2.—Golden leaves and pale blue flowers 1 6

President Garfield, E.2.—Light mauve or purple 1 6

Priapo, E.3.—Dark blue 1 6

Swanley Giant, E.3.—A very large type. Dark 1 6

HIBISCUS.—(*Virgil's* name for the Marsh Mallow.)

HIBISCUS.—Evergreen Type.

These particularly free-flowering shrubs are great favourites in Sydney and Brisbane, and are extensively used for hedges. They are all susceptible to frost, and may require sheltering the first winter in colder climates. Summer and Autumn.

Aureole.—Golden apricot, suffused pink, rosy carmine eye. Growth moderately bushy. B.R.S. 2 0

Camdeni, E.8. Single red.—This variety is the one usually seen about Sydney. A.B.P. R.S. 2 0

Conqueror, E.6. Buff yellow, crimson base.—A very fine variety. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

General Courteses, E.8.—A splendid scarlet, very large flower. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

George Harwood. Single pink, dark centre. This variety has a different style of growth to the other varieties, and it is not advisable to mix them when making a hedge. B.R.S. 2 0

Gloria.—Chinese orange, suffused and veined madder lake. Equal in size to any of the large-flowered older varieties, while the colour is magnificent. B.R.S. 2 0

Island Empress, E.6. Rich pink.—A double form of Island Queen. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

Julius Camfield, E.6.—Single flowers of a rich crimson colour, with a dark maroon eye. Free flowering. B.R.S. 2 0

Lambertii, E.8.—Double crimson. B.R.S. 2 0

Madeline Champion.—Rich apricot with deep strawberry-red eye merging into a rosy white zone at base of petals. Much larger than Conqueror, which it resembles, but with more substance in the petals. Strong growing and compact habit. B.R.S. 2 0

Peachblow, E.8.—Semi-double flowers of a beautiful salmon pink colour. One of the best. B.R.S. 2 0

Rosy Morn.—Old Rose with deeper veination, with salmon old rose on reverse of petals. The flowers are not extra large, but the colouring is distinct from any other variety. B.R.S. 2 0

Rose Scott, E.6.—Single. Rose pink with dark eye. B.R.S. 2 0

Tango Queen, E.6.—Beautiful coppery shade, darker than Conqueror. B.R.S. 2 0

We can also supply the following varieties:—Andersoni, Island Queen, liliflorus, Ruth Wilcox, Single Peachblow, 2/- each.

HIBISCUS.—Deciduous Type.

mutabilis alba, fl. pl., D.10.—Large double white. Autumn. 2 0

mutabilis rosea plena, D.10.—White turning to pink as the flower gets older. Autumn 2 0

HIBISCUS.—*Syriacus* Type. Syrian, D.10. This type is suit-

Pink or blue colour in Hydrangeas is determined by soil.



Hibiscus Syriacus.

Showing single and double types.
Suitable for coldest climates.

able for both hot and cold climates. Summer.	
alba plena. Double white, dark eye	2 0
Amaranthus. Double rosy violet	2 0
Ardens. Double violet rose ..	2 0
Boule de Feu. Fiery red. Double ..	2 0
Coelestis. Azure blue. Single ..	2 0
Leopoldii. Semi-double deep carmine	2 0
monstrosus, Large single white, red eye	2 0
puniceus plenus. Semi-double dark rose	2 0
rubra fl. pl. Rich carmine double	2 0
total albus. Pure white. Single ..	2 0

HIBISCUS.

moscheutos.—Hardy herbaceous plants from North America which have been greatly improved in the last few years. They produce in Summer extra large single blooms 8 to 10 inches across in varying shades of white, pink and red. The plants die down in winter, shooting again in the spring from the roots. These Hibiscus have been a special feature in Hyde Park, Sydney, also in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Hardy everywhere

2 0

HOLLY.—See Ilex.

HOLMSKIOLDIA.—(After T. Holmskiold, a Dane).

sanguinea, E.8.—An unusual shrub from India, bearing peculiar red flowers in Autumn. B.R.S. 2 0

HONEY LOCUST.—See Gleditschia.

HORSE CHESTNUT.—See Aesculus.

HOVENIA.—(After David Hoven.)

dulcis, D.20.—The Chinese Raisin. A tall tree from China, producing curious fruits which contain a sweet pulp. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9

HYDRANGEA.—(Hydor, water; angeion, a vessel. Referring to the shape of the seed vessel. Incidentally an indication as to their successful cultivation, as they rejoice in moist positions.) Summer.

The problem of the colour in Hydrangeas has at last been solved. As is commonly known, while the whites remain quite unaffected, the other varieties may be pink, or blue, according to the soil in which they grow. In some instances it has been noted that both colours have been seen on the one plant. Scientists have investigated the question thoroughly, and we have pleasure in advising that to obtain the blue colour it is necessary to have the soil in an acid condition, also that iron must be present in sufficient quantity to affect the change in colour. In limestone country, or in soils in which lime has been freely used, which is the very opposite of an acid soil, the colour will be pink, as lime generally makes the iron in the soil insoluble.

To ascertain whether soil is acid, or alkaline, take a small sample from the position in which the Hydrangeas are to grow, and place it in a tumbler, pouring over it a wineglassful of muriatic acid. If the liquid fizzes and bubbles freely the soil may be considered alkaline; but if only feeble bubbles appear, or none at all, it may be considered as acid. Iron, if not naturally in the soil, may be added in the form of sulphate of iron, lightly sprinkled on the surface, at the rate of one handful to two square yards, and watered in.

Ajisai, E.6.—Distinct type, different to other varieties, due to the edges of the petals incurving in an unusual manner.

Amaranthe.

Blue Prince.

Domotoi.

Elmar.

Etincelant.

F. Mathes.

General Valhubert.

Germaine Mouliere. White.

Gertrude Glahn.

Follow planting instructions carefully.

Goliath.
Helge.
Kremhild.
La Marne.
Lancelot.
Madame A. Riverain.
Madame Moulliere., White.
Matador.
Mrs. H. J. Jones.
My Ideal.
Neidersachsen.
paniculata grandiflora. Quite different to the ordinary varieties, having longer spikes of white bloom and more suited to cold climates. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

Parsifal.
Pasteur.
Peer Gynt.
Professor Dubois.
Rubis.
Rhinegold.
Satinette.
Sensation.
Sir Trevor de Baudry.
Splendour.
Triumph.
Yvonne Cayeux.

The above list is the cream of over eighty sorts, nearly all recently imported. Second rate and inferior kinds have been discarded.

Except where marked the colours of these varieties are pink or blue, according to soil. All varieties suitable for B.M.P.S. In Adelaide they require shady, moist positions. 2/- and 2/6 each.

HYMENOSPORUM.—(Hymen, a membrane; sporos, seed.)

flavum, E.30. A yellow flowering native tree similar to Pittosporum. — Very pretty. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 1 9

HYPERICUM.—(An old Greek name.) Pretty dwarf shrubs. Summer.

Moserianum, E.3.—Yellow 1 9

Moserianum tricolor, E.3.—Yellow flowers and variegated leaves. Suitable for Rockeries 1 9

ILEX.—(A name given by Virgil to the Holly Oak.)

The Hollies are particularly valued for their berries, and the failure of some varieties to set seed is a matter for some concern. It should be mentioned that some Holly plants produce male flowers only, some female blooms, while others produce both on the same plant. The first will never seed; the second only when a pollen-bearing plant is near enough for cross-fertilisation; while the third may always be depended on for a crop. We have limited numbers of grafted plants of the last-named type, but except when specially ordered, seedlings of the ordinary green variety are supplied, which may be one of the above types.

aquifolium, E.15. English Holly. —H.M.Mt. and the heavy hill soil round Sydney 1 9
aquifolium.—Special line of layers or grafts from proved berry-bearing trees 2 6
alba marginata, E.10. Silver Holly.—Grafted plants. H.M. Mt. 2 6
aurea variegata, E.10. Golden Holly.—Grafted plants. H. M.Mt. 2 6
cornuta, E.15. Chinese Holly.—H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
Most beautiful evergreens in their proper climates.

ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE.— See Sterculia.

IMPATIENS.—(The name means "impatient," referring to the irritable nature of the seed pods, which discharge their seeds when touched.)

Roylei, E.4.—A soft wooded plant belonging to the Balsam family. The flowers are soft mauve produced through the warm months. B.R.S. . 1 6

INDIAN HAWTHORN.— See Rhamnus.

INGA.—(Its native name in South America.) Summer.

portoricensis (Porto Rico), E.6.—White Tassel Flower. B.R.S. 2 0

pulcherrima (Most beautiful), E.6.—Red tassel flower. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0

IOCHROMA.—(Ion, violet; chroma, a colour.) Summer.

tubulosa, E.8.—Blue tubular flowers. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9

W. V. Seymour, E.8.—Bunches of royal purple flowers. A.B. M.P.R.S. 1 9

JACARANDA.—(The Brazilian name.)

mimosaeifolia, D.30. Lavender bell-shaped flowers in Spring. Splendid for avenue or street planting. It is one of the glories of the North Coast country. Susceptible to frost in young stages, and should be planted when frosts are over. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... 1 9

JAPONICA.—See Cydonia.

JASMINUM.— (Ysmyn, its Arabic name.)

fruticans, E.8.—Yellow. A shrubby variety, sweetly scented and suitable for any Australian climate. Spring 2 0

grandiflorum, E.10.—White. May also be grown as a climber. Spring 2 0

primulinum, E.6. Semi-double yellow.—A fine subject for the shrubbery. Spring 2 0

sambac, E.8.—Large white; suit-

	s.	d.		s.	d.
able only for warm climates.					
Summer. B.R.S.	2	0			
JUDAS TREE. —See <i>Cercis</i> .					
JUSTICIA. —(J. Justice, a Scotch horticulturist.)					
<i>magnifica</i> , E.4.—Pink flowers of curious shape. B.R.S. Requires shade in Adelaide. Spring	1	6	<i>Edwardsii robusta</i> , E.6.—A compact evergreen shrub, producing flowers midway between <i>L. grandiflora</i> and <i>L. Edwardsii</i> for size, but more blue as to colour	2	0
KERRIA. —(After M. Kerr, of Ceylon.) Synonymous <i>Corchorous</i> .			<i>macrantha grandiflora</i> , E.6. Extra large flowers of deep purple.—The best of the varieties, and one which can be strongly recommended. 2 0 & 2 6		
<i>japonica</i> , D.4.—Single yellow flowers in early Spring	1	9	<i>microphylla</i> , E.4.—A small leaved type with rosy purple flowers in Spring	2	0
<i>japonica fl. pl.</i> D.4.—Double yellow	1	9	<i>rosea</i> , E.6. Pink.—Very free flowering. B.R.S.	2	0
KOELREUTERIA.			LAURUS. —(Laur, green—Celtic.)		
<i>paniculata</i> , D.12. — A hardy deciduous tree from China, the foliage colouring yellow in Autumn. It bears large trusses of small yellow flowers in Summer. A.H. M.Mt.P.S.	1	6	<i>nobilis</i> , E.20. Sweet Bay.—The <i>Daphne</i> of the ancient Greeks and consecrated by them to priests and heroes. The leaves provided the true Crown of Laurels. A.H.M. Mt.P.S.	2	0
KURRAJONG. —See <i>Sterculia</i> .			LAURUSTINUS. —See <i>Viburnum</i> .		
LABURNUM. —See <i>Cytisus</i> .			LAVANDULA. —(Lavo, to wash; referring to lavender water.) The varieties are hardy everywhere except B. & R. Summer. 1/- each.		
LAGERSTROEMIA. — Magnus Lagerstroem, friend of Linnaeus) Crepe Myrtle. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.			<i>dentata</i> (toothed leaves), E.3.—Purple flowers.		
<i>Eavesii</i> , D.8.—Mauve. Extra good variety	2	6	<i>Munstead dwarf</i> , E.1.—A dwarf, compact variety, used for beds and rockeries.		
<i>flos-regina</i> , D.12.—Bright pink, long spikes. It is known as "The Pride of India." The best pink variety	2	0	<i>spica</i> (Spike), E.2.—Common lavender.		
<i>indica rubra</i> , D.20.—Bright red ..	2	0	<i>stoechas</i> , E.3.—French Lavender.—Makes a good hedge.		
<i>indica alba</i> , D.8.—White	2	6	<i>Vera</i> , E.2.—A form of the common English Lavender, reputed to contain more oil, and therefore more fragrant.		
Highly recommended. They require pruning hard back to the trunk each winter.			LAVENDER. —See <i>Lavandula</i> .		
LAGUNARIA. —			LEONOTIS. —Lion's Tail.		
<i>Patersoni</i> , E.30.—Norfolk Island Hibiscus. A tall-growing, pink flowering tree specially suited for sandy soils and sea shore planting. Summer. A.B.M. P.R.S.	2	0	<i>leonurus</i> , E.4.—A dwarf evergreen shrub bearing spikes of dark orange flowers. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. ..	1	6
LANTANA. —(An ancient name for <i>Viburnum</i> .) These hybrid varieties are very showy plants and, except in Brisbane, do not, as a rule, produce fertile seed. Consequently, there is no danger of their becoming a pest.			LEPTOSPERMUM. —(Leptos, slender; sperma, a seed.)		
<i>Chelsea Gem</i> , E.4.—Orange and red.—Very showy	1	0	<i>citratum</i> , E.8.—A local coastal N.S. Wales variety of Tea Tree, producing sprays of white bloom, but valued most for the citral contained in the leaves. In this respect it compares favourably with <i>Aloysia</i> and <i>Backhousia</i> , both of which have similar lemon scented foliage. This variety makes a good hedge. B.R.S.	2	0
<i>Drap d'or</i> , E.4.—Yellow	1	0	<i>laevigatum</i> , E.8.—The well-known coastal variety, which is invaluable for hedges on seashore locations	1	9
<i>Sellowiana</i> , E.4.—Mauve	1	0			
<i>Snowflake</i> , E.4.—Pure white .	1	0			
These are the pick of the <i>Lantanas</i> . They are very useful for bedding purposes as they require very little attention, and flower nearly all the year. A.M.P.S.					
LASIANDRA. —(Lasios, woolly; aner, an anther.) Summer and Autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S.					
<i>Edwardsii</i> E.5.—A new variety					

Rhododendrons are killed by lime.

- Nichollsi**, E.S. A New Zealand shrub with lovely crimson flowers.—One of the very best ornamentals available. Spring. H.M.Mt. 2 0
- LONICERA**.—(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist.)
- fragrantissima**, E.S. — Cream, sweetly scented. Winter .. 1 9
- nitida**, E.4.—An extremely bushy and dwarf variety of Honeysuckle bearing small foliage and creamy white fragrant flowers in summer. Hardy everywhere 1 0
- LOPHOSTEMON**.—See *Tristania*.
- MACADAMIA**.—(John Macadam, M.D., a prominent Victorian.)
- integrifolia**, E.30. — Smooth leaved form of this popular Nut tree credited with producing two crops a year. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- ternifolia**, E.20. Queensland Nut.—An ornamental and valuable fruit-tree producing very sweet nuts with extremely hard shells. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0
- MACKAYA**.—(After Dr. J. F. Mackay.)
- bella**, E.6.—Lilac purple. Spring. B.R.S. 1 9
- MACLURA**.—(After W. MacLure.) Osage Orange.
- aurantiaca**, D.20.—Used for tall thorny hedges. The fruits are worthless 1 0
- MAGNOLIA**.—(Professor Magnol of Montpellier.) All the varieties are hardy everywhere except B. & R., but in cold climates a warm position is desirable as otherwise the flowers, which are mostly produced in winter, may be spoilt by frost.
- fuscata** (Brown stalked), E.8.—Port Wine Magnolia. Should be in every garden on account of its delightful fragrance. Spring 2 0
- grandiflora**, E.20.—Large pure white, known in America as Bull Bay Tree. Summer .. 2 0
- obovata purpurea**, D.10.—Deep purple, a particularly fine sort. Late winter 2 6
- MALUS**.—Crab Apple.
- Hardy deciduous trees flowering in early Spring, followed by small apples very sour to the taste. All are worked on Northern Spy Stocks to ensure blight-proof roots. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each.
- alba plena**, D.10. — White flowers, double.
- atrosanguinea**, D.12.—Carmine red, single.
- Currant**, D.10.—Bears clusters of red fruits the size of currants.
- floribunda**, D.8.—Rosy red buds opening to pale pink flowers, followed by small yellow fruits. Single.
- floribunda**, E.3.—Small tubular scarlet and yellow flowers, produced in Autumn and Winter. A.M.P.S. 1 9
- LIGUSTRUM**.—(Ligulare, to tie. The flexible shoots were used for this purpose.) Very hardy shrubs for hedges or specimens. The flowers are not suitable for picking, but the seeds provide food for many birds. Spring and Summer.
- lucidum**. (Shiny) — Japanese privet for tall hedges.
- per doz. 2 0
per 100 12 6
- lucidum variegata**, E.8.—Variegated shrub suitable for specimens on lawns 2 0
- ovalifolium aureum elegantissimum**.—A beautiful Golden privet; suitable for specimens or hedges. It wants regular clipping to maintain the bright yellow colour. Pot grown plants, 1/- each. From May to August, open ground plants are available at 6/- doz.
- The pot grown plants provide, as far as possible, immunity from planting losses, and are worth the difference in cost, as a patched hedge is never as good as one where plants are all uniform size.
- pubescens**. (Downy.) — The small leaved privet. The variety mostly used for hedges.
- per doz. 2 0
per 100 12 6
- LILAC**.—See *Syringa*.
- LILLY PILLY**.—See *Eugenia*.
- LIME OR LINDEN TREE**.—See *Tilia*.
- LINUM** (from linon, the old Greek name.)
- trigynum** (three styles), E.3.—An old identity worthy of more general cultivation, producing a profusion of large, clear yellow, bell-shaped flowers in winter. A.B.M.P.S. 1 9
- LIQUIDAMBAR**. — (Really "Liquid Amber" referring to the gum produced by some species.)
- stryaciflua** (Storax flowing), D.40.—The Maple-like leaves turn purple, crimson and yellow in autumn. A most beautiful tree. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0 & 2 6
- LIRODENDRON**.—(Lirion, a lily; dendron, tree.) Spring.
- tulipiferum**, D.40. Tulip Tree.
- A choice flowering tree for H.M.Mt. 2 6

Lonicera nitida makes an excellent hedge.

Parkmannii, D.6.—Flower buds rich carmine, flowers rosy, semi-double.

Red Siberian, D.10.—Small fruit of a bright scarlet and



Malus Rosea Plena.

yellow colour, which may be used for preserves.

rosea plena, D.10.—Soft pink. double.

MAPLE.—See Acer.

MAY.—See Spirea and Crataegus.

MEDICAGO.—(From Medike, a name given by Dioscorides to a Median grass.) Lucerne.

arborea, E.8.—A hardy shrub producing yellow flowers and suitable for hedges. This is a true Lucerne, and must not be confused with the so-called "Tree Lucerne," which bears white flowers and which is worthless as a fodder plant 1 0

MELALEUCA.—(Melas, black, and Leukos, white.) The Tea Tree, frequently, but incorrectly, spelt "Ti." The Ti tree is a cordyline. The bark of some species shows the above mentioned contrast.

hypericifolia (Hypericum-leaved), **E.8.**—The Scarlet Tea Tree. Spring 1 9

leucadendron (Leucos, white, and dendron a tree), **E.30.**—One of the paper bark tea trees, with leaves like a cal-

listemon. A beautiful tree suitable for swampy places.

Flowers white 1 9

MELIA.—(Melia, the Manna Ash, on account of the resemblance to that tree.)

Azedarach, D.20. White Cedar.

—Lilac flowers in Spring .. 1 6
Hardy everywhere. The berries have been proved poisonous to animals.

METROSIDEROS.—(Metra, heartwood; sideros, iron.)

tomentosa (Covered with short hairs.), **E.20.**—The Pohutukawa of New Zealand; blood red flowers. At Xmas time a very beautiful tree.
B. & S. 2 0

MICHAELMAS DAISIES. — See Herbaceous section at end of book.

MOCK ORANGE.—See Philadelphus.

MONSTERA.—(Origin unknown.)

deliciosa, E.—This plant is really a climber, but so rarely develops a climbing habit that it is placed amongst the shrubs. It has bold, perforated leaves, rather striking in themselves, and creamy flowers in Summer which are followed by long curious fruits of most distinctive flavour. It is often called the "Fruit Salad" plant, or "Fruit of All Nations." **B.R.S.** in shady positions 2 6 & 3 6

MONTANO.

grandiflora, E.10. A handsome foliage plant producing in mid-winter long spikes of white flowers somewhat like Marguerites. **A.B.P.S.** 2 0

MORETON BAY CHESTNUT.—See Castanosperrum.

MORETON BAY FIG.—See Ficus.

MURRAYA.—(Professor Murray, Editor of Linnaeus' works.)

exotica, E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers. A good hedge plant. Summer. **B.R.S.** ... 1 9

MUSA.—(After Antonius Musa, a physician.)

ensete, E.12.—Abyssinian Banana. This plant is valuable for its imposing foliage and makes a great contrast when planted amongst other trees or shrubs. As a fruit it is quite worthless. **B.R.S.**, and preferably sheltered from heavy wind 2 6

MUSSAENDA.—(The native name in Ceylon.)

frondosa (Leafy), **E.6.**—Orange flowers backed by a white leaf; a beautiful and rare shrub. Summer. **B.R.S.** ... 2 0

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

MYRTLE.—See Myrtus.

MYRTUS.—(Myron, perfume.)

communis (Common), E.6.—Myrtle. The flower was considered sacred to Venus, but was awarded to bloodless victors and used as a symbol of authority for Magistrates. A handsome evergreen. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

s. d.

2 0

NANDINA.—(Its name in Japan.)

domestica, E.8.—The sacred Bamboo of Japan.—Large spikes of white flowers in spring, and graceful foliage which turns a beautiful reddish brown in cold climates

2 0



NERIUM.—(Neros, moist. Referring to their native places of growth.) It should be understood that they are quite hardy in very dry places as well. Suitable for specimens or hedge work. Commonly known as Oleander. Spring to autumn. 1/9 each.

Alba, E.10.—Single white.

Dr. Golfin, E.6.—Deep rosy red, single.

Luteum Plenum, E.6.—Semi-double, creamy-yellow.

Madame Charles Baltet, E.6.—Semi-double, soft pink.

Madonna Grandiflora, E.6.—Very large, semi-double, white.

Mrs. F. Roeding, E.6.—Semi-double, salmon.

Monsieur Belaguer, E.6.—Single light pink.

Professor Martin, E.6.—Single crimson.

Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E.6.—Rich dark crimson; single.

Splendens, E.10.—Very large double pink.

s. d.

NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS BUSH.—See *Metrosideros*.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—See *Phormium*

NEW ZEALAND GLORY PEA.—See *Clianthus*.

OAK.—See *Quercus*.

OCHNA.—(Ochne, the wild pear tree.)

multiflora (Multus, many; flora, flower), E.6.—Yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet and black berries. A.B.M. P.R.S.

2 0

OLEA.—(Elaia, the Olive.)

europaea, E.20. Common Olive. 1 6

—A splendid variety for hedges as it withstands heat and drought. As it transplants very badly from the open ground we are discarding this method of growing and offers plants from pots which quite obviates any danger.

OLEANDER.—See *Nerium*.

OLIVE.—See *Olea*.

OSMANTHUS.—(Osme, perfume; anthos, a flower. It is declared to be similar to fresh apricots.)

fragrans, E.6.—A slow growing shrub producing in Autumn and Winter tiny flowers which are apricot scented. 2 0

ilicifolius variegatus, E.4.—The so-called Japanese variegated Holly. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

PAULOWNIA.—(Named after a Princess of the Netherlands.)

imperialis, D.20.—Covered in spring with blue bell flowers, followed by very large leaves. Does best in deep soil. The young plants frequently die down to the root stock each winter until well established when they form a permanent trunk. H.M.Mt.S.

2 0

PEARL BUSH.—See *Exochorda*.

PEPPER TREE.—See *Schinus*.

PHILADELPHUS. — (The Grecian name.) Mock orange or *Syringa*. This last term is most confusing, as it is also the botanical name for lilac. Spring.

grandiflorus, D.6.—Single. Large flowers. White.

1 6

speciosa, D.6.—Single white.

1 6

rosace, D.4. — Extra large single to semi-double flowers. Very fragrant.

1 6

Virginal, D.6.—A most beautiful semi-double white variety. Highly recommended.

1 9

PHORMIUM. — (Phormos, a basket. One of the uses made of the fibre.)

- | | s. d. | s. d. |
|--|----------|-------|
| <i>tenax</i> , E.6. New Zealand Flax.
—Plant in moist positions
in any climate | 1 6 | |
| PHOTINIA. —(Photinos, shining.) | | |
| <i>glabra rubens</i> , E.10.—A hardy
shrub producing bunches of
creamy white flowers in
Spring, but grown particu-
larly for the brilliant red
young foliage which covers
the plant at each new
growth. When this foliage
turns to green the plant
should be clipped over and
the new shoots repeat the
brilliant display, which is
much more effective than
flowers. Invaluable as a
hedge plant | 2 0 | |
| <i>serrulata</i> , E.15. Chinese Haw-
thorn.—A white flowering
tall shrub with beautiful
young red leaves. The flowers
are quite useless for cutting
as they have a most objec-
tionable odour, but when
bearing seed the plants are
most attractive. Makes a
good hedge. Spring | 1 9 | |
| PISTACIA. | | |
| <i>chinensis</i> , D.30.—Trees which
produce coloured foliage in
Autumn are always in great
demand, and the <i>Rhus</i> suc-
cedanea has for some time
been most popular. Owing,
however, to it causing serious
skin trouble, the <i>Rhus</i> is
being condemned by many
authorities. In <i>Pistacia</i> chi-
nensis, however, we have a
rival excelling all the charm
of <i>Rhus</i> without any ill-
effects from handling foliage
or plants | 2 6 | |
| PITTOSPORUM. —(Pitte, pitch, spors,
seed. They are covered with re-
sinous pulp.) Spring. | | |
| <i>eugenoides variegata</i> , E.15 .. | 2 0 | |
| <i>Tobira</i> , E.6.—A slow growing
shrub, producing dark shiny
green leaves and bunches of
fragrant white flowers. A.H.
M.Mts.P.S. | 2 0 | |
| <i>undulatum</i> , E.20. The native
<i>Daphne</i> .—Fills the whole
garden with fragrance at
night | 1 9 | |
| PLATANUS. —(Platys, broad; referring
to the spreading habit of growth.) | | |
| <i>occidentalis</i> (Western), D.50 .. | 2 0 | |
| <i>orientalis</i> (Eastern), D.50.—
Suitable to all climates except B.R.
Special quotations for quantities.
Plane Tree. Splendid plants
for avenue or specimen
planting | from 2 0 | |
| PLUMBAGO. —(Plumbum, lead. The
plant was always prescribed for | | |
| an eye disease of this name.) Sum-
mer. | | |
| <i>capensis</i> , E.6.—Blue, A.B.M.P.
R.S. | 1 6 | |
| <i>capensis alba</i> , E.6.—Pure white.
A.B.M.P.R.S. | 1 6 | |
| PLUMIERIA. —(Plumier, a French
Botanist.) | | |
| <i>acutifolia</i> . (Sharply pointed.),
D.12.—Frangipanni Tree, a
beautiful shrub for warm
climates. Very strongly
scented. Will not stand
frost. Summer. B.R.S. 2 6 & 3 6 | | |
| <i>rosea</i> , D.8.—Pink, B.R.S. | 3 0 | |
| PODALYRIA. —(Podalirius, the son of
Aesculapius.) | | |
| <i>grandiflora</i> , E.6.—The best of
all the Podalyrias; flowers
pea shaped, of a lovely shade | | |



Podalyria Grandiflora.

of pink; leaves densely
covered with silvery hairs.
The Queensland Wattle
known as *Acacia Podalyriae-*
folia is so called because of
its resemblance to this
plant Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. . 2 6

POINCIANA.—Mons de Poinci, Governor
of Antilles.)

Gilliesi, E.6. Bird of Paradise
Flower.—Yellow and red.
Spring

POINSETTIA.—(Discovered by Mons
Poinsette.)

Neriums are used for hedges.

- pulcherrima** (Most beautiful.), s. d.
D.10.—Insignificant true flowers of green and yellow surrounded by enormous bracts of brilliant scarlet. Very susceptible to frosts. Winter, A.B.P.R.S. 1 9
- POMEGRANATE.**—See *Punica*.
- POPLAR.**—See *Populus*.
- POPULUS.**—The Romans planted this tree extensively in their cities whence it was called "Arbor populi," the tree of the populace or common people. Everywhere except R.
- bolleana**, D.50.—An upright form of the silver poplar .. 1 6
- balsamifera**, D.50.—The Balsam Poplar of spreading habit .. 1 6
- deltoides**, D.40.—Extremely vigorous large leaved variety. The main veins in the leaves are distinctly shaded red .. 2 0
- dilitata**, D.50.—Upright Poplar. Syn. *P. Pyramidalis* and *Lombardy Poplar* ... from 2 0
 The varieties prefer rather moist soil.
- PORT WINE.**—See *Magnolia fuscata*.
- PORTUGAL LAUREL.**—See *Cerasus lusitanica*.
- PRIVET.**—See *Ligustrum*.
- PROSTANTHERA.**—(From *prostheke*, appendage, and *anthera*, anther.)
- ovalifolia**, E.8.—A native shrub, covered in Spring with rich purple flowers of distinctive character. Recommended. A.M.P.S. 1 9
- PROTEA.**—(Proteus, a sea god, was credited with being able to change himself into any shape. The application refers to the great diversity of form of the species.)
- mellifera** (mellifer, honey), E.8.—Cape Honeysuckle, pink and yellow. Spring. No good in B. & R., but elsewhere quite successful 2 6
- PRUNUS.**—(*Prunum*, a plum.) Spring.
- Blireiana fl. pl.**, D.10.—Double flowers of a bright rose colour. Purple foliage. E. ... 1 9
- japonica**, single pink, D.4.—Single pink flowers, followed by small cherry like fruits 1 9
- Moserii fl. pl.**, D.10.—The best semi-double pink flowering plum. The buds are red, opening in early spring into very dainty semi-double pink blossoms. Strongly recommended. Purple foliage ... 1 9
- Mume**, D.12.—Japanese Apricot. Double pink flowers produced on long branches in early Spring. In our opinion this is the best of
- of the various Flowering Apricots 1 9
 foliaged form than *Pissardi sinensis* (Chinese), D.6.—Double *Pissardi nigra*, D.20.—A darker flowering plum. Pink 1 9
sinensis alba, D.6.—Double white 1 9
triloba, D.6.—Double rose pink 1 9
Vesuvius, D.10.—Large leaves of purple bronze which makes a splendid contrast to the almost universal green in a garden 1 9
 The varieties may be grown anywhere except B. & R.
- PSIDIUM.**—(A Greek name originally applied to the Pomegranate.)
- Cattleyanum**, E.8.—Purple guava. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9
- luteum**, E.8.—A yellow form of the purple Guava producing fruit of better flavour. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9
- Parker's Hybrid**, E.15.—Large white fruit. B.R.S. 1 9
- pyriferum**, E.15.—Yellow guava. B.R.S. 1 9
- PUNICA.**—(*Puniceus*, scarlet, referring to the flowers.) Early Summer.
- granatum**, D.10.—Common Pomegranate 1 6
- granatum fl. pl.**, D.8.—Double red 1 6
- granatum Andre Leroy**, D.5.—Reddish salmon, white margin 1 6
 All the varieties are much over-looked as hedge plants.
- PYRUS.**—(*Pirum*, the pear.)
- aucuparia**, D.30. Mountain Ash or Rowan. A fine ornamental tree valued for its lovely autumn tints and scarlet berries. H.M.Mts. & Sydney Hills from 1 9
- QUEENSLAND FIRE TREE.**—See *Stenocarpus*.
- QUEENSLAND NUT.**—See *Macadamia*.
- QUERCUS.**—(From the Celtic *quer*, fine; *cuez*, tree.) Oak.
- coccinea** (Scarlet), D.50.—One of the finest oaks imaginable; foliage turns deep scarlet in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. ... 2 6
- palustris**, D.50. Pin Oak.—Considered one of the most beautiful of American Oaks; foliage deep crimson in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6
- robur**, D.50.—English Oak, H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- virens**, E.40.—The Evergreen Oak. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- We can also supply the following varieties:—bicolor, *cerris*, im-

Purple leaved plums are a welcome break in foliage.

s. d.

bricata, incana, japonica, lusitanica, Mirbeckii, nigra. 2/6 each.

The scarlet oaks require cold climates to bring out the true glory of their leaves.

RHAPHIOLEPIS.—(Rhaphis, a needle; lepis, a scale.)

Indica, E.8. Indian Hawthorn.

—White with pink centre followed by black berries. The brown-red leaves of the young growth give a very pleasing effect. Spring 1 6

RHODODENDRON.—(Rhodon, a rose; dendron, a tree.)

hybridum. — Named varieties.

List on application ... from 6 0

Pink Pearl.—From 7/6 upward, according to size.

Rhododendrons are essentially shade loving plants and should be placed in positions where they will always have at least a little moisture. Peat soil is not imperative, as good loamy soil with an addition of well rotted manure will grow them well. Each spring they should have a thick mulching of leaves to keep the soil cool in summer. On no account should they be planted in limestone country or should lime be allowed near them.

They may be successfully grown on the hills of the North Sydney line, but otherwise are most at home in M.Mt. & H. Spring.

RHUS.—(Rhudd, red. Colour of the fruit of the original variety.)

succedanea (A substitute.),

D.10.—Leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Though this is not so graceful as some, it is recommended as the only non-suckering variety 2 0

Planters are particularly warned about touching the leaves of this tree as it affects some people at certain seasons of the year with rhus eczema. Many are quite unaffected by its powers. A.M.P.S.

RONDELETIA.—(Mons. W. Rondelet.) Spring and Summer.

amoena, (Pleasing), E.8.—This is a shrub we can highly recommend as suitable for coastal climates. Salmon pink flowers like a beautiful Laurustinus. B.R.S.

2 0 & 2 6

ROSMARINUS.—(Ros, dew; marinus the sea. Seaside plants.)

officinalis, E.4. 1 0

"There's Rosemary. That's for Remembrance," is perhaps the most popular reason why this plant is grown. It should not be neglected as a hedge or border plant. It used to be an emblem of fidelity between lovers, and was worn at weddings, and funerals where it was thrown into the grave.

s. d.

ROWAN.—See *Pyrus aucuparia*.

RUSSELLIA.—(After Dr. Russel.)

junceae (Juncus, a rush.), E.4.—

—Scarlet tubular flowers; recommended as suitable for planting with *Bouvardias*. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.

P.R.S. 1 9

SALIX.—(Sal, near; lis, water. Celtic.)

babylonica, D.50. — Weeping

Willow. One by one the old beliefs are shattered for this tree is now proved to be a native of China. The "willow" on which the harps were hung was *Populus euphratica* 1 0

caprea, D.30.—Sometimes known

as Pussy Willow or Goat Willow. The long canes produce large silky buds in early spring. If they are cut in this stage, they will last for a considerable time for decorative work 1 0

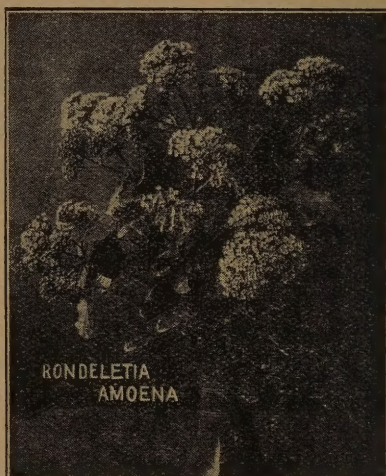
coerulea, D.80.—The Cricket

Bat Willow. An upright growing tree attaining a height of 80 feet or more in England, with a corresponding girth. It is an extremely rapid grower, and as the national game shows no sign of declining, there are distinct possibilities for its commercial exploitation in Australia. Its timber is preferred by cricket bat makers to any other, and with an increasing scarcity in England, the price of the timber runs to as much as 12/- a cubic foot (sometimes more). Hardy everywhere, but does best near water 1 6

vitellina aurea, D.20.—Golden

Basket Willow 1 0

May be grown in any climate, but are best near water.



SAMBUCUS.—(Cambuke, a musical instrument which used to be made of Elder wood. Commonly known as Elderberry.)

s. d.

aurea, D.12.—A golden variegated form which is highly desirable for contrast amongst ordinary green backgrounds. In the cold climates this is particularly effective. H.M.Mts.S. 1 6

nigra, D.12. Small white flowers freely produced in Spring. In England the berries are used for making Elderberry wine 1 6

SCENTED VERBENA.—See Aloysia.

SCHINUS.—(A Greek name.)

molle, E.20. Pepper Tree.—A fast growing shade tree, suitable for hot dry climates, but will do anywhere 1/6

The Pepper is unique in that some trees only produce male flowers (which never produce berries), while the others, bearing female blooms, only set seed when a pollinizing tree is near at hand. Seedlings only are offered which may or may not seed.

SENECIO.—(Senex an old man; a reference to the white hair-like calyx.)

grandifolius, E.6. — Yellow flowers with handsome foliage 2 6

petasites, E.6. A shrub with large leaves and bearing broad heads of yellow flowers after the manner of a hydrangea. Winter. B.R.S. 2 6

SESBANIA.—(Sesban. The Arabic name.)

tripetti, D.10.—The Brazilian Glory Pea. Handsome foliage and rich tango coloured flowers, produced in long racemes. Requires hard pruning after each flowering. A. B.M.P.S. 1 6

SILKY OAK.—See Grevillea.

SNOWBALL TREE.—See Viburnum.

SPARMANNIA.—(After A. Sparmann, a Swedish Botanist.) A.B.M.P.R.S.

africana fl. pl., E.10.—Quick-growing shrubs with large, soft foliage producing double white flowers in the Winter and early Spring 2 0

SPARTIUM. — (Spartor, cordage; a reference to the flexible shoots.)

juncum, E.8. Spanish Broom.—Yellow. A beautiful flowering shrub. Spring and Summer 1 6

multiflorum album, E.8.—White Broom. Spring 1 6

SPIRÆA.—Speira, a wreath.) ^{s. d.} Sometimes called "English May" which name is also applied to Hawthorn.

Anthony Waterer, D.4.—Crimson flowers. Summer. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 1 6

Reevesiana, D.6. Large bunches of pure white flowers. Spring 1 0

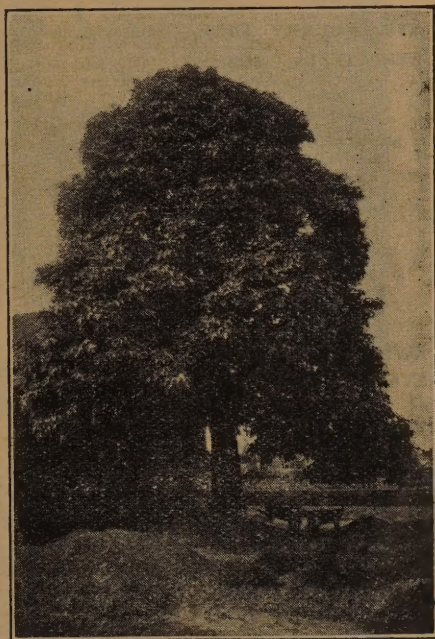
Reevesiana, fl. pl., D.6. — The double flowered form. Spring 1 0

STENOCARPUS.—(Stenos, narrow, carpus, fruit.)

sinuatus, E.30. Queensland Fire Tree.—Curious scarlet flowers rayed like the spokes of a wheel. Recommended. Incorrectly called S. Cunninghami. Summer. A.B.P.S. .. 2 0

STERCULIA.—(Sterculius, a heathen god.)

acerifolia (Maple leaved), D.50.—Illawarra Flame Tree produces large bunches of scarlet bell shaped flowers which are very conspicuous. Makes



Sterculia Hybrid.

a splendid avenue tree. Late Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. . 1 9

diversifolia, E.50. Kurrajong.—Most strongly recommended as a shade and fodder tree; rather slow grow-

- | | s. d. | | s. d. |
|--|-------|---|-------|
| ing, but invaluable in drought | 1 6 | Abel Carriere, D.8.—Double dark blue. | |
| hybrida (<i>acerfolia</i> x <i>diversifolia</i>).—In recent years there has been much interest displayed in this cross between two splendid native trees. They produce magnificent foliage, and are worth growing from this point alone. In addition, every year about January the foliage drops off prior to flowering, and the trees come out in a mass of pink or red blooms. In the experience of Dr. Pryor, of the Mental Hospital, Parramatta, they flower every year, instead of the variable performance of <i>S. acerfolia</i> . The plants offered as seedlings appear to come true to type, but no guarantee can be given as to colour of bloom. Grafted plants are available which do come true and flower earlier. | | Belle de Nancy, D.8.—Double Satiny pink. | |
| Seedlings | 1 9 | Bertha Dammann, D.8.—Single, pure white. | |
| Grafts | 2 6 | Charles Joly, D.8.—Dark reddish purple opening to reddish violet. Double. | |
| STRAWBERRY TREE .—See <i>Arbutus</i> . | | Charles Sargent, D.8.—Azure mauve. Double. | |
| STRELITZIA .—(Named after Charlotte, Queen to George III., of the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz). Bird's Tongue Flower. | | Charles X., D.8.—Single reddish lilac. | |
| augusta , E.15.—A tall growing plant with very distinctive foliage and bearing white flowers in spring. Specially suitable where foliage contrast is required. A.B.M.P. R.S. from | 2 0 | Condorcet, D.8.—Blue. Double | |
| Reginae , E.4.—Peculiarly handsome flowers of pale blue and gold. Spring. A.B.M.P. R.S. | 3 6 | Doyen Keteleer, D.8. — Double pale pink, turning to pale blue. | |
| SWEET BAY .—See <i>Laurus</i> . | | Laplace, D.8.—Single, deep red buds opening to reddish violet. | |
| SYMPHORICARPUS . — (Sumphoreo, to bear together, and karpos, fruit; literally, clustered fruit.) Snowberry. | | La Tour d'Auvergne, D.8.—Double purple violet. | |
| racemosus , D.3.—Large snow-white berries in Autumn. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. | 2 0 | Lemoinei fl. pl., D.8.—Double carmine violet. | |
| SYNCARPIA .—(Syn, together; karpos, fruits; several of which are united in one head.) | | Madame Abel Chatenay, D.8.—Doubly milk white. | |
| laurifolia , E.60. Turpentine Tree.—A fine subject for street planting. B.S. | 1 9 | Marechal de Bassompierre, D.8.—Double, dark carmine rose. | |
| SYRINGA .—See <i>Philadelphus</i> . | | | |
| SYRINGA .—Lilac. The persian name is <i>Syrinx</i> . These beautiful spring flowering plants are so well known that no introduction is necessary. They are generally considered as Mountain plants, but may be grown successfully on the hills round Sydney, and in selected shady spots in Adelaide. H.M.Mt.S. From 2/- each. | | | |



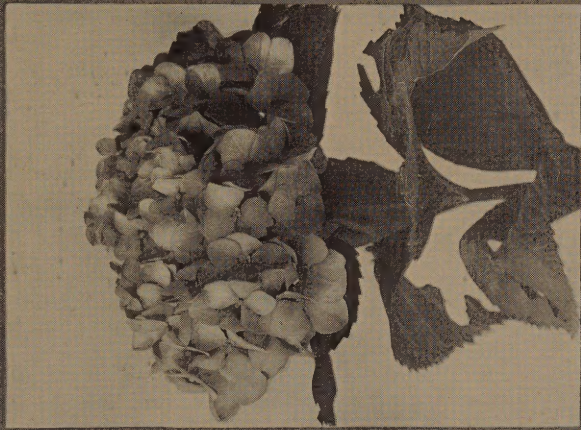
Syringa Persica.
Persian Lilac.

Wistarias are hardy everywhere.

THREE NEW HYDRANGEAS.



PARSIFAL



GERTRUDE GLAHN



LANCELOT



THUNBERGIA GIBSONII.

One of the finest climbing plants ever introduced.

s. d.

Maurice de Vilmorin, D.8.—Double azure blue shading lighter towards edges.

Michel Buchner, D.8.—Double lilac.

Negro, D.8.—Single dark purple opening to heliotrope red.

Paul Hariot, D.8.—Double, dark red.

persica, D.5.—Pale blue, erect spikes, profuse bloomer.

persica alba, D.5.—A white flowered form of the above variety.

President Carnot, D.8.—Double light lilac.

President Grevy, D.8.—Double blue, large truss.

President Loubet, D.8.—Double deep red opening to reddish mauve.

Scipion Cochet, D.8.—Single purple violet.

Souv de Louis Spath, D.8.—Single blackish red.

Vulcan, D.8.—Single, dark red.

Wm. Robinson, D.8.—Double violaceous mauve.

TAMARIX.—(Tamaris the name of a river where the plant grows in profusion.) Commonly called Tamarisk, or flowering Cypress. Summer.

gallica, D.12.—Pink 1 6

japonica plumosa, D.12.—A beautiful variety for autumn foliage, specially suited for decorative work 1 6

Suitable for all climates, but careful watch must be kept for borers in trunk and branches.

TECOMA.—(A contraction of its Mexican name.) Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

capensis, E.12. Orange red.—Frequently used as a hedge plant 1 6

Smithii, E.10.—Orange yellow with brown markings 1 9

velutina, E.10.—Yellow 1 9

Profuse flowering shrub suitable for a back row in a shrubbery. Susceptible to heavy frost.

TELOPEA.—(Telopeas, seen at a distance.), Waratah. Those who have seen this flower in its native state will appreciate the appropriate naming. It resists heat and cold, and, although a native of N.S.W., only, should be tried in all climates.

speciosissima (most beautiful), E.10.—It is not generally known that this magnificent flowering plant may be easily grown as an ordinary shrub once it is past the seedling stage. Spring 2 0

THEA.—(The Chinese word for Tea is tchea.)

bohea, E.6.—This belongs to

s. d.

the Camellia family and produces the tea of commerce. A.M.P.S. White flowers in Spring 2 0

FILIA.—(Its old Grecian name.) Lime or Linden Tree. H.M.Mt.

europaea, D.40 2 6

TRISTANIA.—(Named in honour of the French Botanist Tristan.) Brush Box.

conferta, E.50.—A valuable shade and street tree of very rapid growth. Highly recommended. Plant after frosts are over, or in early autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 6

TULIP TREE.—See Liriodendron.

TURPENTINE.—See Syncarpia.

ULMUS.—(The Celtic name.) Commonly known as Elm.

campestris, D.80.—English Elm 2 0

chinensis, E.30.—Chinese Weeping Elm. Hardy in all climates 2 0

medio argentea variegata, D.30. A beautiful variegated form of the English Elm; leaves heavily marked silvery white. 2 6

vegeta, D.60.—Huntingdon Elm 2 0

These provide some of the most beautiful trees for specimens and avenues possible. They require

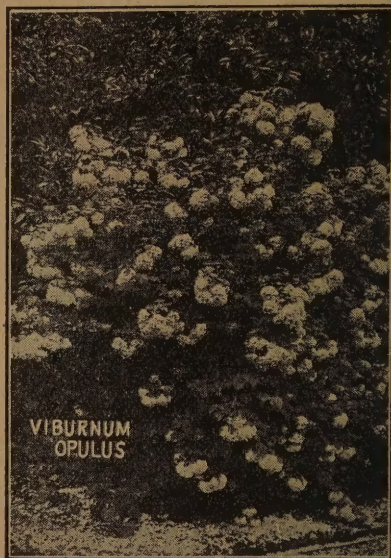


Telopea (Waratah)

water in very dry weather, and should never be planted near flower gardens as every broken root throws a sucker. H.M.Mt.

Pink or blue colour in Hydrangeas is determined by soil.

- VERONICA.**—Speedwell.
- Andersonii*. Flowers blue ... 1 9
- Blue Gem*.—Lavender blue flowers and small leaves ... 1 9
- gracilis*. Small white flowers. Dwarf growth; graceful ... 1 9
- imperialis*. Crimson shading to majenta ... 1 9
- La Seduisant*, E.—Purplish crimson. Broad shiny leaves 1 9
- Dwarf evergreen shrubs, 3 to 5 feet in height flowering in Winter, Spring and Summer. Hardy, except in B. & R.
- VIBURNUM.**—(The old Latin name used by Virgil.) *V. suspensum*, *tinus* and *lucidum*, are hardy everywhere. Spring.
- opulus*, D.8.—Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree. Spring. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. ... 1 9
- suspensum*, E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers ... 1 9
- tinus*, E.6.—*Laurustinus*, White
- tinus lucidum*, E.8.—White ... 1 9
- Tomentosum*, D.6. — Covered in summer with red berries. H.M.Mt.S. ... 2 0
- tomentosum plicatum*, D.6.—Japanese Guelder Rose. H.M. Mt.S. ... 2 0
- We can also supply the following varieties:—*chinensis*, *oxycoccus*, *punctatum* and *Seiboldtii*. 2/- each.
- VIRGILIA.**—(In honour of the poet Virgil.)
- capensis*, E.20.—A most distinctive spring flowering shrub or tree producing rosy purple pea-shaped flowers. Extremely fast grower and hardy except in the very coldest climates ... 2 6
- WATTLE.**—See *Acacia*.
- WEDDING BELLS.**—See *Deutzia*.



WEIGELA.—See *Diervilla*.

WESTRINGIA.—(Dr. J. P. Westring was physician to the King of Sweden.)

rosmariniformis, E.4. — A very hardy native shrub with silvery green foliage like Rosemary. The flowers are white with a faint lilac tinge, and are produced practically all the year round. Will stand salt spray, and is recommended for exposed positions on the coast. A.B.M. P.R.S. ... 2 0

WHITE CEDAR.—See *Melia*.

WILLOW.—See *Salix*.

The roses are grand. I am more than satisfied with them.—L.G., 33 Hunter Street, Sydney. 11/5/31.

Your supplement for this year I think is splendid, quite large enough and in keeping with your usual aptitude for proclaiming your treasures.—Mrs. E.D., Nambour, Queensland. 22/4/31.

The roses, trees and shrubs arrived safely and were a wonderful lot. Our English gardener says they are the best he ever saw from any Nursery.—Mrs. V.H., "Warrawong," Tambar Springs. 9/5/31.

I received the previous order in excellent condition. The plants were highly satisfactory. I have been dealing a fair amount in rose plants and have never received better plants than those sent by you. I was fortunate in having them all planted prior to good rain and I noticed this morning all the little shoots are opening into leaf form.—Mrs. R.M.T., Queanbeyan. 14/5/31.

Submit your gardening problems to our Service Department.

Hedge Plants

Hedges are an essential part of any garden. The main qualifications are that the plants must be bushy to ensure privacy, hardy to stand the constant clipping, deep rooting to avoid undue robbing of the surface soil, and pleasing to the eye by reason of beautiful foliage or flowers. Nine times out of ten we are asked for a quick-growing hedge plant, but planters always overlook the fact that these require very much more clipping to keep attractive than the slower-growing sorts, which take somewhat longer to furnish. A privet hedge at certain times requires clipping twice a month; others look well if done two or three times a year. Unless otherwise stated all hedges are best not trimmed on the top until the full height desired is reached. Regular cutting on the sides encourages density and height.

The dozen prices apply to 6 or more plants taken in one consignment, while 50 or more are calculated at the 100 rate.



BOUGAINVILLEA glabra Sanderiana.—Makes a fine, free-flowering hedge, but needs to be well clipped to prevent the thorny branches becoming a menace to passers-by. Plant 4 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S., 16/- doz.

BOUGAINVILLEA magnifica Trailli.—Even more desirable than the preceding as the flowers are larger, deeper in colour and more freely produced. The best purple Bougainvillea. Plant 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.

CALLISTEMON lanceolatus.—The Crimson Bottle Brush.—A most uncommon yet beautiful subject for hedge work. Suitable for moist or dry positions and hardy in all climates. Plant 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.

CERASUS lauro cerasus.—The English Laurel.—Particularly adapted to cold climates where it makes a very fine, dense, evergreen hedge. H.M.Mt. Plant 3 feet apart. 15/- per doz.

COMMON OLIVE.—See *Olea europea*.

COPROSMA lucida.—For sea fronts, or hot, dry situations, this is a very fine variety as it withstands heat admirably. Large, light green, shiny leaves. The flowers are insignificant. Plant 3 feet apart. Hardy everywhere. Cut back when 2 feet high on top as well as sides to develop low branching habit when required. 15/- doz.

CUPRESSUS Lambertiana horizontalis.—A particularly fine subject for all climates except B.R.S. where it is attacked by borers. Stands clipping well and may be grown up to a tall windbreak. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 39/- doz.

CUPRESSUS torulosa.—When raised from seed this plant shows a great variety of shapes and shades of colour which spoil the hedge effect. We offer plants struck from cuttings of a proved type which are all uniform and which make a splendid, slender hedge. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. 33/- doz.

Common Olives for hedges in dry climates.

- CRATAEGUS crenulata.**—Fire Thorn.—A small foliaged evergreen hawthorn which is very handsome in winter when covered with red berries. Hardy in all climates except B. and R. Plant 2 feet apart. 15/- doz.
- DURANTA Plumieri.**—A favourite subject in Sydney. When properly looked after it makes a very fine hedge. Struck from cuttings to ensure uniformity. Plant 2 feet apart. Treat as recommended for Coprosma when dense bushiness is required. A.B.M.P.R.S., 10/- doz.
- ESCALLONIA macrantha.**—A very hardy variety for all climates except B. and R. Plant 2 feet apart. 15/- doz.
- EUGENIA Luehmanni.**—The small leaved Lilly Pilly. One of the very best varieties and grown for the delightful colours of the young foliage which is quite as beautiful as any flower. The leaves are pale pink, brown, purple, and later green. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S., 18/- doz.
- HIBISCUS.**—Nearly all the varieties are suitable for hedges, but we recommend that only one sort be used for each hedge, as varying height and habit make uniformity impossible if the kinds are mixed. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S., 18/- doz. for one sort, 21/- doz. for mixed sorts.
- LIGUSTRUM Privet.**—These are quite the commonest subjects for hedges, but cannot be recommended unless particularly well kept. They are fast growers, surface rooters, have flowers with an objectionable perfume and produce black berries which do not add to the beauty of the hedge. Hardy everywhere. Plant 1 to 2 feet apart. May be trimmed in any manner desired. 2/- doz.; 12/6 per 100.
- LIGUSTRUM New Golden.**—This is quite an exception to the above rule and provides the best variegated hedge possible. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. 10/- doz. Open ground (May to August only), 6/- doz.
- LANTANA.**—The varieties Drap d'Or and Chelsea Gem are excellent for a dwarf hedge, and are constantly in bloom. L. Sellowiana, if given a little support at first, will quickly make a neat, low hedge. Plant 2 feet apart. A.M.P.R.S., 10/- doz.
- LONICERA nitida.**—An extremely bushy and dwarf variety of Honeysuckle, bearing small foliage and creamy white fragrant flowers in summer. The habit of growth makes it an ideal subject for a low hedge, and at 2 feet apart it will soon make a dense compact wall of green. It should be trimmed early on top and sides to encourage dense growth. Hardy everywhere. 10/- doz.
- MURRAYA exotica.**—For a dwarf hedge this is one of the really choice varieties. Slow growing and reaching maturity about 4 feet, it is beautiful alike in its dark green foliage and sweet scented orange blossom flower. Plant 2 feet apart. B.R.S., 16/- doz.
- NERIUMS.**—Nearly all the Oleanders make first-class hedges, but owing to varying heights it is not advisable to mix varieties unless certain of uniformity. They are very free flowering shrubs and where a close clipped hedge is not required are well worth consideration. Hardy almost everywhere. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. 16/- doz. for one sort, 18/- doz. for mixed sorts.
- OLEA europea.**—A very hardy evergreen which withstands heat and drought to a much greater extent than any other variety. It does not transplant well except from pots and we offer only plants grown in this way which, although more expensive at first sight, do away with the trouble and disappointment of replanting the gaps when the cheaper lines from open ground are used. Hardy everywhere. Trim early on top and sides to encourage dense growth. Plant 2 feet apart. 12/- doz.
- PLUMBAGO capensis.**—Suitable for a low hedge, either planted with all blue, or blue and white alternately. It suckers badly from the roots which is an objection in certain positions. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S., 15/- doz.
- PHOTINIA glabra rubens.**—A hardy evergreen hedge plant producing vividly coloured young foliage of a deep glistening red at each new growth. It will stand the coldest climates and when in new growth is a brilliant sight. 18/- doz.
- ROSES.**—Under certain conditions Roses make good hedges. It is very necessary to plant only one sort, or, if more than one, only those of similar growth. The polyantha varieties are suitable for low hedges and Red Letter Day, Gruss an Teplitz, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, General MacArthur, Comtesse de Cayla, Hadley, Radiance, Red Radiance, Comtesse de la Barthe, Etoile de Hollande, Ellen Poulsen and Kirsten Poulsen for taller work. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart. 15/- doz.; £5/10/- per 100, unless otherwise priced.
- TECOMA capensis.**—An orange-red flowering shrub greatly used in New Zealand and some of our own suburbs. It is very hardy and quick growing. Plant 3 feet apart. 15/- doz.
- VIBURNUM tinus.**—The Laurustinus particularly suited to cold climates where its pink buds in spring open to white blooms dear to the English heart. Leaves are liable to attacks from red spider. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. 15/- doz.
- Other subjects.**—Japanese Maple (seedlings), Acalypha, Azaleas, Arduina, Boronias, Brunfelsia, Choisya, Euonymus, Ficus nitida, Gardenia, Hydrangeas, Magnolia fuscata, Purple Guava, Rondeletia, Spireas, Veronicas and Christmas Bush where it may grow without constant clipping.

There are Bignonias to suit all climates.

Climbing Plants

No garden is complete without Climbing Plants. Trellises and arches always beautify any grounds, whilst fences, old trees, or stumps look much better when covered with some of the handsome varieties listed in this section.

When not specified, the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.



Bignonia. Tweediana.

AKEBIA.—(Its Japanese name.) s. d.

quinata, D.—(Five leaved.)—
Peculiar purple flowers in
spring 2 0

AMPELOPSIS.—(Ampelos, a vine; opsis
like.)

Henryana, D.—Dark velvety
foliage with silver markings
turning red in Autumn 1 9

Lowii, D.—Small growing variety,
suitable for hanging
baskets or a bush house
post. Very attractive foliage 1 9

Veitchii, D.—True Virginian
Creeper.—One of the best
deciduous climbers grown;
self-clinging, like ivy, and
a perfect picture when the
leaves turn colour in the
autumn 1 9

ANTIGONON.—(Anti, opposite; gonia,
an angle.)

leptopus, D.—One of the pret-
tiest climbers imaginable;



Antigonon

Bougainvilleas vary in ability to resist frost.

**BIGNONIA ROSEA**

large sprays of beautiful pink flowers are produced in summer. Suitable for warm climates only, and should be planted in summer and protected from frost through its first winter. In the young stages in pots these plants die down to a thickened root each winter. Consequently they present no appearance of size above ground when sent out at this time of year. In addition clients frequently report the death of young plants when it is only the top which is affected. Growth follows from the roots as soon as the weather is sufficiently warm. A.B.P.R.S. 1 6

leptopus, Shell Pink, D.—A light form of the old rose pink variety which should prove a very welcome addition. B.R.S. 2 0

ARISTOLOCHIA.—(From Aristos and locheia referring to its supposed medicinal character.) Birthwort.

Elegans, E.—Reddish purple flowers curiously shaped like a Dutchman's pipe. B.R.S. 1 9

BEAUMONTIA.—(After Mrs. Beaumont, of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire.)

grandiflora, E.—A magnificent climber producing large creamy white trumpet shaped flowers in spring. B.R.S. 2 0

BIGNONIA.—(Abbe Bignon, Librarian to Louis XIV.)

australis, E. Wonga Wonga Vine.—Cream and brown; a vigorous climber. Spring. 1 9

- | | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|
| capreolata , E.—Red, hardy .. | 2 | 0 |
| Cherere , E. Large scarlet.—
A self-clinging evergreen.
Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. | 2 | 0 |
| grandiflora , D.—Orange. Spring | 2 | 0 |
| Guilfoyei , D. Orange brown.
—Practically identical with
B. grandiflora. Summer .. | 2 | 0 |
| jasminoides , E.—White with
rose purple throat. Spring.
A.B.M.P.R.S. | 1 | 9 |
| jasminoides alba , E.—Pure
white.—A beautiful variety.
Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. | 1 | 9 |
| jasminoides amabilis , E.—An
attractive soft pink form of
the original type with a dark
eye. It was selected and
named by Mr. Fred. Turner,
F.L.S., as being a worthy
variation. A.B.M.P.R.S. | 1 | 9 |
| Lindleyana , E.—Lilac. Summer.
A.B.M.P.R.S. | 1 | 9 |
| Mackenii , D. Flowers practi-
cally identical with rosea,
but habit of growth is in-
clined to be bushy. By
keeping pruned, may be
grown as a shrub | 2 | 0 |
| rosea , D.—Rosy lilac. Summer | 1 | 9 |
| Tweediana , E. Chicken's Claw.
—Very vigorous climber
with clear yellow flowers in
spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. | 1 | 9 |
| venusta , E. Orange flowers in
winter.—The best of all
this family. A.B.P.R.S. .. | 1 | 9 |
| BOUGAINVILLEA .—(In honour of the
French navigator, Bougainville.) | | |
| glabra Sanderiana , E.—Magenta,
Free flowering. Summer.
A.B.M.P.R.S. | 1 | 9 |

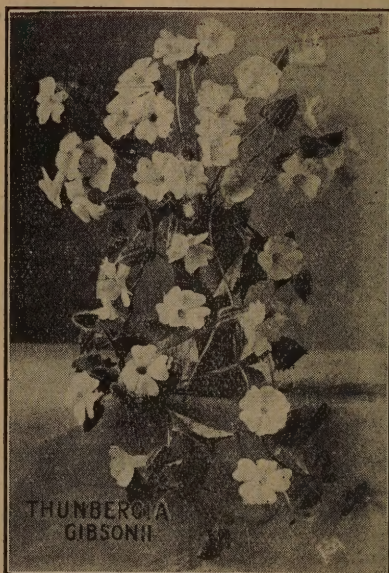
**BIGNONIA JASMINOIDES ALBA.**

Plant Climbers in every garden.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
laterita (Brick red), E.—A very striking flower. Recommended. Spring. B.R.S.	2	6	helix , E.—English Ivy	1	9
magnifica Trailli, E.—Bright purple. We recommend this as the very best of all purple Bougainvilleas. Nearly always in bloom. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	palmata aurea , E.—Young growths golden yellow, later turning green	2	0
rosea , E.—A lovely strawberry pink shade, with the flowers larger than the ordinary varieties and produced in huge trusses. It is particularly vigorous in growth and free and regular in bloom. Highly recommended. Suitable for A.B.P.R.S. Late Winter and Spring	3	0	HONEYSUCKLE .—See <i>Lonicera</i> .		
Thomasii .—Syn. B. Rosea—The plants are susceptible to frost in young stages and are best planted in warm weather and sheltered the first winter.			HOPS .—See <i>Humulus</i> .		
CAROLINA JASMINE .—See <i>Gelsemium</i> .			HUMULUS .—(Humus, the ground. The Plants are prostrate unless supported.)		
CLEMATIS .			lupulus , D.—English Hop	2	0
aristata , E. Native Clematis.—Small, starry, white flowers. Spring	2	0	IPOMEA (Ipo, bindweed; and homoios, similar.) Quick growing climbers, useful for covering unsightly sheds or rocks.		
montana rubens , D.—Pink flowers and pretty red foliage. H.M.Mts.S.	2	6	alba grandiflora , D.—Large flowered white variety of rapid growth frequently called Moon Flower	1	9
montana superba , D.—Pure white. An improved form of the old <i>montana</i> . Spring ...	2	0	Learii .—The perennial blue morning glory	1	9
COBEA .—(Named after B. Cobo, a Spanish botanist.) Spring.			tuberculata .—Pink	1	9
scandens , E.—Handsome purple-lilac bell-shaped flowers ..	1	9	IVY .—See <i>Hedera</i> .		
DOLICHOS (From <i>dolikos</i> , long; referring to the twining shoots.) Very free growing climbers, useful for quick covering. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.			JASMINE .—See <i>Jasminum</i> .		
lignosus .—Pink	1	9	JASMINUM .—		
lignosus alba .—White	1	9	grandiflorum , E.—White in Spring	2	0
FICUS .—			poicoicum , E.—Extra large star shaped flowers. Summer. B.R.S.	2	6
stipulata , E., Climbing Fig.—Adheres to unpainted wood, stone or brick naturally ..	1	6	LATHYRUS .—(Lathuros, the old Greek name for the Pea.) Spring.		
—Should be well clipped to keep the foliage small.			latifolius , E. Red.—Everlasting pea	1	6
minima .—A very small leaved variety	1	9	latifolius , E. Pink.—Everlasting pea	1	6
GELSEMIUM .—(Its Italian name.)			latifolius , E. White.—Everlasting pea	1	6
sempervirens , E. Carolina Jasmine.—Very sweet scented yellow flowers in winter. Recommended	2	0	pubescens , E. Argentine blue pea.—Strongly recommended ..	1	0
HARDENBERGIA .—(After the Countess of Hardenberg.)			LONICERA .—(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist.) Spring.		
monophylla , E.—False sarsaparilla. A pretty purple flowered native creeper. Spring	1	9	aurea reticulata , E.—Variegated Honeysuckle	1	9
HERDERA .—(Hedra, Celtic for cord.)			caprifolium (Goat's leaf), E.—Woodbine	1	9
canariensis variegata , E.—Variegated Irish Ivy	2	0	Halleana , E.—Best white Honeysuckle grown	1	9
			sinensis , E.—White and red. Good	1	9
			tartarica splendens , E.—Scarlet ..	1	9
			MANDEVILLEA .—(H. J. Mandeville, a British Minister at Buenos Ayres.)		
			suaveolens (Sweet scented), D.—Pure white. Spring. A.B.M.P.S.	1	9
			MANETTIA .—(Xavier Manetti, of the Botanic Gardens, Florence.)		
			bicolor , E.—Yellow and red. Winter and Summer. A.B.M.P.S.	1	9
			PASSIFLORA .—(Passio, suffering; flos, a flower.) A name given by the early missionaries in South America in allusion to a fancied resemblance in the flower to the implements of		

Thunbergia Gibsonii is a fine novelty.

- s. d.
the Crucifixion. The corona represents a crown of thorns, the stamens and pistils the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the ten faithful apostles. Summer. A.B. M.P.R.S.
- edulis**, E. — Fruiting passion fruit, 5/- doz. 0 6
- Eynsford Gem**, E.—A perpetual flowering variety with red shading to brown flowers .. 2 0
- sanguinolenta**, E.—Reddish violet with small leaves and flowers 2 0
- POIVREA**.—(After Mons. Poivre).
coccinea, E.—A native of Madagascar, producing reddish flowers in Summer. Sometimes called *Combretum coccinea*. B.R.S. 2 6
- PERENNIAL PEA**.—See *Lathyrus*.
- PHASEOLUS**.—(Probably from *phaseolus*, a little boat, referring to the seeds.)
caracalla, E. This is deciduous in cool climates.—Peculiar flowers, blue, yellow and white. Often called *Snail Flower*. Summer. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0
- POTATO FLOWER**.—See *Solanum Wendlandii*.
- QUISQUALIS**.—(Quis, who; and qualis, what kind.)
indica, E. (*Rangoon Creeper*).—Flowers vary from orange to red and pink on the same plant. Must have a warm situation. Summer. B.R.S. 2 0
- RHYNCHOSPERMUM**.—(Rhynchos, a beak; sperma, seed.) Spring. A.B. M.P.R.S.
- jasminoides**, E.—White, strong perfume. 2 0
- jasminoides variegata**, E.—Variegated leaves 2 0
- repens variegata**, E.—A rather smaller type with curiously marbled foliage, which is quite attractive in itself and has possibilities for make-up floral work 2 0
- SOLANDRA**.—(After Dr. Solander).
grandiflora, E.—A vigorous climber producing long trumpet shaped, cream, tinged pink flowers. It will not stand frost. B.R.S. 2 6
- SNAIL CREEPER**.—See *Phaseolus*.
- SOLANUM**.—(Solor, to comfort; soothing narcotic effect.) Summer.
jasminoides, E.—White 1 9
- Seaforthianum**, E.—Blue flowers and red berries. A.B.P.R.S. 1 9
- Wendlandii**, E.—Lavender Blue, A.B.P.R.S. 1 9
- STEPHANOTIS**.—(Stephanos, a crown; otos, an ear.)
- s. d.
floribunda, E. — Pure White, richly perfumed flowers 2 6
In very warm sheltered positions may be grown outside. Spring. B. R.S.
- STIGMAPHYLLON**.—(Stigma and phyllon, a leaf; a leaf like stigma.)
ciliatum (Furnished with hairs like eyelashes), E.—Yellow, very pretty. Summer. A.B. P.R.S. 2 0
- TACSONIA**.—(The Peruvian name.)
manicata, E.—Scarlet. Summer 2 0
- mollissima**, E.—(White Fruited or *Banana Passion Fruit*).—Beautiful pink flowers in Spring. 1 6
- THUNBERGIA**.—(After Botanist C. P. Thunberg.)
coccinea, E.—Long sprays of red flowers rather different in shape to the others of this class. The plant is tender and is not recommended for climates outside of B.R. & S. 2 0
- Gibsoni**, E.—One of the finest climbing plants ever introduced, and if given a warm position and kept growing by water and manure will produce an abundance of Chinese orange blooms throughout the greater part of the year. It has been thoroughly tested in all except the coldest climates, and is recommended for



Wistarias are most beautiful for spring blooming.

A.B.M.P.R.S. with the greatest confidence	1	9
laurifolia, E.—Pale blue, with yellow throat. Spring. B.		
R.S.	2	0

VIRGINIAN CREEPER.—See Ampelopsis.

VITIS.—From the Celtic word swyd (pronounced vid) indicating the best of trees.) The vine.

antarctica, E.—A quick growing large leaved native variety, often found close to the sea coast and as far inland as the dividing range. It produces black berries but its main point of attraction is the distinctive foliage	2	0
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WISTARIA.—(C. Wistar, an American professor.) Spring.

multijuga alba, D.	2	0
multijuga rosea, D.—A light rose pink sport	2	0
sinensis, D. (Chinese.) —		
Lavender	2	0
sinensis, alba, D.—White	2	0
sinensis, fl., Pl., D.—(Double blue.)—A very uncommon and beautiful variety	2	0

The ordinary *Wistaria multijuga* has been withdrawn until we can offer a stock grown wholly by ourselves from proved stock plants. In many cases an inferior sort is supplied both locally and from overseas nurseries, and this leads to much disappointment. In addition, clients are warned against cheap plants of *Wistaria*, which have been raised from seeds and which do not flower for many years. All plants offered by us are grown from cuttings or layers.

I wish to thank you for the splendid rose plants you have sent me. They arrived here in perfect order and condition. Your method of packing beats all I have seen. I have had rose plants from other nurseries, but no comparison to these you have sent. I will write later and tell you how they get on.—A.L.C.B., Boonah, via Ipswich, Qld. 11/7/31.

Thank you for sending me the supplementary catalogue. I always enjoy reading your books as they are always so full of interest and contain such a store of information that it would be difficult not to appreciate them.—Miss C.C., Bendigo, Victoria. 8/7/31.

I received the roses, which were packed beautifully, and they are fine, strong plants. All the plants from you have been true to name so far and I will always recommend your firm to anyone wanting to purchase roses through the post.—A.E.W., Buchan, Victoria. 11/7/31.

I have to thank you for your prompt fulfilment of my order for roses. As with all other consignments I have received from you, they came to hand in perfect order and are of that excellent quality which I have been led from previous experience to expect. — W.J.C., Canberra, F.C.T. 20/7/31.

I have much pleasure in stating that I have never received better plants than those sent by you on the 20th inst. The root system in all cases was ideal and the stems were wonderfully healthy and clean. If I do not get the results I expect the fault will lie with me. I cannot help repeating that I was delighted with the number and strength of the roots on all the plants without exception.—J.M., Parramatta. 21/7/31.

The plants arrived in splendid condition looking as if they had come straight from the Nursery. Thank you for the extra rose you sent me. It was very kind of you. W.C., Bendigo, Victoria. 25/7/31.

I would like to thank you for your most interesting catalogue. I am an amateur gardener and have had much greater success since receiving the advice of your printed pages.—Mrs. J.M.C., Berala. 9/4/31.

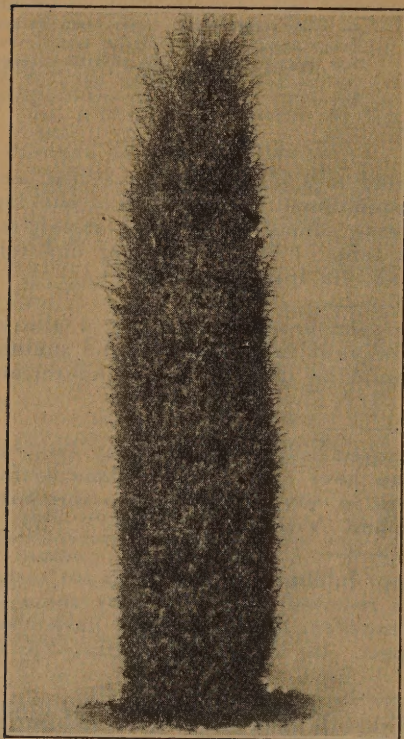
Our Service Dept. will advise you on your gardening problems.

Conifers and Taxads

THE CONE BEARING AND YEW-LIKE TREES

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

ABIES.—(Abeo, to rise; referring to their lofty growth.) H.M.Mt. s. d.
alba. White Spruce.—80ft. ... 2 6
excelsa. Norway Spruce.—100ft. 2 6
 Beautiful trees of symmetrical, but rather slow growth. Should be planted in every cold climate plantation. When making young growth they are clad with a lovely pale green foliage.



Juniperus Hibernica.

ARAUCARIA.—(The Araucanos are a Chilean tribe living in the district where *A. imbricata* was discovered.)

Bidwilli. Bunya Bunya.—150ft.
 A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
Cunninghami. Hoop Pine —
 100ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
excelsa. Norfolk Island Pine.
 —100ft. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

BUNYA PINE.—See *Araucaria Bidwilli*.

CALLITRIS.—(From Kalos, beautiful.)

cupressiformis, E.30. — Sometimes called the Port Jackson Cypress, owing to the foliage and shape of the tree being very similar to some of the Cypress family ... 2 0

robusta, E.50.—The Murray Pine which is so well-known and which produces the timber so highly resistant to white ants and extensively used for flooring. It is a beautiful tree for specimens or avenues and deserves more attention, particularly in the dry arid regions ... 2 0
 We can also supply *C. Muelleri* 2 0

CEDRUS.—(Arabic, Kedron, power; referring to their majestic appearance. Some consider the name comes from the brook Cedron in Judea.)

atlantica. Atlas Cedar.—80ft. 2 0
 Handsome silvery foliage. Stiffer grower than *deodara*. H.M.Mt.

deodara. Indian Cedar.—50ft. 2 0
 A beautiful tree, specially adapted for tall specimens on extensive lawns and can well be introduced into large avenues. Has proved to be drought resisting. H.M.Mt. and hills in S.

CRYPTOMERIA. — (Kryptos, hidden; meris, a part.)

elegans.—60ft. H.M.Mt. 2 0

japonica.—100ft. The Typical Tree of Japan. H.M.Mt. 2 0

Fine, ornamental trees from Japan, hardy, but prefer good soil and sheltered position. Elegans, upright habit, well branched and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. When well grown they make magnificent specimens.

CUPRESSUS.—(Kuo, to produce; and parisos, equal; a reference to the symmetrical growth of *C. semper-virens*.)

arizonica (Arizona cypress),

E.20.—A hardy variety with spreading habit and grey green foliage. Makes an excellent specimen. Suitable for dry climate conditions. When grown from seed considerable variation is noticed. To overcome disappointment we offer grafted plants selected from an approved variety. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

Grafted 3 6
 Seedlings 1 9

Conybeare aurea.—A particularly fine and bushy type of weep-

Golden Cypress are very distinctive.

	s. d.		s. d.
CUPRESSUS—Continued.			
ing golden Cypress and a great improvement on any previously distributed. To produce the best results the top should be kept cut back. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. From	4 6	variety suitable for lawn centres	2 0
funebris. (Funeral Cypress.)—50ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.R.S.	1 9	bermudiana. Pencil Cedar.—30ft.	2 0
Knightii. —80ft. Hardy in all parts	1 9	chinensis. —20ft.	2 0
Lambertiana (from seed).—Very similar to Cupressus macrocarpa but less likely to die out and is therefore recommended in place of that variety. Quick growing, bushy habit	1 9	chinensis argentea. —12ft. A silver variegated form of the above	2 0
Lambertiana Hodginsii. E.30.—A variegated form of the well-known C. Lambertiana horizontalis with parts of the foliage clear white or cream	4 6	hibernica. Irish Juniper. 20ft. A slow growing, very compact variety	2 0
Lambertiana horizontalis. —60ft. One of the best, largely used as a hedge and breakwind, but not suitable for B. & S. From	3 6	japonica aurea. —5ft. The dwarf golden Juniper, suitable for small specimens or rockeries	2 0
Lambertiana horizontalis aurea. —40ft. Very beautiful golden foliage	4 6	sabina. —5ft. Prostrate rambling growth suitable for banks or large rockeries	2 0
Lawsoniana. —30ft. H.M.Mt.	1 9	virginiana. —30ft.	2 0
sempervirens —The upright Cypress of Mediterranean countries. It produces a timber of great durability and was used extensively for mummy chests by the Egyptians. The doors of St. Peter's Church at Rome were formed of this material and have lasted over 1,100 years. 50ft.	1 9	LARIX. —(The ancient name used by Dioscorides.) Larch.	
torulosus. —25ft. Propagated from cuttings; very useful for hedges	3 0	europaea. D.50.—The English Larch. A beautiful tree in cool, moist climates. H.Mt.	2 6
CYPRESS. —See Cupressus.		leptolepis. D.30. — Japanese Larch, H.Mt.	2 6
GINKGO biloba. D.—50ft. Commonly known as Maiden Hair Tree. This is a relic of a very ancient flora. Geological evidence shows that it is the last survivor of an ancient family which flourished during Secondary times and can even be traced back to Primary rocks. In Mesozoic times this genus played an important part in the arboresecent flora of north temperate climates. Together with a number of other trees it would have become extinct, but for the intervention of Buddhist and Taoist priests, who treated it as a sacred tree and always associated it with temples and shrines. (E. H. Wilson in "Romance of our Trees.") H.M. Mt.S.		LIBOCEDRUS. —(Libanos, incense, and cedrus, the Cedar.)	
HOOP PINE. —See Araucaria Cunninghamii.		decurrens. E.50.—The incense Cedar from California. It is of tall columnar habit and rather slow growing	2 0
JUNIPERUS. —(The Celtic name, meaning rough.) The varieties are not suitable for B. and R.		MÁIDEN HAIR TREE. —See Ginkgo.	
africana. —8ft. A dwarf compact		NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. —See Araucaria excelsa.	
		PINUS. —Handsome ornamental trees suitable for avenues or shelter belts.	
		canariensis. —40ft. A.H.M.Mt. P.S.	1 9
		halapensis. —80ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.	1 9
		insignis. —100ft. Largely used for breakwinds. A.H.M.Mt. P.S.	1 6
		longifolia. —60ft. Suitable for any climate	1 9
		pinex. —30ft. Most suitable for seaside planting. A.H.Mt. P.S.	1 9
		PODOCARPUS. —(Pous, a foot; karpos, fruit. Long footstalks.)	
		elatus. —40ft. The Illawarra Plum. Bears the seed attached to the outside of the fruit. Suitable everywhere	2 0
		PRUMNOPITYS. —(Prumnos, the last; Pitys, a pine.)	
		elegans (Plum Fir), E.40.—A hardy tree from Chili, bearing small fruit like a white grape. The leaves are somewhat similar to Podocarpus elatus. A.H.M.Mt. P.S.	2 0
		RETINOSPORA. —(Retine, resin; spora, seeds.) Some very beautiful varieties are included in this class. They are more particularly suited to cold climates and the variegated sorts are all attractive with their	

golden leaves. H.M.Mt. and occa- sionally in S.			SPRUCE.—See Abies.
ericoides.—8ft.	2	0	TAXODIUM.—(Taxus, yew; oides, like.)
obtusa.—30ft.	2	0	Deciduous Cypress. A moist situ- ation suits this tree best, other- wise suits any climate.
obtusa Cripsii.—12ft. A richly coloured golden form. An excellent subject for speci- mens in lawn, and invaluable for cool and mountain climates	4	0	distichum.—30ft. 2 0
pisifera.—20ft.	2	0	THUYA.—(Thyon, a sacrifice. The resin was used for incense.)
plumosa.—10ft. Light, feathery leaves	2	0	Lobbi.—40ft. A handsome Cali- fornian tree. H.M.Mt.S. ... 2 0
plumosa aurea.—8ft. A very fine golden form of the pre- ceding	2	0	occidentalis.—30ft. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
SALISBURIA.—See Ginkgo.			orientalis.—40ft. The Bookleaf Cypress
			THUYOPSIS.—(Thuja, like.)
			dolobrata variegata.—30ft. A bushy variegated rather coarse leaved variety. H.M. Mt. 2 0

I have had wonderful results from the plants I got from you in September, 1929, and therefore recommended your firm to my Board, General District Hospital.—C.E.T., Warwick, Queensland. 19/5/31.

Thank you for sending such splendid plants. They are indeed the best I have ever bought and should get on very well.—Mrs. C.M.H., Seymour, Victoria. 18/5/31.

All the roses and shrubs we had from you last year and the year before have done beautifully. — Mrs. E.C.V., Camperdown, Victoria. 18/5/31.

The parcel of roses arrived safely and in splendid condition. The packing was excellent and the plants the best I have ever bought, and I am looking forward to some good results. G.E.R., Casino. 26/5/31.

I must thank you for forwarding my roses so promptly. They were beautiful bushes in excellent condition, and the best parcel I have ever received.—J.H., Kalgoorlie, W.A. 19/5/31.

I must say that the eight standard roses I had from you have been a huge success, having made phenomenal growth for the first year and bloomed almost continually through the summer. — G.A.H., Dubbo. 29/5/31.

I have been growing roses from your nurseries for many years and I have won many champion prizes from blooms shown.—Mr. W.C.M., Wardell, Richmond River. 22/4/31.

Kindly forward to above address a copy of your splendid manual on roses. You call it your catalogue. In this part it is called the one truthful authority on description.—R.D.M., Fremantle, W.A. 4/6/31.

The roses I ordered from your firm arrived safe, and I have never received finer plants, although I must have nearly 300 in now.—J.A.S., East St. Kilda, Victoria. 9/6/31.

Many thanks for your wonderful rose catalogue. I have spent many happy hours in perusing its pages. It is an ideal book for the rose lover. The parcel of roses that I received from you are doing wonderfully well.—W.J.R., Hamilton. 17/6/31.

Jacarandas in bloom are beautiful.

Out Door Palms

One of the most important objects in laying out a garden is to avoid monotony of foliage and to guard against this the use of hardy palms is not only advisable but lifts any planting scheme on to a very much higher plane.

Although most palms belong to tropical climates those mentioned here are all hardy in their particular divisions and their use is strongly recommended to all planters. They possess a gracefulness of outline peculiar to themselves and are invaluable for lawn specimens.



Phoenix Palms in Centennial Park.

BRAHEA.—(Tycho Brahe; a celebrated astronomer.) Also called Pritchardia or Washingtonia. s. d.

robusta.—Cotton or Railway Palm from 2 0

The variety most commonly grown. In Sydney it is largely used on the Railway Stations from which it gets its name of Railway Palm. The large fan shaped leaves bear curious, white threads from which it also derives its name of Cotton Palm. It is a very fast growing subject running up quickly to a tall stem and requires a large garden to set it off properly. A.B.M.P.R.S.

CHAMAEROPS.—(Chamai, dwarf; ropos, a twig. Inferring that this variety is a low twig in comparison with tropical giants.) This variety is now classed by botanists under the name of Trachycarpus.

excelsa.—Fan palm from 2 0

Very hardy palms, specially suited for the cooler parts where they grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost. Hardy everywhere.

COCOS.—(Coco, a monkey. The end of a cocoanut is thought to resemble a monkey's head.) s. d.

plumosa. (Plumed.)—A tall-growing graceful palm suitable for warm moist climates like B.R.S. from 2 0

Yatay. Wine Palm.—A very beautiful variety, hardy everywhere. Stands cold well. It is a beautiful dwarf growing palm with lovely silvery green leaves. One of the best for small gardens. 2 0

CYCAS REVOLUTA. The Japanese Sago Palm. Dwarf-growing and distinctive plants somewhat like the native Burrawang in appearance. A.B.M.P.R.S. from 3/6 upwards, according to size.

LATANIA.—(Its native name.) **borbonica.**—A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
Beautiful fan-leaved palm; native of China and Japan.

PHOENIX.—(The Greek name.) **canariensis.**—The Canary Island

Palms provide variety.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Date Palm so extensively used in our streets and parks. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... From	2	0	shelter from frost till established. From	2	6
dactylifera. (Date bearing).—			rupicola (Rock-loving). — A moderate growing variety. Very graceful habit. It does not spread quite as much as other varieties. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	6
The true Date Palm. A.B.M.P.R.S. From	2	0	sylvestris.—A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	6
reclinata. (Reclining.)—Referring to the curved trunk. A.B.M.P.R.S. From	2	0	SEAFORTHIA.—(In honour of Lord Seaforth.)		
Roebelini.—An extremely graceful dwarf variety, suitable for house decoration or positions where limited space will not allow room for larger sorts. A.B.M.P.R.S. Requires			elegans. — N.S.W. Bangalow Palm	2	0
			Suitable for outdoor culture in B.R.S.		



To meet the demand for more mature plants, we have grown on some of the popular varieties in petrol tins as illustrated. They give a quick effect to new plantations, and transplant with perfect safety. Prices from 10/6 upwards, according to size.

To-day I happened to show a neighbour an extra choice bloom from my Talisman rose with the result that he wants half a dozen Talisman plants for himself. Instead of sending me the dozen Talisman as ordered by me recently, will you kindly now send me eighteen of this variety.—K.R., Lockyer, Qld. 6/7/31.

I am writing to inform you that the rose plant sent addressed to me for Sir W. W. Wynn, Bt., by the instructions of Lady Stradbroke, arrived here in a most satisfactory condition. They gave me the impression that they had just been lifted out of the ground, so fresh looking were they.—Mr. A.H., Gardener to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bt., C.B., "Wynnstay," Ruabon, Wrexham, Wales, England. 9/3/31.

Your parcel of roses duly reached me and opened up in a wonderful condition. In fact, I have never seen healthier plants and so beautifully pruned, too. Please accept my thanks and appreciation, as gardening is indeed a pleasant hobby when one meets with success, as it were, to start the game with.—A.H.B., Macksville, 29/4/31.

Palm Perfection. Cocos Yatay.

Azaleas

The name comes from Azaleos, dry; although a reference to the original situation the plants were found in, must not be taken as a guide for their cultivation. They require similar treatment to Rhododendrons and dislike artificial manures, lime and dry soil. Like Rhododendrons they are mainly shade loving plants, and flower in winter and spring.

In order to insure correct planting the varieties are marked according to the habit of growth. The tallest should go in the back row and in time will require 6 to 8 feet spread. Medium should be planted in the middle row about 4 feet apart, while the dwarf kinds suit front positions 3 feet apart.

S.—Single; S.D.—Semi-Double; D.—Double. 2/- each.



Alba Magna, S.—Large white. Occasionally striped. Tall.
 Arlequin, S.—White with red stripes. Dwarf to medium.
 Balsaminaeflora, D.—Salmon pink, Dwarf.
 Baron de Vriere, S.—Large white, green centre. Medium.
 Bernhardt Andreas, D.—Deep rose. Compact. Medium.
 Bernhardt Andreas Alba, S.D.—Pure white. Medium.
 Charles de Buck, D.—Cerulean lake. Medium.
 Charmer, S.—Bright Amaranth. Medium.
 Cocarde Orange, D.—Red. Dwarf to medium.
 Comte Charles de Kerchove, S.—Deep pink shading to white, dark centre. Crimped petals. Medium.
 Comte de Chambord, S.—White with broad red stripes. Medium.
 Comte de la Torre, S.—Pink bordered white. Medium.
 Concinna, S.—Richer shade than Magnifica. Tall.
 Countess of Flanders, S.—Large clear pink, crimped. Medium.
 Dame Melanie, S.—Soft pink margined with white, dark blotch. Medium.

Daphne, D.—White faintly striped with pink. Medium.
 Deutche Perle, D.—Pure white. Dwarf to medium.
 Duc de Nassau, S.—Deep rose. Medium.
 Empress of India, S.D.—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch on upper petal. Medium.
 Eugene Mazel, S.—Brick red. A shade darker than Roi de Hollande. Tall.
 Flag of Truce, S.—White. Medium.
 Helene Thelemann, D.—Pink. Medium.
 Konigin Cleopatra, Red Sport, S.—Light salmon red, crimped petals. Medium.
 Lady Poltimore, S.—White. Tall.
 Louis Margottin, S.—White. Medium.
 Madame A. d'Haene, S.D.—Pink, bordered with white. Medium.
 Madame Herman Siedel, S.D.—Pure white occasionally striped. Medium.
 Madame Iris Lefebvre, D.—Reddish salmon. Medium.
 Madame Paul de Schryver, D.—Rose. Medium.
 Magnifica, S.—Rosy violet, large and free. Tall.
 Marquis of Lorne, S.—Salmon red, dark blotch. Medium.
 Mortii, S.—White. Tall.
 Musasaki Riukiu Rosea, S.—Very early, extra fine, bright clear pink. Tall.
 Orange Brillaint, S.—Light scarlet. Tall.
 Phoebus, S.D.—Salmon red. One of the best. Dwarf to medium.
 President Oswald de Kerchove, D.—Salmon pink, bordered white. Medium.
 Refulgens, S.—Salmon red, free flowering. Tall.
 Roi de Hollande, S.—Brick red. Tall.
 Schryderii, S.—Large white flowers with lilac spotted centre. Tall.
 Schryveriana, D.—Salmon rose edged white. Dwarf.
 Sigismund Rucker, D.—Rosy pink. Medium.
 Sir Charles Napier, S.—Salmon rose. Medium.
 Souv. de Monsieur Low, D.—Crimson suffused violet, free flowering. Dwarf.
 Splendens, S.—Rosy salmon. Tall.
 Splendide, D.—Rich dark rosy crimson. Medium.
 Stella, S.—Light salmon red, purple blotch. Medium.
 Theodorus, S.—Brick red. Medium.
 Vervaeana, D.—Soft pink bordered white, dark blotch. Dwarf.
 Vervaeana Rosea, D.—Pink. Dwarf.

Azaleas—one of the beauties of Spring.

Kurume Azaleas



Kurume Azalea.

Hinodegiri.

These are named after a district in Japan, and may be called the "Tom Thumb" Azaleas. They are mostly moderate growing shrubs, producing small flowers in the greatest profusion, so that the plants are frequently covered with bloom. They are specially suitable for bedding purposes, and, as a cut flower, last splendidly in water. Many of the varieties show hose in hose double form, and some very gay and dainty colours are available. We recommend these with the greatest confidence as very fine novelties. The late Prof. E. H. Wilson considered this type as the gem of all Azaleas. 2/- each.

Asagasumi.—Rose pink, semi-double.

Aya Kammuri.—Rose.

Azuma Kagami.—Deep pink, semi-double.

Beni Giri.—Dark rose.

Cherry Blossom.

Fudesute Yama.—Light red.

Hachika Tsugi.—White suffused with lavender.

Hatsu Giri (Amoena).—Purplish red, flowers earlier and for longer periods than other varieties.

Hinodegiri.—Bright crimson.

Hoo.—White tinged with pink.

Irohayama.—White margined with pale lavender.

Kasane Kagaribi.—Dull salmon red.

Katsura No Hana.—Rose.



Azalea Mollis.

Azaleas resent lime and artificial manures.

Kimigayo.—Pink.
 Kirin.—Deep rose shading to silvery rose.
 Kirishima.—Brick red like Roi de Hollande.
 Kumo No Uye.—Pure salmon.
 Kureno Yuki.—White, semi-double.
 Oino Mezame.—Deep rose.
 Orange Red.
 Osaraku.—White suffused and margined with lavender.
 Otome.—Blush pink.

Salmon.—Semi-double.
 Saotome.—Rose.
 Shin Seikai.—Creamy white, semi-double.
 Shin Utena.—Pale salmon.
 Suga No Ito.—Pure pink.
 Suiyohi.—Flesh colour.
 Takasago.—Pale pink, the colour of apple blossoms.
 Tanchu.—Flesh colour, semi-double.
 Waka Kayede.—Red.
 Yayehiryu.—Bright scarlet, semi-double.

Azalea Mollis

The ordinary Chinese Azaleas give a wonderful variety of nearly all colours except yellow. In this class the yellow, salmon and orange shades predominate, and although not evergreen the plants are some of the most striking in the list. The blooms are produced before the leaves in early spring and last particularly well in water thus providing a unique decorative possibility. The plants require the same treatment regarding manuring and soil as other Azaleas and may be grown in partial shade if desired. Suitable for H.M.Mt. and selected positions in S.

Price, from 5/- each.

Bouvardias



1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most charming perennials, flowering all through the summer, almost to the middle of winter. The young plants should be protected from the frost, but when once established, are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during hot summer months and cut back in the early spring. B. & S. and, if sheltered from frost, in A.M.P. Plant in November and December.

Alfred Neuner.—Double; petals waxy white.

Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white, robust habit.

Bocchil.—Bright pink, white throat; very fine.

Dazzler.—Light scarlet.

Duchess of York.—Dainty blush pink.

Enid Oliver.—A distinct variety of a pale pink shade; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals; strong grower.

Ethel Kerslake.—Flowers large, pure white.

Federal Queen.—A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets.

Flavescens Improved.—Large single yellow.

Hogarthii.—Single red.

Hogarthii Fl. Pl.—Dark scarlet, double.

Humboldtii Corymbiflora.—Imp., snow white, large. Fragrant perfume.

King of Scarlets.—Immense blooms of deep scarlet. Freely produced.

Mabel Porter.—Dark crimson, large and full.

Miss Ida Cheeseman.—A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being a deeper shade.

Mrs. Deas Thompson.—Light pink, large.
 Mrs. Gazzard.—Showy, bright pink; very good.

President Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet.

President Garfield.—Double pale pink.

Priory Beauty.—Pale rose; fine; large trusses.

Salmon Queen.—An exceedingly fine Bouvardia; colour salmon with a darker tube; distinct; flowers through the whole season.

Avoid failure by planting Bouvardias in December

Cannas

These gay flowers are used extensively in public parks, but in lesser quantities may usefully find a place in the garden. In recent years many new varieties have been introduced, covering a wide range of colours, and we give a representative list from our extensive collection. For bedding purposes plant 18 to 24 inches apart each way. The growth indications are comparative only as under good conditions a dwarf grower may easily reach 4 to 5 feet. 9d. each; 6/- dozen.

T.—Tall; M.—Medium; D.—Dwarf; G.—Green leaves; B.—Bronze.

Archduke Hesse.—Orange crimson flaked red. M.B.
 August Chantin.—Salmon red with copery shadings. M.G.
 Aurea coccinea maculata.—Deep yellow, thickly spotted red. D.G.
 Beaute des Marches.—Bright reddish orange. T.G.
 Carmania.—Deep rose, edged and spotted yellow. D.G.
 Centennial.—(Same as Fiery Cross).
 City of Portland.—Clear pink, good. D.G.
 Cleopatra.—Bronzy old gold fading to old rose. M.G.
 Comte de Bouchard.—Rich yellow spotted all over with red. M.G.
 Crocodile.—Reddish orange. T.G.



Dazzler.—Orange scarlet, good bright colour, free flowering. D.G.
 Demesne.—Salmon red fading to deep pink. D.G.
 Director Weber.—Dark velvety red. M.B.G.
 Dr. Gelbin.—Rich canary yellow faintly spotted pink. D.Lt.G.
 Eureka.—Pale yellow opening cream. T.G.
 Fiery Cross.—Scarlet. T.G.
 Florence Vaughan Improved.—Deep yellow heavily spotted red. T.G.
 Francis Bertie.—Bright cerise. M.G.
 Frau Gartenbandie.—Rich yellow, crimson at base. T.G.
 Furst Weid.—Deep crimson, faint yellow at base. M.G.

Gabriel Viaud.—Orange, spotted at base. D.G.
 Henry Corben.—Cherry. M.B.
 Herman Aldinger.—Dark crimson. T.G.
 Hiawatha Improved.—Salmon pink. M.B.
 Hungaria.—Rich pink. D.G.
 Ivor Evans.—Crimson scarlet, edged yellow. D.G.
 Karl Hausmann.—Tango and yellow. M.G.
 King Humbert.—Orange scarlet. T.D.B.
 Lady Laurence.—Dark tango. T.B.
 L. E. Balley.—Deep yellow heavily marked red. M.G.
 Lutea Splendens.—Rich yellow, faint red spots.
 Majestic.—Pale yellow faintly spotted red. T.G.
 Max Muller.—Lemon yellow / faintly spotted pink. T.G.
 Menelik.—Orange tango, petals edged yellow. T.G.
 Minne-Ha-Ha.—Light red changing to old rose, blotched and edged yellow. M.B.G.
 Mme. Rene Boueff.—Old gold, flushed pink, fades badly. M.G.
 Mrs. G. Strogheim.—Rich crimson. T.B.
 Mrs. J. W. B. Field.—Palest pink. D.B.
 Pink Beauty.—Soft old rose. D.G.
 Prefect Margeton.—Orange salmon changing to pink. M.G.
 President.—Scarlet. Very similar to Fiery Cross. M.G.
 Richard Wallace.—Yellow heavily spotted red. M.G.
 Rosa Gigantea.—Deep rose (deeper than Hungaria). T.G.
 Rosea Superba.—Old rose tinged fawn changing to pink. Cream at base. M.B.G.
 Ruben von Stuttgart.—Scarlet edged yellow, bright. T.G.
 San Diego.—Bright cerise, crimson. M.B.
 Selmen Sennur.—Reddish salmon. M.G.
 Solfaterre.—Tango. M.D.G.
 Souv. de A. Crozy.—Rich red edged yellow. M.G.
 Souv. de France.—Fawn changing to old rose suffused red. T.G.
 Stadtgartner Leusinger.—Scarlet with yellow blotch. M.G.
 Stadtgartner Brennan.—Dark orange similar to Dazzler. T.G.
 Triumph.—Scarlet. Large heads. T.B.
 Wabash.—Rose pink. M.B.
 Wintzer's Colossus.—Deep scarlet, light yellow blotch, large heads. T.G.
 Wyoming.—Rich reddish orange, extra T.B.
 Yellow King Humbert.—Rich yellow spotted red. M.G.

Cannas are invaluable for draining damp places.

Ericas (The Heath)

2/- each.



Ericas are a very pretty class of plants and very free-flowering. Anyone possessing a small collection may have flowers throughout the entire year; in fact, some of the varieties are scarcely ever out of bloom.

The most suitable soil for Heaths is sandy peat, but they will do very well in any ordinary sandy ground; when the soil is naturally heavy, a mixture of about one-half or more of river sand will grow Heaths very well, but no manure of any kind should be used unless it is thoroughly decomposed, and then it should only be applied as a top-

dressing or mulching during summer. On no account should lime be used near the plants. They must be kept well watered and not disturbed by digging. In the Sydney climate it is recommended to place a drain pipe sunk in the ground alongside each plant and water down the pipe. This ensures the necessary moisture near the roots. H.M.Mt.S.

Arborea.—Small white fragrant flowers. Tall growing.

Autumnalis.—Deep rose, small bell flowers.

Bowieana.—Pure white, tubular flowers, silvery foliage.

Charsleyana.—Pale pink.

Cruenta.—Orange red, long spiked blooms.

Hentyana.—Delicate pink, base of tube white.

Intermedia.—Pure white.

Linnaeoides.—Pink.

Mammosa.—Purplish crimson.

Melanthera.—Lavender purple with deep eye.

Pyramidalis.—Pure white, small bells.

Roegerminans.—Pale lavender, scented.

Vulgaris.—The Purple Scotch Heather.

Vulgaris Alba.—White Heather of Scotland.

Webbiana.—Pink.

Webbiana alba.—White.

MENZIESIA. (After A. Menzies).—Irish Heath. Summer and Autumn.

polifolia, E.2.—Drooping bell shape purple flowers belonging to the Erica family and requiring the same cultivation. H.M.Mts. 2 0



Gerberas

No other flower in recent years has attained such wonderful popularity as the Gerbera, due largely to the fact that the plants flower practically the whole year, and the blooms, when picked, last fully ten days in water. In addition, the splendid long stems on which the flowers are borne, and the great range of colours in which they are obtainable make them one of the finest flowers available for floral decoration.

We do not offer unflowered seedlings, because a high percentage of them flower white, and too many short petalled types and colours that are inferior are likely to occur. We supply plants with the actual bloom on each, this being the most satisfactory way to purchase.

The colours principally are white, cream, yellow, pinks, cerise, salmon, red, though the infinite variations of these colours make up a list of at least fifty different shades from which to choose. Owing to the fact that Red shades are few and far between, we are obliged to charge extra for these colours.

Cultivation.—The principal point to observe in the planting is to keep the crown of the plant just above the surface of the ground. The young new leaves and flower heads are smothered if the soil works into the crown, and the plant soon dies. Gerberas will grow in almost any soil, and rejoice in a warm sunny position. If the soil is clayey, the addition of a considerable proportion of sand will improve matters. Despite the idea prevalent in some quarters that Gerberas require poor soil, our experience with a stock of over twenty thousand plants points to the fact that they respond to liberal feeding with well rotted manure, and to an ample supply of water. The name is pronounced gur-bur-rah with the G sound as in gurgle. A.B.P.R.S. 1/6 each, 15/- doz. Unselected varieties, 9d. each, 7/6 doz.

Ericas must not suffer from dryness.

Fuchsias

These flowering shrubs are very popular, both for bush house and garden. They do best in partial shade, and are hardy almost everywhere.

1/- each.



Doubles.

- Avalanche.**—Tube and sepals scarlet carmine, corolla dark plum.
- Ballet Girl.**—Sepals scarlet. Small pure white corolla.
- Dainty Lady.**—Sepals deep carmine red, white corolla.
- De Cherville.**—Sepals red, corolla purple.
- Diamant.**—Sepals red, corolla white, striped crimson.
- Dollar Princess.**—Tube and sepals crimson. Corolla purple.
- Duchess of York.**—Red sepals, corolla violet.
- Extraordinary.**—Plum colour with red sepals.
- Jubilee.**—Crimson sepals; rosy mauve corolla.
- Jumna.**—Crimson sepals, corolla purple.
- Lena.**—Large light blush sepals, corolla violet purple.
- Lima.**—Sepals crimson, double dark purple corolla.
- Madame Jules Chretien.**—Crimson sepals, corolla pure white.
- Minos.**—Sepals bright red. Corolla veined purple.
- Phenomenal.**—Short tube, sepals crimson, corolla azure violet, flaked with red.
- Pink Pearl.**—Sepals and corolla bright pink.
- Storm King.**—Sepals, rosy coral, corolla, rosy blush.
- Victor Hugo.**—Large red sepals, corolla violet purple, streaked red.
- White Giant.**—Red sepals, white corolla.
- White Jubilee.**—Enormous red sepals, corolla white.

Single.

- Beacon.**—Tube and sepals crimson, corolla purple.
- Beauty of Exeter.**—Bright pink.
- Earl of Beaconsfield.**—Sepals light rosy carmine. Corolla deeper in colour.
- Elegance.**—Crimson sepals, corolla deep purple striped red.
- Julius.**—Bright red sepals. Rosy lilac corolla.
- Rose of Castile.**—White sepals. Violet corolla.
- Rose of Denmark.**—Sepals blush pink, corolla, bright pink, very dainty.

HYDRIDS AND SPECIES.

- Boliviana.**—Rich crimson trumpet shaped flowers.
- Carter's Meteor.**—Distinctive foliage, green, yellow and crimson.
- Coralie.**—Long tubes, coral.
- Corymbiflora.**—Long tubular red flowers produced in large corymbs.
- Corymbiflora alba.**—Similar to the above, but producing white flowers.
- Gartenmeister Bonstedt.**—Crimson flowers; foliage bronze green.
- Gracilis.**—Flowers small but profuse. Crimson.
- Gracilis variegata.**—Green leaves margined white.
- Mary.**—Crimson.
- Swanley Yellow.**—Sepals salmon pink. Corolla orange scarlet; long tubes.
- Splendens.**—Scarlet flowers, tipped green.
- Sun Ray.**—Foliage variegated, white, green and crimson; flowers single crimson, dwarf growth.



The hybrid Fuchsias are most beautiful.

Perennial Phlox

No class of plants produce a finer display of bloom than well grown Phlox. The flowers range from pure white to dark crimson-salmon and purple in many shades. They do best on an East or South border in deep rich soil, kept well watered in summer. They should not be disturbed after planting, as they do best when established a year or two. 9d. each.

Aegir.—Brilliant scarlet red, dwarf and free flowering; does not bleach in the sun.

Commander in Chief.—Crimson red with darker eye, brilliant colour.

Dr. Jim.—Deep salmon pink.

Etna.—Deep coral red, maroon eye.

Europa.—Blush white, carmine red eye.

Evangeline.—Clear rose pink with dark eye; tall.

Firebrand.—Brilliant orange scarlet with dark eye; tall; strong grower.

H. Hirth.—Clear rosy pink, rosy scarlet eye.

Homeland.—Brilliant dark orange red, large truss.

Iris.—Bluish violet with deeper eye.

Lottie Kohler.—White with rosy carmine eye. Very pretty.

Marie S. Jacob.—Pale lilac, with white eye.

Mia Ruys.—Pure spotless white, large flower. Dwarf.

Mrs. Ada Ellis.—Rosy red. Semi-dwarf.

Mrs. E. Pritchard.—Clear rosy mauve, large flower and truss; tall.

Mrs. F. Robinson.—Deep salmon pink, dark eye, large truss.

Mrs. H. J. Jones.—Deep mauve with light zone surrounding a carmine eye.

Mrs. M. Hoboken.—Soft clear pink, large truss. A very attractive variety.

Mrs. Noorderwier.—Fine rosy salmon with white eye. Very effective. Tall.

Newbird.—Rosy crimson with crimson eye.

Reichgraffe Von Hockberg.—Brilliant amaranth.

Rheinlander.—Salmon pink with cherry red eye.

Splendour.—Rose pink with deeper eye. Enormous truss.

Thor.—Very bright salmon red with carmine centre.

Titanic.—Deep rosy pink; dwarf.

W. Watson.—Pink with dark eye.

Violets

Admiral Avellan.—Rich purple, dwarf, free flowering. 3d each.

Ascanius.—Purple. Long stems. 3d. each.

California.—Large clear violet purple. 3d. each.

King of the Doubles.—Blue. 6d. each.

La France.—Large metallic blue flowers. 6d. each.

Marie Louise.—Double. Rich deep blue. 6d. each.

Mrs. J. J. Astor.—Double pink. 6d. each.

Neapolitan.—Double. Pale mauve. 6d. each.

Princess of Wales.—Rich dark blue. Recommended. 3d. each.

Princess Mary.—Rich violet blue with an inner row of short petals in the centre. Richly scented and long strong stems. In our opinion superior to Mrs. Lloyd George which we are therefore discarding. 6d. each.

Water Lilies

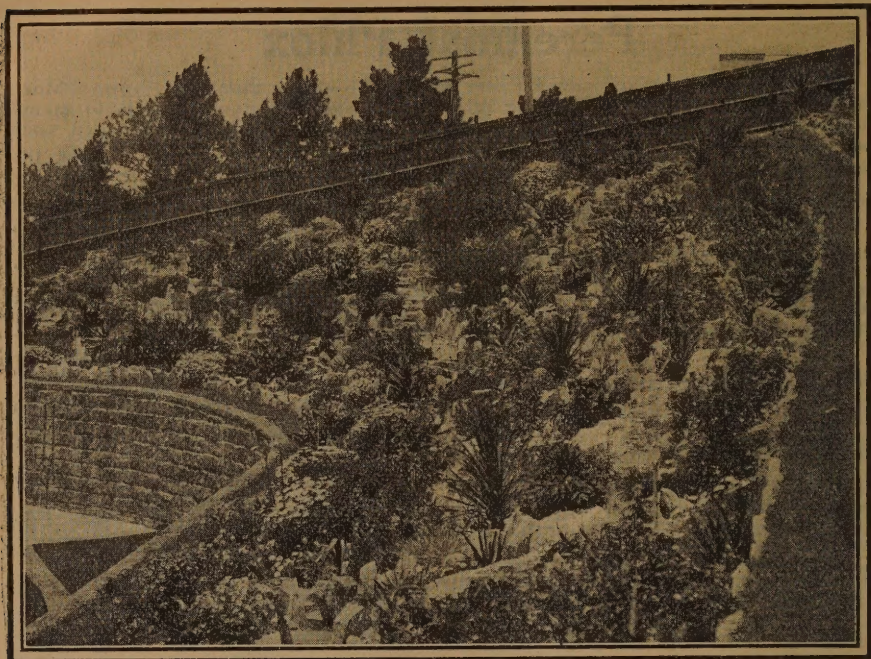
These beautiful aquatics are quite the fashion and we are preparing large stocks for September delivery which is the best planting time. Where ponds are not already provided much may be done by sinking half a 40-gallon petrol drum to soil level. In the bottom of the drum there should be 6 to 8 inches of rich sweet potting soil or well decayed cow manure. After planting the lilies in this, three inches of clean sand should be added as a top layer and the drum then filled with water. Fish may be introduced to keep down mosquitoes, while the soil should be renewed every two years at least.

White, yellow, and flesh pink, 2/6 each. Pink and red, 3/6 each.

In addition, we have a collection of choice named varieties in a range of colours. List with descriptions and prices on application.

The rose plants ordered arrived in excellent condition, as also did those ordered to be sent to Brogo. They seem exceptionally well rooted plants and should do well. Roses received from you the previous season are doing well both at Leeton and Griffith.—J.W., Acacia Avenue, Leeton. 13/6/31.

Phlox, when translated, means "flame."



An Attractive Rock Garden, Rose Bay, Sydney.

Rock gardens are particularly suitable for steep banks where mowing is difficult. Out of the way corners and unsightly places may be made most attractive by this form of garden craft.

Herbaceous, Perennial and Rockery Plants

By way of explanation it should be noted that the names indicated in this heading are definite divisions or classes in the plant world. They are not "annuals" which flower and die in the one year, nor are they "biennials" which make their main growth the first season and produce their blooms and seed in the second before expiring. Taking them in order, the "Herbaceous" section is really one of plants having perennial roots and annual stems. Clients are asked to notice this fact particularly as frequently when a pot is received with no easily visible plant a hasty conclusion is formed quite overlooking the fact that the hidden crowns will produce vigorous shoots each season, which will die to the ground in the winter. Typical plants of this nature

are Michaelmas Daisies or *Anemone Japonica*.

The "Perennial" class still belong to the Herb Section, but though the stems do not necessarily die each year, they never make a woody growth which would justify their inclusion amongst the "shrubs."

"Rockery" plants embrace several types, including many of the "Succulents," but the main qualification is suitability for Rock Garden culture. This comprises habit of growth and in many cases suitability to hot dry conditions found in such positions on the one hand, and a different list of those which thrive under extreme moisture.

If full particulars are forwarded with a statement of local conditions, special recommendations for gardens of this nature will be provided.

The herbaceous plants which die down to the roots (or bulbs) each winter are as follows:—*Achillea*, *Alstromeria*, *Anemone*, *Aster*, *Asphodelus*, *Astilbe*, *Boltonia*, *Calla*, *Campanula*, *Clivia*, *Erigeron*,

Helenium, *Helianthus*, *Iris*, *Monarda*, *Paeony*, *Physostegia*, *Platycodon*, *Polygonatum*, *Rudbeckia*, *Solidago*, *Stokesia*, *Thalictrum*, *Tullbagia*.

Turn waste places into Rock Gardens.

- ACANTHUS.** (*Akantha*, a spine.) s. d.
mollius.—Bold foliage plant for border.—The leaves of this variety are said to have given rise to the Corinthian style of architecture 1 6
- ACHILLEA.** (*Achilles*, pupil of Chiron, first used it in medicine).—Milfoil.
 Low growing herbs producing flowers very suitable for cutting.
Cerise Queen.—Flat heads of cerise flowers. Strong grower. Summer, 2ft. 1 0
ptarmica, fl. pl.—The Pearl. Double white 1 0
- AETHIONEMA** (*aitho*, to scorch, and *nema*, a filament, in reference to a burnt appearance in the stamens).—6in.
warleyensis.—Neat bushes of bluish-green foliage, covered in spring with heads of rosy flowers 1 0
- AGAPANTHUS.** (From *agape*, love; *anthos*, flower.) African Lily, 3ft.
umbellatus.—Blue 1 0
umbellatus alba.—White 1 0
variegatus.—Blue flowers and variegated leaves 1 6
 Hardy plants which give quantities of flowers in mid-summer. They revel in a moist situation, but can be grown anywhere in the garden.
- AGATHEA.** (From *agathos*, excellent; referring to the beauty of the flowers.)
coelestis.—A dwarf shrub bearing blue flowers with yellow centre. Cut back after flowering to promote new growth. In pots 1 0
- AJUGA** (*A*, not, and *zugon*, a joke; the calyx being one leaved).—9in.
metallica.—Large bronzy red leaves and spikes of blue Salvia-like flowers. Very effective. Partial shade. Summer 1 0
- ALSTROMERIA.** (In honour of Baron Alstromer, a Swedish botanist).—Peruvian Lily. 3 to 4 feet.
auraea.—Deep yellow.
aurantiaca.—Dark orange colour. Showy plants flowering in summer and autumn. Large heads of 8 to 10 flowers, and excellent for cutting. Plant in partial shade and keep soil moist. Each 1 6
- ANEMONE.** (From *anemos*, the wind.)
 —Japanese Windflower. 2 to 3 feet.
calice rose.—Lilac rose.
collerette.—Double white.
- elegantissima*.—Satin pink, double.
flore rosea pleno.—Double rose.
Honorine Jobert.—White single.
hupehensis.—Carmine.
Lady Ardilaun.—Pure white.
Loreley.—Lilac rose. Semi-double.
Profusion.—Pale pink, semi-double.
Queen Charlotte.—Large delicate pink flowers.
Whirlwind.—Large semi-double white.
 These plants do best in shade, and are all forms of a Japonica, and are highly recommended. Autumn. In pots. Each 1 0
- ANIGOZANTHOS** (*Anoigo*, to expand, and *anthos*, a flower; describing the branching expansion of the flower stalk).—3ft.
 The well-known West Australian Kangaroo Paw. Red and green. Spring 1 6
- ANTHERICUM.** (From *anthos*, a flower, and *kerbos*, a hedge; in reference to the tall flower stems.)
alba variegatum.—A band of white through the centre of the leaf. Showy variegated foliage plants suitable for bush-house and shady rockeries 1 0
- ARABIS** (*Arabia*, probably in reference to the dry positions where many of the species grow).—9in.
Alpina.—Low spreading plants covered with white flowers in Spring 1 0
- ARENARIA.** (*Arena*, sand; a reference to the sandy soil in which the plant grows).—1in.
balearica.—A tiny moss-like plant for covering damp stones in shade. White flowers 1 0
- ARISTEA.** (*Arista*, a point; drawing attention to the rigid points of the leaves). Iris-like plants with heads of lovely blue flowers. Spring.
cyanea, 9in. 1 0
lucida 1 0
- ARMERIA.** (The Latin name for the Sweet William). Thrift. Tufted plants with round heads of pink flowers on erect stems. Spring.
Cephalotes, 18in. 1 6
Vindictive, 6in. 1 6
- ARTEMISIA.** (*Artemis*, one of the names of Diana). Wormwood. Sometimes called "Old Man."
lactiflora.—Sprays of creamy white flowers. 2ft. 1 0
stelleriana.—A rock plant of prostrate habit with silvery foliage, 6in. 1 0
- ARUNDO.** (*Arundo*, a reed).—12ft.

Japanese Anemones are recommended.

- donax variegata*. — Beautiful bamboo like reeds, variegated yellow and white. In pots 1 6
- ASTER**, Perennial (From aster, a star.) — Michaelmas Daisies, 2 to 3 ft.
- Anita Ballard*. — Light blue, semi-double, petals incurving.
- Blue Gem*. — Large semi-double flowers. Fine clear colour.
- Celeste*. — Blue violet.
- Cordifolius Diana*. — Pretty erect habit, each stem covered with pale lavender flowers.
- King George*. — Very dwarf type with extra large deep blue flowers.
- Lady Lloyd*. — Single pink, dwarf and compact.
- Little Boy Blue*. — Semi-double, bright blue flowers. Very dwarf.
- Moonlight*. — Ageratum blue. Flowers of mammoth size.
- Mrs. George Munro*. — Fine large white.
- Perry's Blue*. — One of the best of the blues. Very large heads of flower.
- St. Egwin*. — A charming variety, erect bush, clear pink flowers.
- Viminalis*. — White, an improvement on microphylla; splendid for cutting.
- Hardy herbaceous plants flowering in summer. The above varieties are some of the best to date. In pots. Each 9d.
- ASPHODELUS**. (From a, not; sphallo, to supplant; the stately flowers not easily surpassed.) — 2½ ft.
- luteus*. — Showy bright yellow. Strong growing and narrow grass-like foliage. Summer. Requires a moist shady position 1 6
- ASTILBE**. (From a, not; stilbe, brightness.) — Goat's Beard, 2 ft.
- America*. — Deep pink 1 6
- Ceres*. — Rosy lilac 1 6
- chinensis*. — Pink, tall growing . 1 6
- Nuee Rose*. — Pink 1 6
- Rhineland*. — Deep pink 2 0
- Walkure*. — Deep rose 1 6
- Hardy, moisture-loving plants, bearing upright plumes of flowers very like Taramix. Summer. In pots.
- AUBRIETIA**. (Named after M. Aubriet.) — 6in. These are available in a range of colours. Spring .. 1 0
- AUDIBERTIA**. (Named after M. Audibert, a noted nurseryman.) — 3 ft.
- incana*. — A Salvia-like bush producing blue flowers in late Autumn 1 0
- BELLIS**. (From bellus, pretty; referring to the flowers). — 4in.
- coerulescens*. — Soft pink 1 0
- BILLBERGIA**. (Billberg, a Swedish Botanist.) —
- nutans*. — Rockery plants, with peculiar coloured flowers, yellowish, rosy blue 1 0
- BOLTONIA**. (Named after J. B. Bolton, an English Professor of Botany) — 5 ft.
- glastifolia*. — White 1 0
- rosea*. — Pink 1 6
- Herbaceous plants bearing large heads of flowers like Michaelmas Daisies Summer.
- CALANDRINIA**. (Named after Calandrini, a German botanist.) —
- umbellata*. — Rich magenta blooms produced over a long period.
- Dwarf showy border or rock plants suitable for dry, sunny positions. Recommended .. 1 6
- CALLA**. (From kalos, beautiful.) — Arum Lily.
- Elliottiana*. — A deep yellow lily, leaves spotted white. In pots 2 0
- ethiopica*. — White Arum Lily .. 1 0
- CAMPANULA**. (From campana, a bell).
- Bell flower. Low growing plants, requiring a shady, moist position.
- carpatica*. — Rich blue, 8in.
- carpatica alba*. — White, 8in.
- cochlearifolia*. — Soft blue, 3in.
- garganica hirsuta*. — Gray foliage. Blue. 6in.
- glomerata*. — Dense heads, violet blue, 12in.
- Hosti alba*. — White, 3in.
- isophylla alba*. — White, 6in.
- Lauril*. — Rosy mauve, 9in.
- persicifolia*. — Rich blue, 36in.
- persicifolia alba*. — White 36in.
- pulla*. — Purple, 12in.
- pusilla alba*. — White, 6in.
- pusilla Miss Willmott*. — Pale blue, 6in.
- rotundifolia*. — English harebell, 12in. Each 1 0
- CENTRANTHUS**. (Kenton, a spur, and anthos a flower; referring to a spur-like process at the base of the flower). — 3 ft.
- ruber*. — An easily grown bushy plant nearly always in bloom.
- Bright red 1 0
- CERASTIUM**. (From keras, a horn; from the form of the seed vessel.)
- tomentosum*. — A trailing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers suitable for sunny rockeries 1 0
- CHIERANTHUS**. (Chier, a hand, and anthos, a flower; in reference to the

- s. d.
custom of carrying the wallflower
in the hand (for a nosegay).—1ft.
- Allioni.**—A dwarf orange Wall-
flower. Spring 1 6
- CHELONE.** (From chelone, a tortoise.)—
Turtle Head. (Syn. *Pentstemon*
barbatus).—3ft.
- barbata.**—Red tubular flowers
suspended from long stalks . 1 0
- CHRYSANTHEMUM.** (From *chryso*,
gold; *anthos*, a flower.)—3ft.
- Mayfield Giant.**—White blooms
3 inches across, with a
double row of petals and
large yellow centre 0 6
- Snowstorm** 0 6
- These are two of the Shasta
Daisies all of which are
classed under *Chrysanthemum*
leucanthemum.
- CINERARIA.** (From *cineres*, ashes; in
reference to the grey down covering
the surfaces of the leaves.)—
maritima.—Yellow.
Used primarily for the silvery
foliage which may be used
for bordering or as a con-
trast for other colours. Dry,
sunny position. From boxes 0 6
- CISTUS.** (Kiste, a box; indicating the
shape of the seed vessel).—2ft.
- florentinus.**—An evergreen sub-
shrub for rockeries. White.
Spring 1 0
- COMMELINA.** (Named after J. and G.
Commelin, Dutch Botanists). Spider-
wort.
- sellowiana.**—Blue flowers pro-
duced over a long period,
dwarf spreading habit, and
suitable for dry sunny posi-
tions. Recommended 1 0
- CONVOLVULUS.** (Convolvo, to en-
twine; which describes the twining
habit of some species).—1ft.
- cneorum.**—A silvery leaved
sub-shrub with pink buds
opening to white flowers.
Spring 1 6
- mauritanicus.**—A trailing rock
plant with masses of blue
flowers produced for months 1 0
- COREOPSIS.** (Koris, a bug, and *opsis*,
like; a good description of the ap-
pearance of the seed).
- grandiflora.** Perry's variety.—
semi-double form of the well-
known yellow perennial 1 0
- CRUCIANELLA.** (From the diminutive
of *crux*, a cross; referring to the
way the leaves are arranged).—9in.
- stylosa.**—A low growing rock
plant with pink flowers. Sum-
mer 1 0
- DIANTHUS.** (From *dios*, divine, and
anthos, a flower.) Pinks.
- Beth.**—Double rose pink s. d.
1 0
- Brightness.**—Single rosy red,
dark eye. Dwarf and free
flowering 1 0
- deltoides, Major Sterne's Varie-
ty.**—Brilliant crimson flowers.
Dark foliage 1 0
- Ethel.**—Fringed deep pink.
Single 1 0
- Maurice Pritchard.**—Crimson,
dark eye, double 1 0
- Mrs. E. Pritchard.**—Crimson,
dark eye, double 1 0
- Pinkie.**—Pale pink, semi-double,
fringed 1 0
- Squarrosus.**—Small tufts with
white fringed flowers on 12in.
stems 1 0
- DIASCIA.** (*Diaskeo*, to adorn; on ac-
count of the pretty flowers).—15in.
- Barberae.**—A pink flowering
rock plant resembling *Neme-
sia* and blooming for many
months. Very fine 1 0
- ERIGERON.** (From *er*, the spring; *geron*,
old man; some being hoary with a
downy covering early in the
season.)—Flea Bane.
- aurantiacus.**—Orange yellow .. 1 0
- elator gigantea.**—Lavender
flowers. Splendid for cutting 0 6
- glabellus.**—Violet flowers; dwarf
growth 1 0
- glaucus rosea.**—A bushy grower
with pink flowers over a long
period 1 0
- Flowers are like a perennial *Aster*.
Spring and Summer.
- ERINUS.** (Er, the Spring; a reference
to the early time of flowering).—
4in.
- alpinus.**—Close tufts of foliage
with small spikes of rosy
purple flowers, suitable for
crevices in rock work 1 0
- FELICIA.** (Felix, happy).
- petiolata.**—A semi-prostrate
bush covered with pink
flowers in early Spring, 9in. 1 0
- rotundifolia.**—A prostrate plant
with masses of blue daisy-
like flowers in Spring and
Summer, 6in. 1 0
- FUCHSIA.**—
- procumbens.**—A low growing
creeper, suitable for shady
rockeries or bushhouse work;
yellow and green flowers and
red berries 1 6
- GALEGA.** (Gala, milk; referring to an
old idea that the herbage was
superior for milk cows).
- Duchess of Bedford.**—Sprays of
lavender and white pea-
shaped flowers 1 0
- GAURA.** (From *gauros*, superb; refer-
ring to the beauty of some of the
species).—Texas Spray, 3ft.

Many varieties not listed are available.

- Lindheimerii*.—Long sprays of white flowers. Flowers over a long period. In pots 1 0
- GAZANIA.** (From gaza, richness; in reference to the large gaudy flowers.)—
 Sorts. Each 6d. Per doz. 4 6
 Useful rock plants.
- GERANIUM.** (Gernaos, a crane; there is a beak-like torus, or projection, beyond the seeds).
grandiflorum.—Blue 1 6
sanguineum.—Rosy crimson .. 1 6
- GYNERIUM.** (From gyne, and erion, a reference to the woolly stigmas.)—
 Pampas Grass.
argenteum.—White. In pots .. 1 6
argenteum roseum.—A pink plumed variety 1 6
- GYPSOPHILA.** (Gypsos, chalk, and phileo, to love; a valuable suggestion as to the soil most suitable for them).
paniculata.—Sprays of dainty white flowers, very suitable for cutting. Summer. 2ft. . 0 6
repens rosea.—A prostrate rock plant with sprays of soft pink flowers, 6in. 1 0
- HEERIA.** (In honour of Oswald Heer.)—
elegans.—A trailing plant suitable for rockeries or hanging baskets; purplish flowers are freely produced. Summer .. 1 0
- HELENIUM.** (Named after the beautiful Helen, the cause of the Trojan war.)—
 —Sneezewort.
Crimson Beauty.—A bushy growing variety with brownish crimson and orange flowers produced over a long season, 2ft. 1 0
pumilum magnificum.—Yellow, 4ft. 0 6
Riverton Beauty.—Pale yellow, purplish black centre, 4ft. ... 0 6
 Flowers are like miniature single chrysanthemums. Most uncommon and beautiful, well worth a place in any garden. Autumn.
- HELIANTHEMUM.** (From helios, the sun; anthemon, a flower.)—Sun Rose.
Fire Ball.—Brilliant orange.
Rose Queen.—Soft pink. Darker eye.
Rubens.—Tango.
Sudbury Gem.—Deep rose.
The Bride.—White.
Venustum.—Maroon with orange scarlet eye.
 Low growing shrubby plants suitable for rockwork or edgings for beds or borders.
- Highly recommended for dry, sunny positions. Each 1 0
- HELIANTHUS.** (From helios, the sun; anthos, a flower.)—Perennial sunflower.
angustifolius.—Yellow. Specially recommended, 3ft. 0 6
maximilianus.—Single yellow, tall grower 0 6
- HEMEROCALLIS.** (From hemero, a day; kallos, beauty.)—Day Lily, 3ft.
fulva flora plena.—Large double flowers of a rich coppery orange, borne in clusters of 3 or 4.
flava.—Single orange yellow, very fragrant. Erect growth. Summer. Each 1 0
- HETEROCENTRON.** (Heteros, variable; centron, a spur.)—Soft wooded plants which are best cut down to the ground each year. The plants then shoot up many flowering stalks, which give a very fine effect.
album.—White 1 6
roseum.—Pink 1 6
- HEUCHERA.** (Named after Professor Heucher, a German botanist.)—
sanguinea.—Spikes of blood red flowers. Each 6d.; dozen .. 5 0
 Low edging plants bearing profuse crops of bloom.
- HIBBERTIA.** (After G. Hibbert, a distinguished promoter of Botany).—
 6in.
diffusa.—A prostrate native plant which has proved ideal for rock gardens. The shoots form a dense carpet covered for months with bright yellow flowers 1 0
- HOLCUS.** (Holkos, the old Greek name of a grass.)—
bulbosa variegata.—Hardy grassy plant with silvery green leaves used for edging. Dozen 2 6
- IBERIS.** (Iberia, the ancient name of Spain where the species abounds).
 Candytuft, 1ft.
gibraltaria.—An easily grown mauve flowered plant for sunny rockeries 1 0
- IRIS GERMANICA.** (From iris, the eye; referring to the variety and beauty of the flowers.) Bearded Iris.
Caprice.—Rosy mauve and reddish purple.
Caterina.—Large lavender blue.
C. Wedge.—Heliotrope tinged yellow.
Eldorado.—Golden bronze shot with mauve and purple.
Fairy.—White and blue.
General de Witte.—Smoke colour.

Do not overlook the Heleniums.

s. d.

s. d.

- Gertrude.—Violet blue.
- Iris King.—Large flowers. Rich velvety maroon.
- Juanita.—Lavender blue.
- Kharput.—Rich purple. Large flowers.
- Lady Jane.—Old gold to red-dish purple.
- Lohengrin.—Lavender blue.
- Mirage.—Pale blue turning to pink.
- Monsignor.—Lavender and rich pansy purple.
- Nibelungen.—Deep purple edged gold.
- Nina Wells.—Light violet and deep purple.
- Odoratissima. — Finest and largest of the pale blues.
- Perfection. — Light blue and blackish violet.
- Prosper Laugier.—Bronze and ruby purple.
- Thisbe.—Old gold and light purple.
- IRIS SIBIRICA.—A distinct free flowering type.
- Blue King.—Blue and orange. Available from December to March. Each 0 9
- ISOLOMA. (Isos, equal, and loma, a border; lobes of the corolla equal). —1ft.
- hirsuta. — Attractive velvety green leaves with red edges and orange red tubular flowers. Suitable for shady rockeries 1 0
- JASIONE.—(An ancient name used by Theophrastus.)—9in.
- perennis.—Blue Scabious-like flowers 1 0
- KNIPHOFIA. (Named after Johann Kniphof.) (Syn. Tritoma.)—Red Hot Poker.
- ensifolia.—Golden yellow. Late autumn flowering.
- goldelse.—Rich citron yellow. Dwarf. Early spring flowering.
- gracilis.—Dwarf. Yellow and orange with semi-pendulous spikes. Spring blooming.
- nobilis.—Rich orange scarlet.
- Pfitzeri.—Coral red flowers on stiff stems.
- Prince of the Netherlands.—Yellow and light red. Dwarf.
- tubergini.—Chrome yellow, medium growth.

uvaria.—Orange and scarlet on tall stems.

Hardy evergreen throwing up long stalks in summer, surmounted by brilliantly coloured heads of tubular flowers Each 0 6

LIRIOPE. (Named after the nymph Liriope.)

spicata.—Violet.

Dwarf grass like plants suitable for shady rockeries or edges of beds, 2/6 doz.

LITHOSPERMUM (From Lithos, a stone; sperma, a seed.)—

coerulea.—A dwarf plant specially suitable for rock work in partial shade. The flowers are a lovely blue. Summer. 1 6

LOTUS. (The old Greek name.)—

peliorhynchus. (From pelios, livid; rhynchos, a beak.) A handsome trailing plant with silvery green fine foliage and brick red pea shaped flowers. Excellent for rockeries and for covering low embankments. Each 1 0

LYCHNIS. (From lychnos, a lamp; referring to the brilliancy of the flowers.)—

chalconica.—Heads of brilliant scarlet flowers. Summer. 2ft: 1 0

Viscaria splendens.—A dwarf free flowering edging plant with pink flowers. 0 6

MARGYRICARPUS. (Margaron, a pearl, and karpos, a seed vessel; referring to the pearly succulent fruit.)—1ft.

setosus.—Trailing green shoots dotted with white berries ... 1 0

MARICA. (Maraino, to flag; indicating the ephemeral nature of the flowers.)—5ft.

coerulea.—A tall, Iris-like plant with blue flowers. Spring and Summer 0 9

MEGASEA. (Syn. Saxifraga.)—18in.

cordifolia. — Attractive foliage and sprays of beautiful waxy pink flowers which last for weeks. Requires shade. Winter 1 6

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. (From mesembria, mid-day; anthemion, a flower; referring to the flowers opening better on sunny days.)—Pigs Face.

Chamberlainii.—An uncommon variety with small flowers, some orange and some violet, and an upright habit of growth. Recommended. Each 0 6
Dozen 4 6

conspicuum. — Another good variety bearing orange yellow flowers. Recommended. Each 0 6
Dozen 4 6

- crystallinum.**—Glistening foliage and rosy heliotrope flowers. Each 0 6
Dozen 4 6
- Dorothy Russell.** — Silvery mauve. Each 0 6
Dozen 4 6
- violacea.**—Rich purple flowers produced abundantly through winter and early spring. Each 0 6
Dozen 4 6
Largely used for rockeries, and suitable for sea fronts or very dry and hot positions. White, pale pink, rose pink, yellow, red. Each 6d. Doz. 4 6
- MIMULUS.** (Mimo, an ape; notice the gaping mouth of the flower.)—2ft.
cardinalis.—A showy plant with orange red flowers for a moist, shady position 1 0
- MISCANTHUS.** (From miskos, a stem; anθος, a flower; referring to the tall stems.)—
sinensis. — Silvery variegated foliage with plumed flower heads 0 6
- MONARDA.** (Named after M. Monardez, a physician of Seville.)—The Bergamot.
violacea.—Purplish violet 0 6
Cambridge scarlet. Deep scarlet 0 6
Showy plants with dense heads of *Salvia* like flowers.
- MOSCHOSMA** (From moschos, musk, and osme, smell.) (Syn. *Iboza*.)—
riparia. — A soft wooded shrubby plant from South Africa, producing in winter dense masses of feathery mauve blooms. If sheltered from heavy frosts it may be successfully planted in A.B.P.S. as far as our present records indicate. The plants grow about 4ft high 1 6
- MYOSOTIS.** (Mus, a mouse, and otis, an ear; resemblance of the leaves.)—6in. Forget-me-not.
Welwitschii. — A prostrate species with blue flowers. Requires shade and moisture . 1 0
- NEPETA.** (Named from Nepet, a town in Tuscany.)—Cat Mint.
Mussini.—Lavender flowers. Low growing border plants with silvery foliage and producing masses of small flowers. Recommended. From boxes 0 6
- NERTERA.** (From nerteros, lowly; in reference to the growth.)—Bead Plant.



**Mesembryanthemum
Chamberlainii.**

- depressa.** — Profusely covered with yellow berries. Suitable for rock pockets in shady moist positions. In pots 1 0
- OENOTHERA.** (From Oinos, wine; thera, imbibing; because the roots of one of the species was supposed to be an incentive to drinking wine.)
fruticosa.—Clusters of rich yellow flowers. Summer. 2ft. . 1 0
macrocarpa. — Low spreading habit and bright yellow flowers, 3in. across. 1ft. . 1 0
rosea, E.—A delightful subject for rockeries and the points of formal bedding. The growth is quite prostrate, and the large flesh-pink flowers are most attractive. Spring and summer 1 0
- PAEONY.** (Named after Paeon, a physician, who first used it medicinally.)—Herbaceous Paeony.
offinalis.—Various colours of this splendid perennial. Available in June and July only. Although generally considered a cool climate plant this is well worth a trial in Sydney 2 0

Physostegias are very popular.

- PENTSTEMON.** (Pente, five, and stemon, a stamen; four fertile and one sterile stamens.)
heterophyllus.—A bushy plant covered with erect spikes of blue flowers. Profuse blooming. 18in. 1 0
Spectabilis.—A distinct species with blue and purple flowers. 4ft. 1 0
- PHLOX.** (Phlox, flame; brilliancy of the flowers.)
subulata.—Dense tufts of moss-like foliage, suitable for rockeries. 6in. We can supply white and pink varieties. Each 1 0
- PHYSOSTEGIA.** (From physa, a bladder; stége, a covering; formation of the calyx.)—Dragon's Head. 3ft.
virginiana.—Lilaceous pink.
virginiana alba.—Pure white.
Virginiana speciosa.—Pale pink. Hardy summer and autumn flowers with erect spikes somewhat like *Salvia*. Highly recommended. Each 0 6
- PLATYCODON.** (From platys, broad; kodon, a bell; form of flower.)—Chinese Balloon flower. 3ft.
grandiflorum mariesii.—Large cup shaped deep blue flowers, borne on long stems.
grandiflora alba.—Lilac white. The buds before opening are inflated like a balloon. Summer and Autumn. Highly recommended. Each 1 0
- PLUMBAGO.** (From plumbum, lead, or a disease of the eye so called, to which a species of Plumbago was applied.)—Leadwort.
Larpentae.—A herbaceous variety of Plumbago with intense cobalt blue flowers .. 1 0
- POLYGONATUM.** (From poly, many; gonu, a joint; numerous joints of the stem.) Solomon's Seal. 1ft.
vulgare.—White flowers, somewhat like Lily of the Valley. Best in partial shade 0 6
- POTENTILLA.** (From potens, powerful; the supposed medicinal quality.—Cinquefoil.
nepalensis willmottiana.—Magenta rose flowers. Very free flowering 1 0
recta macrantha.—Branching heads of rich yellow flowers produced over a long season. 2ft. 1 0
- PRIMULA.** (From Primus, the first; early flowering.)
vulgaris.—English Primrose. Plants we are offering are in divisions and are of the true type. Plants raised from seed are usually variable. Each . 0 6
- PYRETHRUM.** (From pyr, fire; alluding to its acrid roots.)—Feverfew.
matricaria.—A dwarf bushy plant producing masses of small double white blooms largely used for cut flowers and florists' work. In pots 1 0
- RUDEBECKIA.** (Named after O. Rudbeck, a Swedish botanist.)—Cone Flowers—2ft.
speciosa.—Yellow flowers with blackish brown centre. Useful for cutting and massing. Summer and Autumn 0 6
- SALVIA.** (From salvo, to save; Medicinal qualities.)—Sage.
angustifolia.—Perennial *Salvia*. Blue. 4ft.
Bethellii.—Deep pink; flowers about 2 inches long.
coccinea.—Scarlet.
farinacea.—Blue.
Grahami.—Purple blue.
patens.—Deep blue 1 6
uliginosa.—Blue and white flowers in Spring and Summer. 3ft.
virgata nemerosa.—Violet blue. Plants in pots, 1/- each, except where otherwise marked.
- SANTOLINA.** (From sanctus, holy; linum, flax; refers to fancied medicinal qualities.)—Lavender Cotton.
Chamaecyparissus.—Low shrubby plants with silvery leaves and double yellow flowers. Used principally for edgings and contrast. Each 1 0
- SAXIFRAGA.** (Saxum, a stone, and frango, to break; supposed medicinal power.)—1ft.
umbrosa. London Pride.—Small rosettes of neat green leaves and sprays of pale pink flowers 1 0
- SCABIOSA.** (From scabies, the itch; said to cure the disorder.)—Pincushions.
columbaria.—Heliotrope. A very refined semi-shrubby variety from South Africa. Recommended 1 0
- SCUTELLARIA.** (Scutella, a little saucer; form of calyx.)
baicalensis.—Violet *Salvia*-like flowers. Summer. 18in. ... 1 0
indica japonica.—A tiny rock plant for a shade position. Violet flowers. 6in. 1 0
- SILENE.** (Sialon, saliva, from the gummy secretion on the leaves of some which entraps small flies.)
maritima.—A spreading plant

Carefully select according to climate.

	s. d.		
with white flowers produced during most of the year ...	1 0	<i>serpyllum</i> .—A dwarf growing variety covered with bright pink flowers in early Summer. This is the "Wild Thyme" of Shakespeare	1 0
<i>maritima rosea</i> .—Low compact habit and white flowers with a pinkish centre	1 0	TRACHELIUM. (From <i>trachelos</i> , the neck; supposed efficacy in diseases of the trachea.)—	
<i>Schafta</i> .—Masses of dainty rose pink flowers	1 0	<i>coeruleum</i> .—Heads of tiny blue flowers flowering most of the year	1 0
SOLIDAGO. (From <i>solidare</i> , to unite; supposed healing properties.)—		TROLLIUS. (Trol, the German for round; the globular flowers of some species.)—18in.	
<i>canadensis</i> .—Golden Rod.		<i>Ledebouri</i> .—Attractive orange flowers. Requires shade and moisture	1 6
In pots	0 6	TULBAGIA. (Named after a Dutch governor named Tulbagh at the Cape of Good Hope.)—2ft.	
<i>vigaurea nana</i> .—Golden yellow	0 6	<i>violacea</i> .—Narcissus like leaves. Heliotrope heads of flower somewhat like a <i>bouvardia</i> .	
STATICE. (From <i>statizo</i> , to stop; the powerful medical astringency of some of the species.)—Sea Lavender.		Summer	0 9
<i>latifolia</i> .—Blue.		TUNICA. (Tunica, a coat; the calyx.) 12in.	
<i>macrophylla</i> .—Large leaves. Blue.		<i>saxifraga</i> .—Masses of tiny pink flowers over a long season. Summer. From boxes	0 6
<i>Perezii</i> .—Blue		VERONICA. —6in.	
These flowers are everlasting, and keep for months when cut. Highly recommended.		<i>Royal Blue</i> .—A blue flowered rock plant. Spring	1 0
In pots. Each	1 6	VINCA. (From <i>vinculum</i> , a band; referring to the tough, long shoots.)—	
STOKESIA. (Named after Dr. Stokes, an English Botanist.)—Cornflower Aster. 1ft.		<i>variegata</i> .—Yellow and green leaves with blue flowers. Trailing plants suitable for rock work in semi-shade ..	1 0
<i>cyanea</i> .—Bluish mauve.		VITTADINIA. (From <i>vitta</i> , a riband, and <i>aden</i> , a gland.)	
Large aster-like flowers in summer and autumn. In pots	1 0	<i>triloba</i> .—Small white daisy like flowers which turn deep pink with age. Dwarf trailing habit, suitable for dry sunny banks or rockeries. From boxes	0 6
THALICTRUM. (From <i>thallo</i> , to grow green; the bright green colour of the young shoots.)—Lavender Shower.		ZEPHYRANTHES. (Zephyr, the west wind, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower.) Autumn Crocus. Bulbous plants, flowering in the Summer.	
<i>dipterocarpum</i> .—A hardy perennial with fern like leaves, and throwing up long stalks 4 or 5 ft. long, on which are borne great sprays of small mauve flowers with yellow anthers. In pots	0 9	<i>candida</i> .—White, 6in. Each ..	0 3
THUNBERGIA. —2ft.		<i>Rosea</i> .—Pink. 9in. Each	0 6
<i>natalensis</i> .—A herbaceous plant of bushy habit producing blue flowers with a yellow centre	1 0		
THYMUS. (Thuo, to perfume.) Thyme.			
<i>nitidus</i> .—Mounds of moss-like growth and mauve flowers. 9in.	1 0		
<i>pauciflorus</i> .—Strong growing, 6in.	1 0		

Mrs. Colman is writing to Messrs. Hazlewood Bros. Ltd. to acknowledge the receipt of four plants of the climbing rose, the Countess of Stradbroke. They have arrived in excellent condition and Mrs. Colman looks forward to the pleasure of seeing this rose flowering here successfully next year.—Crown Point, Norwich, England. 12/3/31.

I am very satisfied with the 77 roses forwarded me last July, some of the climbers attaining ten to twelve feet in height and the bush roses up to five feet. At the local show last week I won the prize for Champion Rose, and also for best three roses.—J.W.G., Tumut. 24/6/31.

Mark position where perennials have died down. They shoot again in the Spring.

Succulents

According to the dictionary, a Succulent is a plant producing soft fleshy leaves, or stems, and by way of illustration it is only necessary to indicate Pig's Face (*Mesembryanthemum*) and Prickly Pear (*Opuntia*). In the garden they are specially valuable for rockery purposes as they revel in hot, dry positions in nearly every case. Many of the sorts produce brilliantly coloured flowers or quaint attractive growths and as rock gardens are so deservedly popular they are in great demand for this purpose. Full descriptions on application.

- ACRODON** *bellidiflora*, 1/6.
- AGAVE** *americana* var. American aloe, From 2/-.
 " *filamentosa*, 1/6.
- ALOE** *aculeata*, 1/6.
 " *ciliata*, 1/6.
 " *macrantha*, 1/-.
 " *saponaria*, 1/-.
 " *tenuior*, 1/6.
- ANACAMPSEROS** *filamentosa*, 1/-.
 " *telephiastrum*, 1/-.
BERGERANTHUS *vespertinum*, 1/-.
CEREUS *peruvianus*. From 3/6.
 " " *monstrosus*. From 3/6.
- COTYLEDON** *atropurpurea*, 1/-.
 " *Barleyi*, 1/-.
 " *bracteosa*, 1/6.
 " *coccinea*, 1/6.
 " *gibbiflora*, 1/-.
 " *glaucula* x *gibbiflora*, From 1/-.
 " *linguaefolia*, 1/-.
 " *linguaefolia* var. *pulverulenta*, 1/-.
 " *lutea*, 1/-.
 " *macrantha*, 1/-.
 " *Maxoni*, 1/6.
 " *multicaule*, 1/-.
 " *orbiculata*, 1/-.
 " *paraguayensis*, 1/-.
 " *pseudo-pachyphytula*, 1/6.
 " *Purpusii*, 1/-.
 " *retusa hybrida*, 1/-.
 " *rosea picta*, 1/-.
 " *scapyphylla*, 1/-.
 " *Scheideckerii*, 1/-.
 " *valida*. From 1/-.
CRASSULA *arborescens*, 1/-.
 " *coccinea*, 1/-.
 " *Cooperi*, 1/-.
 " *elata*, 1/-.
 " *ericifolia*, 1/-.
 " *Justus Corderoy*, 1/-.
 " *lactea*, 1/-.
 " *lycopodioides*, 1/-.
 " *multicava*, 1/-.
 " *perfossa*, 1/-.
 " *portulacea*, 1/-.
 " *tetragona*, 1/-.
ECHIDNOPSIS *cereiformis*, 1/6.
ECHINOPSIS *Gertrudii*. From 1/-.
EPIPHYLLUM *truncatum*, 1/-.
EUPHORBIA *canariensis*. From 2/-.
 " *grandidens*. From 2/-.
 " *splendens*, 1/9.
FAUCARIA *tigrinum*, 1/-.
GASTERIA. Large collection. From 1/- each.
GLOTTIPHYLLUM *latum*, 1/-.
 " *linguaeforme*, 1/-.
 " *propinquum*, 1/-.
HAWORTHIA. A number of varieties in stock. 1/- each.
HYLOCEREUS *species*, 1/6.
KALANCHOE *grandiflora*, 1/-.
 " *orbiculata*, 1/-.
 " *rotundifolia*, 1/-.
 " *somaliensis*, 1/-.
KLEINIA *acaulis*, 1/-.
 " *azoides*, 1/-.
 " *ficoides*, 1/-.
 " *radicans*, 1/-.
 " *repens*, 1/-.
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *schonlandianum*, 1/-. See herbaceous section for list of other varieties.
PERESKIA *grandifolius*, 2/-.
PILOCEREUS *Collinsi*. From 2/-.
SEDUM. A number of varieties in stock, 1/- each.
SEMPERVIVUM. A number of varieties in stock, 1/- each.
STAPELIA. A number of varieties in stock, 1/6 each.
YUCCA *aloefolia*, 1/6.
 " *aloefolia variegata*. From 2/-.
 " *filamentosa*, 1/6.
 " *filamentosa variegata*, 1/6.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of four climbing rose trees, "Countess of Stradbroke," which arrived safely and in sound condition. Lady Ludlow is abroad just at present but I will inform her Ladyship immediately she returns.—A.W.M., Gardener, Luton Hoo, Luton, England. 8/4/31.

I might mention I have had the pleasure of seeing some roses which were despatched by your good selves quite recently and consider them to be the finest trees obtainable, hence the reason for this order.—L.P., Townsville, Qld. 16/6/31.

Full descriptions on application.

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Australian Roses are attracting attention in Europe and America.

ROSES

1	RADIANCE	(H.T.)	J. COOK	1908	F.	4	Description of colour, etc., followed by classification of perfume; sweet, tea, or fruit, etc. The climate letters indicate:— E.—Everywhere. A.—Suitable Adelaide Zone. B. " Brisbane Zone. " Hobart Zone. " Melbourne Zone. M. " Mountain Zone. Mt. Perth Zone. P. " Rockhampton. R. " Sydney Zone. S. "
This number indicates the position the variety occupied in our last year's sales.	The name of the variety.	The Class (in this instance it indicates Hybrid Tea). H.P. stands for Hybrid Perpetual. Hyb. Gig., Hybrid Gigantea. Hyb. Musk. Hybrid Musk. Wich., Wichuraiana	The Raisers name.	Year of introduction.	This letter signifies that the variety is fragrant.	Growth number. No. 1, very dwarf. 4, very vigorous. 5 and 6, stages of climbing growth. See page 51.	

TREES AND SHRUBS

ABUTILON	AN ARABIC NAME.	CHINESE LANTERNS.	BOULE DE NIEGE.	BALL OF SNOW.	E.	6.	D.	Climate letters same as for roses. Where no climate is indicated, the plant may be considered hardy everywhere in Australia.
Family name.	The meaning or translation.	Common name where known.	Variety name.	Translation.	Evergreen.	Approximate height at maturity.	Deciduous.	

This Slip may be torn out and used as a key to any page of descriptions in the Catalogue.

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1932.

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